26 June 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

PERMIT OF WORK APPROVAL SPARGOVILLE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **DMIRS approval received for Spargoville Programme of Work (POW) application**
- **Drilling to first target high grade nickel mineralisation at the 5A mine**
- **Drilling will also target a strong EM conductor, M15/96-C1 between 5A and 5B**
- **Historic drilling results in the 5A target include**
  - **18m at 6.65% Ni and 0.84% Cu from 15m in 5ARC021**
  - **13m at 5.37% Ni and 0.39% Cu from 27m in 5ARC023**
  - **12m at 5.27% Ni from 15m in P51**

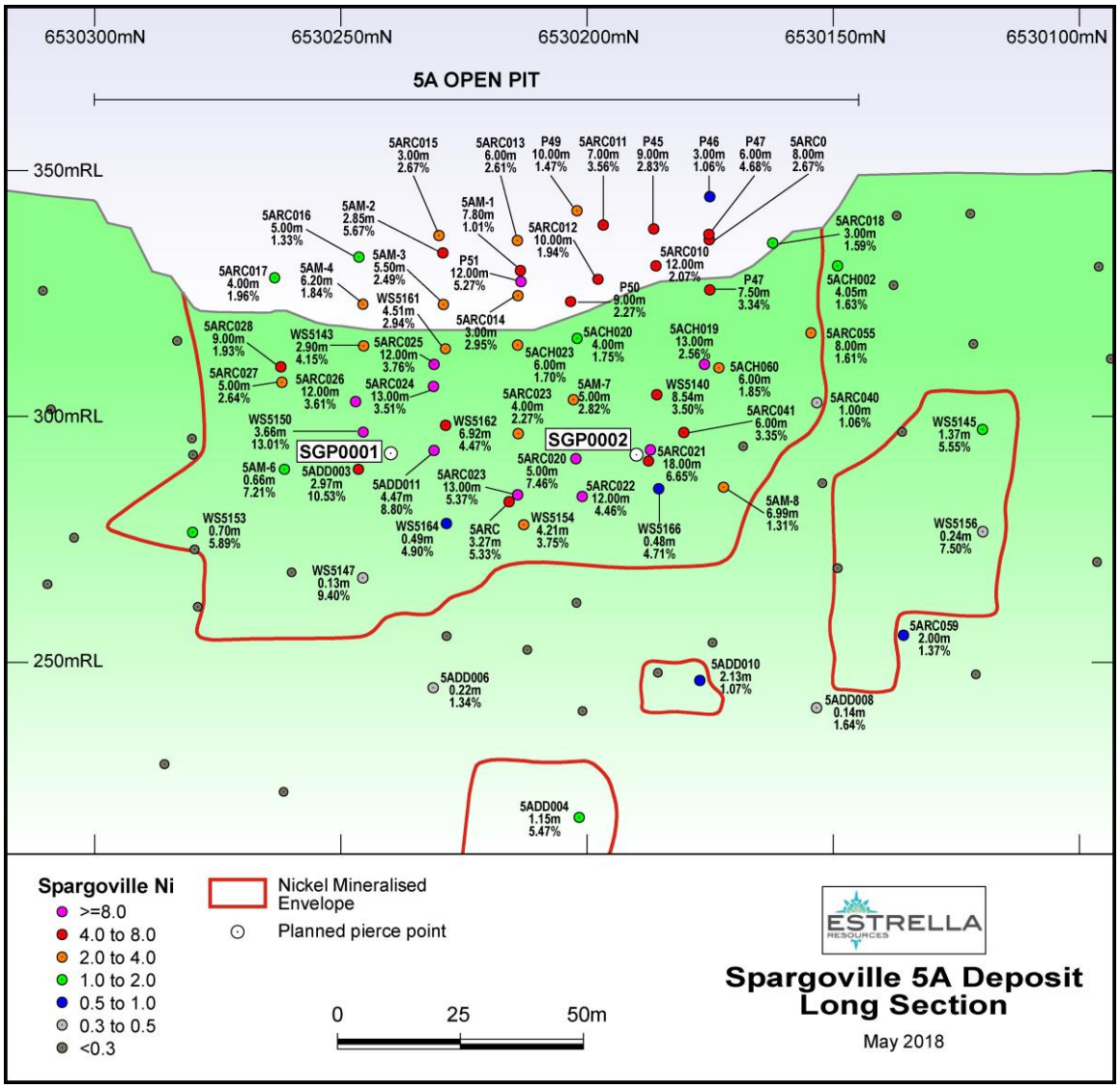

Figure 1. Long section of Spargoville 5A showing the pierce point locations of the two planned diamond holes, SGP0001 and SGP0002

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update on exploration activities for the Spargoville nickel project located approximately 30 km south west of Kambalda, Western Australia.

The Company has received a Programme of Work (POW) approval required for the confirmatory drilling of high nickel mineralisation directly beneath the 5A open pit and to drill an EM target, M15/96-C1 between the 5A and 5B mines.

Estrella received a large database of drillhole, surface sampling and underground channel sampling with the Spargoville transaction. These datasets have been loaded into an industry standard digital database, validated, and interrogated. Several occurrences of high grade nickel, copper, and cobalt mineralisation have been identified in the datasets. Of primary interest is 5A, where a high-grade body of nickel, copper, and cobalt is located immediately below the floor of the open pit mine there, within 30m of the natural ground surface. Historic drill results include;

Table 1. Summary of selected significant nick intercepts from Spargoville 5A deposit. NA means Not Assayed

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co ppm
5ARC021	15	33	18	6.65	0.84	NA
5ARC023	27	40	13	5.37	0.39	NA
P51	15	27	12	5.27	NA	NA
5ARC022	28	40	12	4.46	0.20	NA
WS5150	57.6	61.26	3.66	13.01	1.08	NA
5ARC024	5	18	13	3.51	0.26	NA
5ARC025	1	13	12	3.76	0.19	NA
5ARC026	10	22	12	3.61	0.35	NA
5ADD011	66.7	71.17	4.47	8.80	NA	2010
5ARC020	24	29	5	7.46	0.63	NA
5ARC019	0	13	13	2.56	0.17	NA
5ADD003	68	70.97	2.97	10.53	NA	2385

(Note: the full tabulation of intersections is provided in Table 5.)

The Spargoville project was acquired by Estrella via the purchase of WA Nickel Pty Ltd (see ASX release 4 September 2017). The Spargoville project area has been mined and explored by several companies since the first discovery of nickel in the area by Selcast Exploration in the late 1960s. Since then 1A, 5A, 5B, and 5D have been discovered and developed. All these mines have remnant mineralisation left behind. The mines and the surrounding areas provide the Company with many exploration targets to follow-up considering advances in modern geophysical exploration methods.

5A TARGET

This is a particularly compelling target, as the remnant mineralisation is thick, high grade and very close to surface. The nickel mineralisation here also contains high grades of cobalt and copper. Estrella intends to drill two confirmatory drillholes with the aim of generating a JORC 2012 reportable Mineral Resource. Material from the drill core will also be collected for metallurgical testwork to determine the best processing route for the high grade mineralisation.

There have been significant advances in metallurgical technology since Amalg Resources conducted feasibility work on the project in 2009. This, and the very high cobalt price have the potential to significantly enhance the economics of the project.

The high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation appears to be open at depth. This represents significant exploration upside at the project.

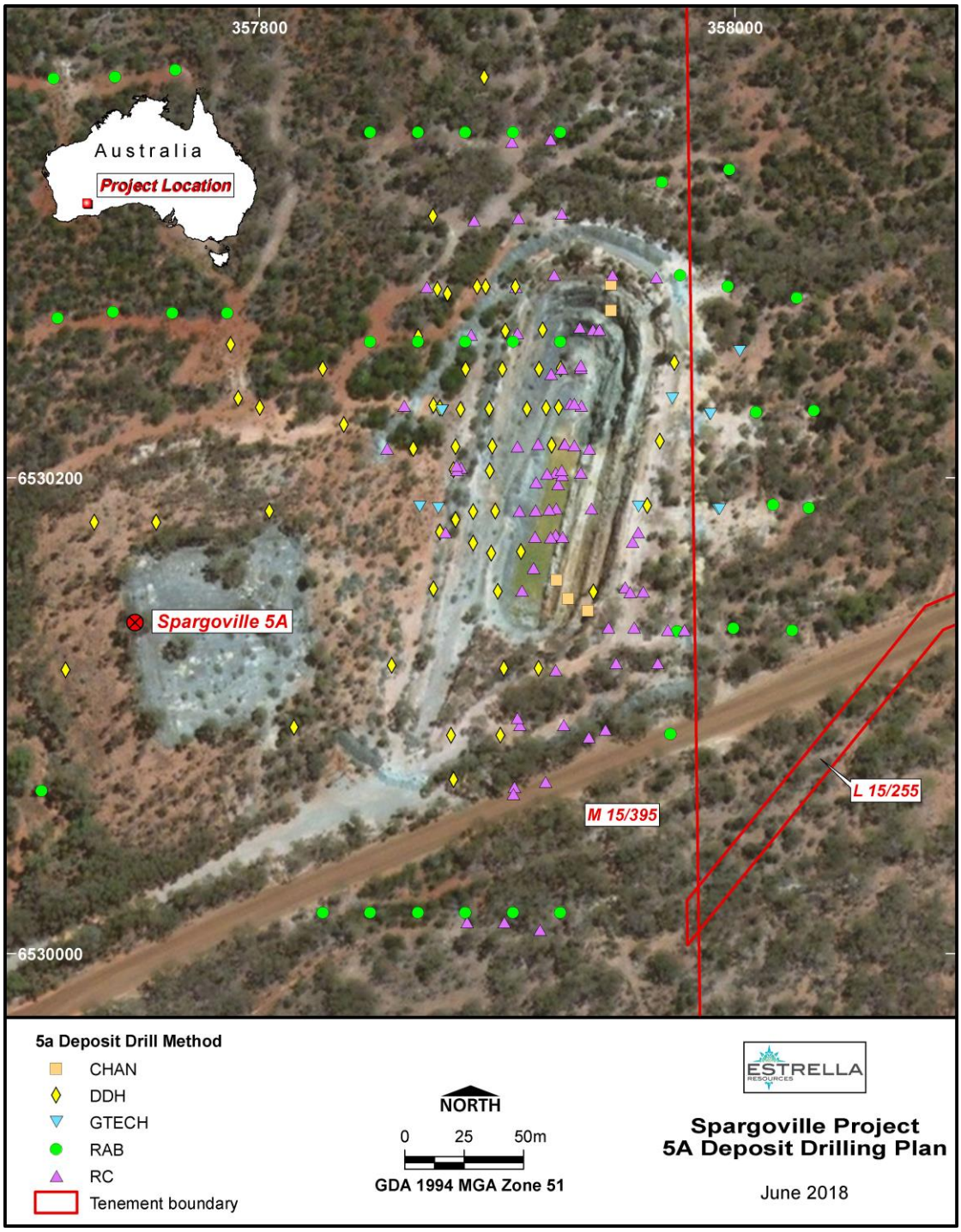

Figure 2. Map showing location of the 5A open pit, and the drill collars for the intercepts reported in this announcement

M15/96-C1 TARGET

An EM survey completed my Consolidated Minerals in 2010 on neighbouring tenement M15/96 identified this EM conductor, which is located close the eastern boundary of M15/395. Estrella Resources acquired the data and generated a 3D model of the conductive source.

The conductor is located between the 5A and 5B nickel deposits. Its geometry suggests it is located on or very close to the same basal contact position which hosts the nickel mineralisation at 5A and 5B. Estrella intends to drill a single hole through the center of the conductor to determine if it is related to nickel sulphide mineralisation.

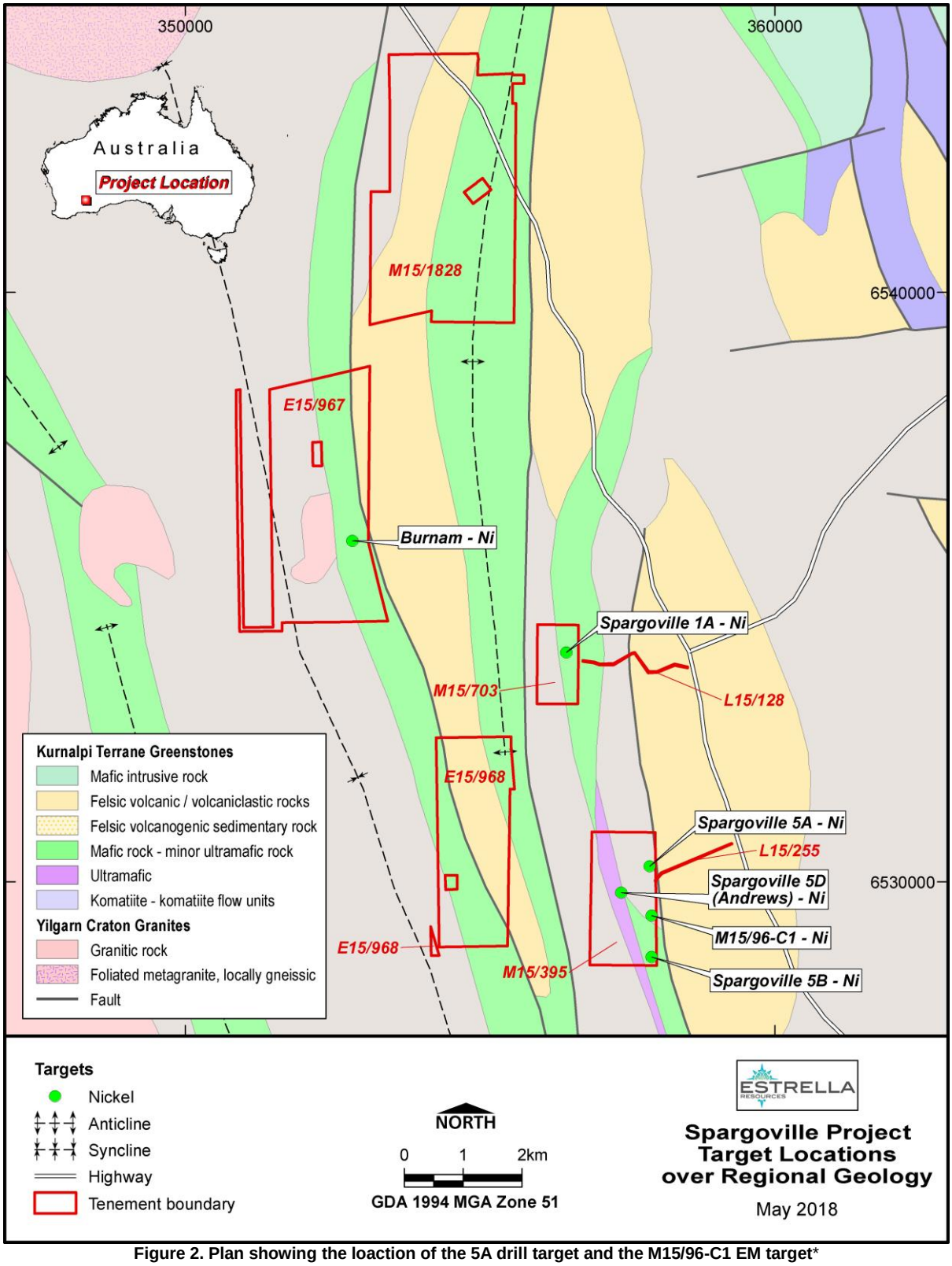

Figure 2. Plan showing the loaction of the 5A drill target and the M15/96-C1 EM target*

*Refer to ESR announcement "ESR to Acquire Munda Gold and Spargoville Nickel Projects" 04 September 2017

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.	• The Spargoville landholding has been drilled by Diamond (surface and underground, 504 holes), RC (198 holes), RAB and Percussion (1514 holes) and Aircore (33), drilling both for nickel and gold. Drilling data exists for 3041 drill holes for 122051 metres in the tenement area. A total of 434 holes had one or more intercepts over 1% Ni. All of the holes were drilled by previous operators prior to Estrella Resources taking over the prospect in 2018. • Diamond holes were selectively sampled through the visible mineralised zones on a nominal 1m sample length, adjusted to geological and domain boundaries. Sample lengths vary from 0.03m to 3m. • Diamond core and RC sampling techniques conducted prior to 2005 are not known but are assumed to be industry standard at the time of collection. Pre-2005 data was compared to post-2005 data and the two datasets generally correlated well. From 2005 onwards, diamond core samples have been sampled by a combination of quarter core and half core cut samples, and a combination of BQ, NQ and HQ diameter. • From 2005 onwards RC drill holes were sampled by 1m riffle split composites. RC drilling was 5 ¼ inch in diameter.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate	• From 2005 onwards sample representivity for diamond core was ensured by the sampling of an average length of 1m of core, which, depending on the company operating at the time was

	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	then cut to quarter or half, for laboratory analysis. RC sampling was riffle split from 1m composite bulk samples, producing a nominal 3kg – 5kg representative sample.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.	• Sample lengths for diamond drilling range from 0.03 to 3m with the modal value approximately 1.0m. RC samples ranged from 4m in waste material and 1m in or near mineralisation.
	• 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	• Nickel mineralisation consists of contact massive sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite) typically less than 1.5m thick, overlain by matrix sulphides and disseminated sulphides. At 5A the sulphides have been weathered to produce supergene sulphides of pyrite and violarite. • Most of the drilling, sampling and assaying was completed by Selcast Exploration and Amalg Resources. It is unknown how samples were collected, but it is assumed to be industry standard at the time. The data from this drilling compared well with drilling conducted post-2005 by Breakaway Resources and others. For post 2005 drilling, representative samples from RC and diamond drilling were collected and sent to accredited laboratories for analysis. Accredited laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth crushed and pulverised the samples in entirety and took a 50g pulp for analysis. • For post 2005 samples, nickel and multielement analysis was performed by 4 acid digest and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES analysis techniques. Gold and PGEs were determined by a fire assay fusion, followed by aqua regia digest and atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish. • Minor copper, cobalt and arsenic occur in the nickel mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic,	• The database used in the Mineral Resource for nickel is comprised of Diamond drilling samples (64), RC drilling samples (39) and unspecified drilling samples (231). The database used in the

	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).	Mineral Resource for gold is comprised of Diamond drilling samples (47) and RC drilling samples (284). • Diamond drilling included NQ, HQ and BQ diameter core.
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.	• It is unknown whether core recoveries were recorded by WMC or Resolute Mining Limited. Core recoveries were recorded for all resource database diamond core collected by Titan Resources. All drilling activities were recorded on handwritten geotechnical logging sheets. Core recoveries are recorded in the database. Diamond core recoveries were close to 100%, where core recoveries were recorded. • RC samples recoveries or weights were not recorded. • No relationship has been established between sample recovery and reported grade.
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	• Detailed drill hole logs are available for the majority of the drilling. • Prior to 2005 it is unknown whether duplicates, standards and blanks taken for QA/QC purposes were taken. Hard copy sample logging sheets were kept. This includes samples numbers for duplicates, standards and blanks taken for QA/QC purposes. All data are available for the work conducted Post 2005. • The logging is of a detailed nature and of sufficient detail to support the current Mineral Resource estimate categories. • The total length of drill intersections used in the nickel mineral resource is 255.79m while the total length of drill intersections in the gold Mineral Resource is 640.80m.

	intersections logged.	
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.	• From 2005 onwards core was halved or quartered, depending on which company and phase of work, by sawing before sampling. • From 2005 RC drilling was riffle split directly from the sample collection cyclone on the drilling rig. • From 2005 sample condition field to record moisture and sample recovery is included in the sampling log sheet and populates the assay table of the database. Unfortunately, only a very small percentage of the logs have captured this information, so no determination can be made about the quality of the RC samples. • From 2005 sample preparation is appropriate for RC and diamond drilling as per industry standard practices for managing RC samples and diamond core. • Prior to 2005 it is unknown whether quality control procedures have been used. From 2005 Quality control procedures included the inclusion of field duplicates, standard samples and blank samples into the sampling stream for laboratory analysis. Standards were placed every 30 samples with a combination of blank, low-grade and high-grade standards. Dependent on the geology a suitable was standard selected. Blank standards (OREAS22P) were generally placed after an ore zone and at the start of the hole sampling within each hole. Duplicate sampling was undertaken for the RC drilling for 4m composites. Further duplicates were taken from the RC drilling of the 1m samples at the discretion of the geologist. • Host rock for nickel mineralisation is mainly a serpentinite lens at the base of an ultramafic

	sequence. The host rock for the gold mineralisation is largely quartz carbonate veins in the footwall basalt, the contact between the basalt and ultramafic sequence and partly in the ultramafic sequence. It is assumed that prior to 2005 sampling would have been appropriate for the style of mineralisation and from 2005 onwards it is appropriate.

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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ice lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• From 2005 onwards quality control procedures included the inclusion of field duplicates, standard samples and blank samples into the sampling stream for laboratory analysis. One standard, blank and field duplicate were inserted into the sample stream every 30 samples. These were offset through the sampling stream and placed in areas of interest i.e. high-grade standards and blanks in the mineralised zone where possible. The QAQC results are acceptable. • No umpire assaying has been documented. • No geophysical methods or hand-held XRF units have been used for determination of grades in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Multiple intersections reported have been checked back to original logs and assay data.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	• Drill hole data were sourced from digital sources and original hard-copy sampling and assay records, and imported into a central electronic

	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	database. Datashed software was used to validate and manage the data.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assays were composited to 1m lengths and where necessary, top cuts applied for resource estimation. Only gold grades were cut to account for outliers in the populations.
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.	• Surface topography is derived from drill hole collars and the historical Resolute Mining pick-ups of the Munda open pit. Holes drilled by Titan Resources and as many historical holes as possible were picked up by RTDGPS by Spectrum Surveys in 2006. • Prior to 2005 it is assumed that the majority of the drillholes were downhole surveyed by a single shot tool and by collar measurement with a clinometer and compass. This is rarely recorded in the database and is reflected in the Inferred classification of the Mineral Resource. From 2005 of holes were down hole surveyed by a gyro.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Prior to 2005 original surveying was undertaken in Kambalda Nickel Operations Grid (KNO) and from 2005 in GDA94 grid.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is considered reasonable but checks should be carried out
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The Mineral Resource area has been drilled on a regular pattern and spacing by WMC, Resolute Mining and Titan Resources. The average spacing is estimated to be approximately 25m by 25m within the Mineral Resource.

	• 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.	• The drill data spacing and sampling is adequate to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the current Mineral Resource estimate.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	• Diamond drill and RC hole samples were composited to 1.0 m down-hole intervals for resource modelling.
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 practicable to perpendicular to the orientation of the general mineralised orientation. • A majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at close to 90 degrees ensuring intersections are representative of true widths.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security measures are unknown for WMC and Resolute Mining drilling. From 2005 onwards sample security measures adopted include the daily movement of core samples in trays to the Kalgoorlie Office, where core was kept in a secure area before cutting and sampling. • From 2005 onwards RC split samples were transported from site daily and delivered to the accredited laboratory depot in Kalgoorlie for preparation and analysis. • Industry standard sample security standards were followed for Titan Resources drilling. Reports and original log files indicate that a thorough process of logging, recording, sample storage and dispatch

		to labs was followed at the time of drilling.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• From 2005 onwards, sample data reviews have included an inspection and investigation of all available paper and digital geological logs to ensure correct entry into the drill hole database • Visualisation of drilling data was completed in three dimensional software (Micromine and Surpac), and QA/QC sampling review using Maxwell Geoservices QAQCR Software was undertaken. Although these reviews are not definitive, they provide confidence in the general reliability of the data.

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.	• WAN has entered into agreements to hold a 100% interest in all metal rights to the project. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area. • The area is held under M15/87.

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Anaconda explored the area for nickel between 1967 and 1972. These programs led to the discovery of nickel mineralisation. Anaconda entered into a joint venture with Union-Minere between 1972 and 1975. • Metals Exploration acquired the Widgiemooltha leases between 1979 and 1983. They did not undertake any exploration activity during this time. • By 1983 Western Mining Corporation (WMC) had acquired the Widgiemooltha leases. WMC reviewed the project's gold potential in 1996 following a completed percussion and diamond drill program. They completed a technical evaluation of Munda as a gold / nickel resource in 1998. • Resolute Mining Limited (Resolute) entered into an agreement with WMC in 1999 – 2000. Gold mining commenced at Munda in September 1999 and ceased in January 2000. • Munda was acquired by Titan Resources in late 2003 as part of the acquisition of the Central Widgiemooltha tenements. • Titan Resources conducted a RC and diamond drilling program in 2005.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Munda nickel / gold deposit is located on the north-western flank of the Widgiemooltha Dome within a sequence of intercalated mafic

and ultramafic rocks. It is 2km south of the historical Mt Edwards nickel mine.

- Nickel mineralisation is located along the contact of basalt and ultramafic rocks. High grade nickel mineralisation is in the form of poddy contact shoots, with a broad disseminated component. The basalt-ultramafic contact dips at approximately 55º to the north, striking east-west. The contact itself is quite disturbed as the area has been extensively deformed, with numerous footwall thrusts of thin packages of mineralised ultramafic. The hanging wall ultramafic unit varies from talc, tremolite, and serpentinised altered ultramafics. Disseminated nickel mineralisation is generally in serpentinised ultramafic.
- The stratigraphy at a deposit scale consists of the Archaean Mt Edwards basalt overlain by the Widgiemooltha Komatiite. The ultramafic succession consists of a series of flows with intercalated sediments. It is approximately 250m thick and displays carbonate alteration and serpentinisation. The mineral assemblages are talc-antigorite-chlorite-magnetite and talc-magnesite-amphibolite-magnetite.
- Nickel mineralisation at Munda consists of contact massive sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite) typically less than 1m thick overlain by matrix sulphides and disseminated sulphides. The strike of the nickel mineralisation varies from 10m to 100m but extend down plunge over 600m.

		• Two main gold bearing structures have been delineated, striking north-east and north-west. The intersection of these structures with the ultramafic-basalt contact is associated with the higher-grade gold zones. These higher-grade zones have been interpreted as t-boning structures. These structures are discontinuous in an east-west striking orientation, with a limited lateral extent, dipping north. The mineralisation has been displaced by latter date brittle deformation along north-north-west trending structures. The gold has been re-mobilized along these structures. There is also a supergene component of the gold, which tends to be closely related to the top of fresh rock. • Depth of complete oxidation ranges from 15 to 30m..
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the	• See Appendix 2- Drilling Information. • No information is excluded.

	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Drill hole summary results are included in this release. The results reported include all intersections included in the estimation of the Mineral Resources. • A nominal cut off of 1.0% Ni was used to define the drill intersections composites. • A nominal cut off of 1 g/t Au was used to define the drill intersections composites. • Appendix 2 and Appendix 2A in the report MUNDA_JORC2012_Res_Statement contains all weighted composites included in the mineral resource estimate. Higher grade intersections within the composites are included in the table.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used in this Mineral Resource estimate.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• 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.	• The drill line and drill hole orientation is oriented as close to 90 degrees to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised orientation as practicable. • The majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation between 70 to

intercept lengths	• 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').	80 degrees.
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 drill intercepts used in the estimation of the resource envelope irrespective of grade are reported in Appendix 2 and Appendix 2A of the JORC2012 report. The nickel Mineral Resource envelope is constructed using a nominal 1.0% Ni cut-off while the gold resource was constructed using a 1 g/t Au cut-off. • All drill hole collars are reported in Appendix 1 of MUNDA_JORC2012_Res_Statement.
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.	• Mineral Resources were estimated from drill hole assay data, with geological logging used to aid interpretation of mineralised contact positions. • Geological observations are included in the report. • Multi-element assay suites have been analysed and arsenic has been identified as a potentially deleterious element. • Bulk density measurements have been taken by Titan Resources and

		previous explorers. For nickel mineralisation bulk density was assigned to the block model using the regression. Bulk Density (t/m3) = 167.0654/(57.6714-Ni%). • Gold and waste bulk density was assigned on the basis of oxidation. Values of 2.2 t/m^3, 2.5 t/m^3 and 2.75 t/m^3 were used for oxidised, transitional and fresh material respectively. It is not known how these figures were derived and they are only assumptions.
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.	• No further work is planned at this stage. • There is potential for possible extensions in the down plunge position to the current Mineral Resource, but the grades are considered far too low to be economic at those depths. • Drill spacing is currently considered adequate to undertake limited high level economic evaluations on the project.