30 September 2024

High-Grade Manganese Discovery In Newly Awarded Exploration Licenses

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-Grade Samalari manganese discovery** within newly granted Exploration & Evaluation Licenses
  - Outcropping manganese oxides traced over **1.7km strike and up to 5m in width** (Figure 1)
  - Grab Sampling along strike has returned between **32.7% Mn and 53.9% Mn** (Analysis from ALS Laboratory in Australia)
  - The Samalari Manganese Prospect presents the **most compelling discovery** to date, with **significant outcropping supergene manganese** on surface and located less than 10km from the coast.
- Estrella was officially granted four new Exploration and Evaluation Licenses in Baucau Municipality, Timor-Leste (Figure 2) which hosts the Samalari discovery (see ASX release 27 Sept 2024)
  - The Baucau Licenses have been granted for 4 years and total **194.425 km^2** bringing Estrella's total landholding in Timor-Leste **to 698.1 km^2**

Figure 1: Estrella Geologists on outcropping manganese supergene at the Salamari Mn Prospect where surface mineralisation contains between 60% and 85% Manganese Oxides and Hydroxides (assays are expected later in the year).

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Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) announced that it had been awarded four new Exploration and Evaluation Licenses within the Baucau Municipality of Timor-Leste on Friday 27 September 2024 (Figure 2), one of which has immediately yielded a high-grade manganese discovery named the Samalari Manganese Prospect. The discovery has been made only 7.5km by road from Timor-Leste's major northern highway servicing regional city centres and towns on the coast.

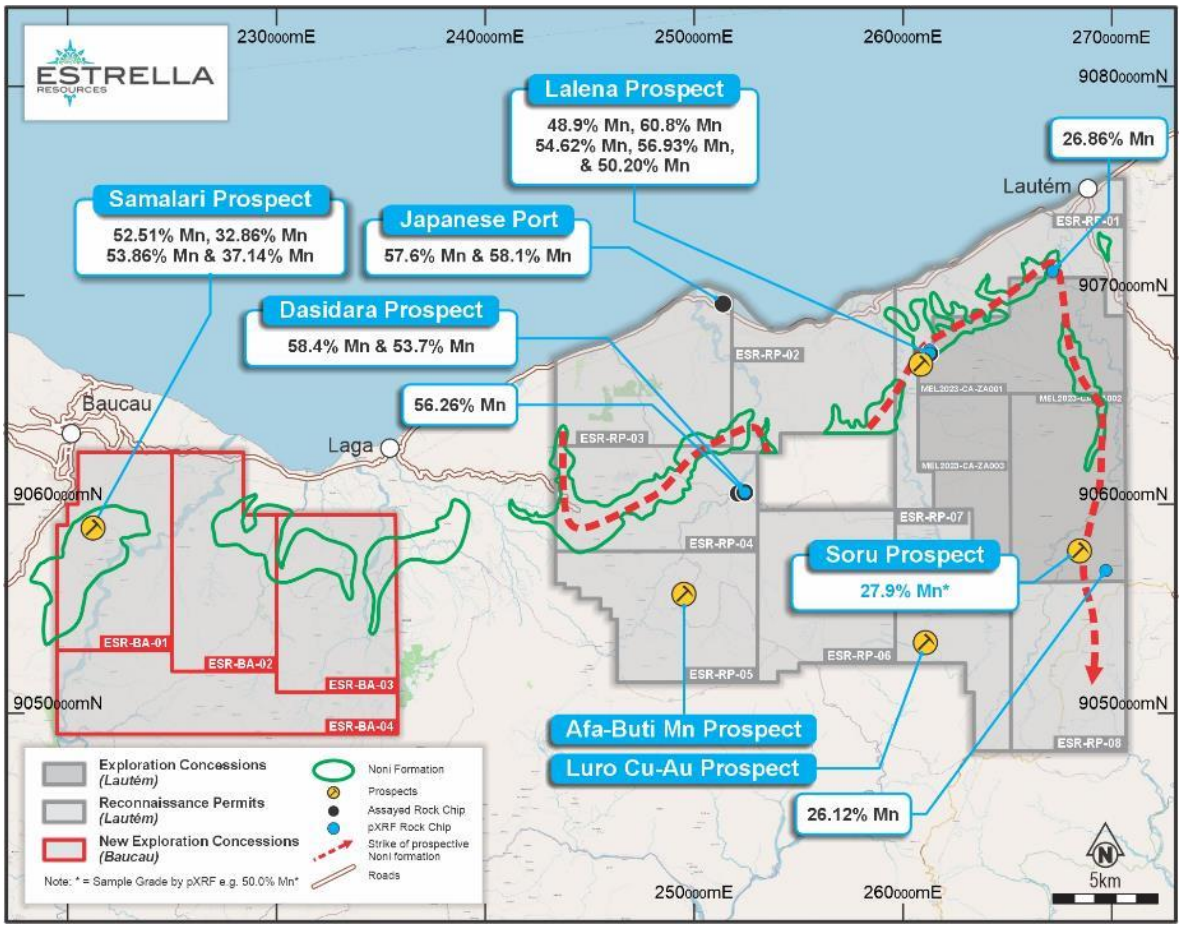

Figure 2: Location of the newly discovered Samalari Prospect within the four granted Exploration and Evaluation Licenses

Commenting on the new discovery Estrella Managing Director Chris Daws said:

"We are thrilled with the high-grade manganese discovery at Samalari within our newly granted Exploration and Evaluation Licenses in Timor-Leste. The outcropping manganese oxides traced over 1.7 kilometres, coupled with grades ranging between 32.7% and 53.9% manganese from our Perth laboratory assays, underscore the significant potential of this area.

"Pleasingly, most of our field pXRF rock-chip determinations exceeded 30% manganese and up to 56.2% manganese. The confidence gained from these reliable pXRF determinations, which substantially reduce assay wait times, enhances the efficiency of our exploration efforts. These consistent results from both Australian laboratory assays and in-country pXRF determinations further validate the quality of this discovery.

With the addition of four new licenses, expanding our total landholding in Timor-Leste to nearly 700 square kilometres, we are well-positioned to advance our exploration efforts in this promising region and unlock further value for our stakeholders."

The Samalari Prospect is located just 5km from Baucau, the third largest city in Timor-Leste. Existing roads connect the prospect to a major national highway to the north (Figure 3). Grid power is readily available within the Exploration License. Mineralisation occurs in an area with very low population and little farmland.

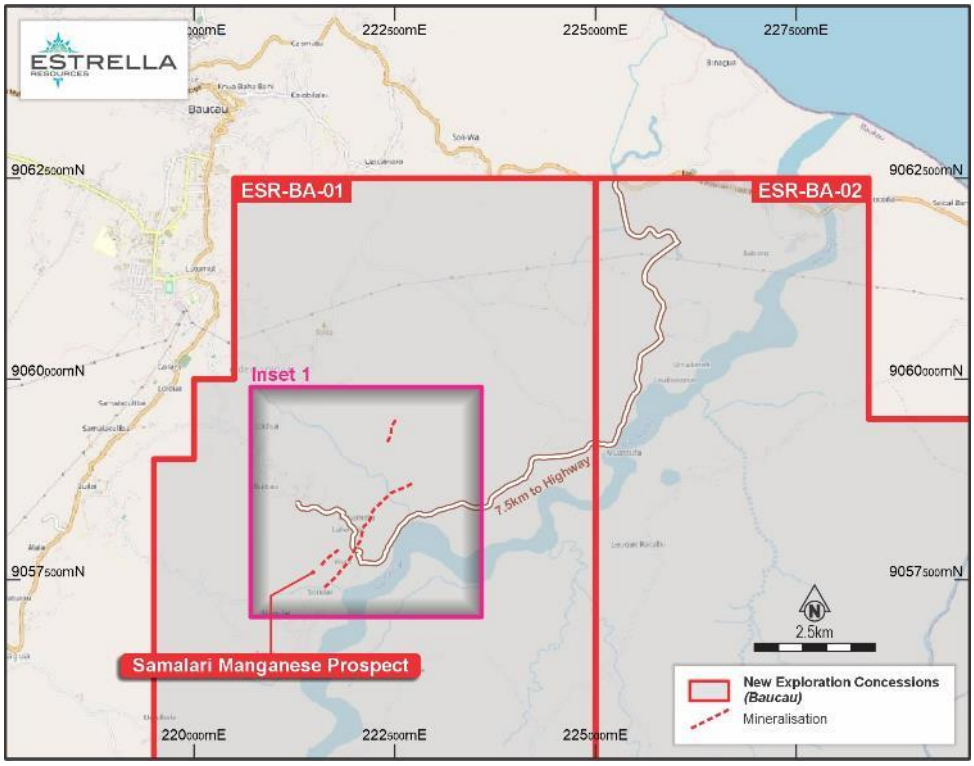

Figure 3: Location Plan of the Samalari Prospect (5km from Baucau and 7.5km by road from a national highway)

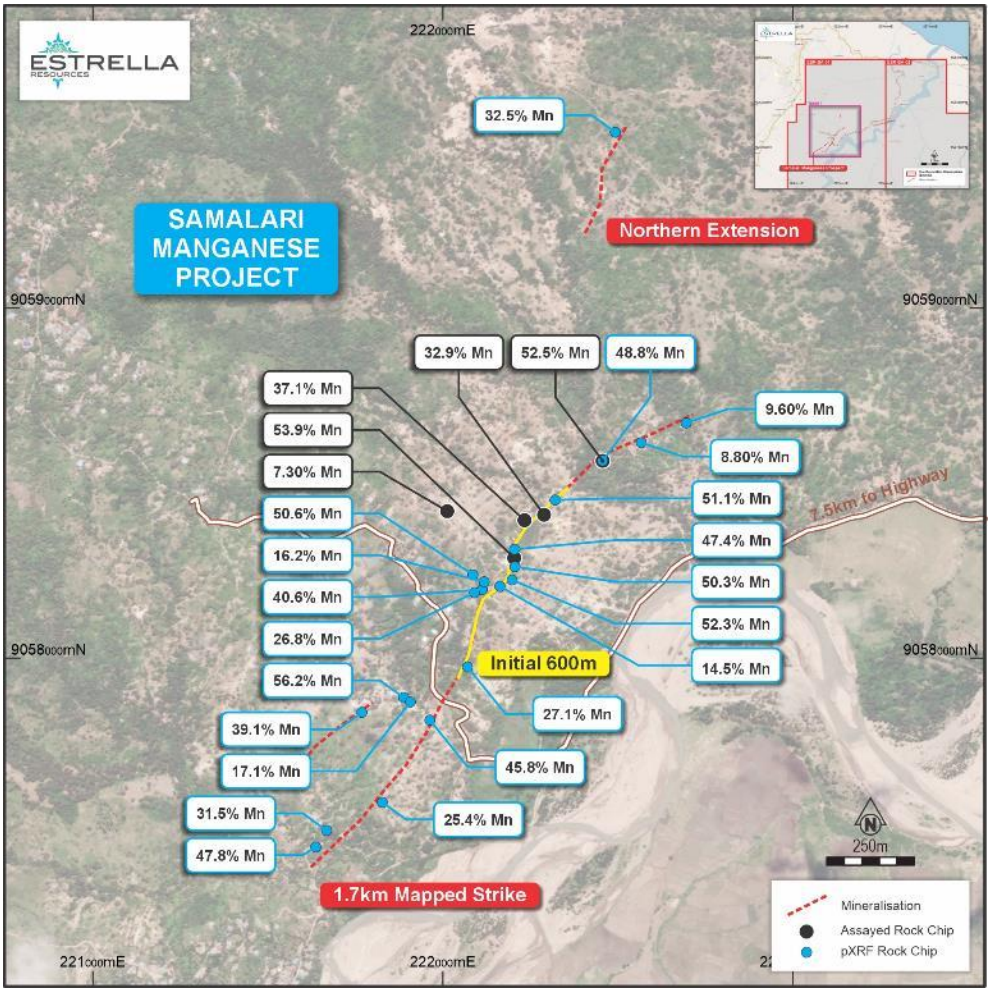

Figure 4: Location of the Samalari Prospect (Rock-chip assays with Manganese mineralisation traced over 1.7km on surface).

Mineralisation at the Samalari Prospect has been mapped on surface over 1.7km (Figure 4 above) and is open along strike where the Noni Formation heads under cover. Within this is a 600m zone of continuously outcropping manganese supergene and chert beds with supergene enrichment. The Manganese ranges from 2m to 5m in width and is exposed along the Seiçal River valley.

Five samples were taken at the time of discovery and submitted to ALS in Perth for analysis, with the results shown in Table 1 and Figure 4 above.

Table 1: ALS Commercial Laboratory analysis of rock-chip samples from the Samalari Prospect

Longitude	Latitude	Description	Sample ID	Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)				Mn% (pXRF)
				Mn% (ALS)	Fe% (ALS)	Cu ppm (ALS)	P ppm (ALS)	
126.4767	-8.5111	Mn Oxide Outcrop	LRG-024	**53.86**	0.25	58	750	57.8
126.479	-8.5087	Mn Oxide Outcrop	CBR114513	**52.51**	1.02	2710	490	50.9
126.477	-8.5102	Mn Oxide Outcrop	LRG-022	**37.14**	1.46	25	590	33.8
126.4775	-8.51	Mn Oxide Outcrop	LRG-023	**32.86**	1.16	30	980	34
126.475	-8.5099	Mn Oxide Outcrop	LRG-021	7.33	5.45	130	480	6.5

Of note in Table 1 is the excellent repeatability between the ALS Commercial lab assays and Estrella's in-country pXRF. This gives Estrella high confidence in the accuracy and precision of the in-country sample preparation and analysis by pXRF.

Since discovery, additional samples have been acquired and rock-chip pXRF analysis is being conducted in the field. The field pXRF results are presented in Table 2 and locations shown in Figure 3 above.

Table 2: In-field pXRF determinations from outcrop, sub-crop and float manganese-iron oxides

Longitude	Latitude	Notes	Sample ID	Field Uncrushed PXRF Mn%
126.4738	-8.5147	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**56.2**
126.4767	-8.5117	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**52.3**
126.4778	-8.5097	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	CBR114516	**51.1**
126.4757	-8.5116	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**50.6**
126.4767	-8.5114	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**50.3**
126.4790	-8.5087	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	CBR114513	**48.8**
126.4718	-8.5181	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**47.8**
126.4767	-8.5109	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**47.4**
126.4745	-8.5153	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**45.8**
126.4759	-8.5120	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**40.6**
126.4727	-8.5151	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >50% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**39.1**
126.4794	-8.5002	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**32.5**
126.4715	-8.5186	Mn Float, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**31.5**
126.4755	-8.5139	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >80% Mn+Fe Oxides, 10% Chert	n/s	**27.1**
126.4757	-8.5120	Mn Float, >60% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	**26.8**
126.4733	-8.5174	Mn Oxide Outcrop, 10% Chert	n/s	**25.4**
126.4740	-8.5148	Mn Float, >50% Mn+Fe Oxides	n/s	17.1
126.4759	-8.5118	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >30% Mn+Fe Oxides, 30% Chert	n/s	16.2
126.4764	-8.5119	Mn Oxide Outcrop, >30% Mn+Fe Oxides, 30% Chert	n/s	14.5
126.4812	-8.5077	Mn Float, >30% Mn+Fe Oxides, 30% Chert	CBR114515	9.6
126.4800	-8.5082	Mn Oxide Outcrop, 30% Chert	CBR114514	8.8

Cautionary Statement on pXRF - pXRF (Portable X-Ray Fluorescence) results that are announced in this report are from uncrushed, rock-chip samples and are preliminary only. The use of the pXRF is an indication only of the order of magnitude of expected final assay results. Four of the samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay in Australia and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected.

The Exploration and Evaluation License granting ceremony was held on Thursday 26th September in Laga in the Baucau Municipality and was attended by the Autoridade Nacional dos Minerais (ANM) and Murak Rai Timor (MRT) and Estrella (see ASX Release 27 September 2024) along with many other representatives and dignitaries from the Government and Local Communities.

The additional Baucau licenses **take Estrella's total landholding to 698 km²**. Under Timor-Leste mining law, the Exploration and Evaluation Licenses entitle the holder to conduct mapping, sampling and resource drilling within the concession area for 48 months, with additional 2-year extensions for up to 6 years if required. The holder of the concession area has a pre-emptive right in the grant of a Mining License up to the expiry date of the License.

Next Steps
Estrella is expanding its in-country technical team with additional experienced Timor-Leste geological personnel to expedite the planned exploration program.

Work going forward will include mapping, sampling and ground geophysics (Induced Potential) which has been tested in Timor-Leste and was successful to detect buried manganese oxides. In addition, a LIDAR survey and environmental clearances will be undertaken to pave the way for a scout drilling program to investigate the deeper manganese potential.

The Company will update shareholders as more information comes to hand.

The Board has authorised for this announcement to be released to the ASX.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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Forward Looking Statements
This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which have not been based solely on historical facts but, rather, on ESR's current expectations about future events and on a number of assumptions which are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies many of which are outside the control of ESR and its directors, officers and advisers.

Cautionary Statement of pXRF - pXRF results that are announced in this report are from uncrushed, rock-chip samples and are preliminary only. The use of the PXRF is an indication only of the order of magnitude of expected final assay results. Four of the samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay in Australia and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected.

Cautionary Statement
Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Steve Warriner, who is the Group Exploration Manager of Estrella Resources, and a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, and based on information compiled by Beau Nicholls, who is a Director of Sahara Natural Resources and is the Exploration Manager for Estrella Timor-Leste, and a fellow of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Warriner and Mr Nicholls have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Warriner and Mr Nicholls consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Significant elements reported for assayed samples

	Calc	ME-XRF26s													ME-GRA05
		Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SO3	SiO2	TiO2	LOI
Sample ID	Mn%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LRG-021	7.3	8.39	0.36	3.83	0.01	8.6	1.45	1.78	9.46	1.16	0.12	0.05	55.46	0.35	9.22
LRG-022	37.1	0.26	0.05	0.17	0.03	2.23	0.85	0.12	47.95	0.07	0.13	<0.01	36.95	0.02	7.52
LRG-023	32.9	0.24	0.3	0.14	0.03	1.77	1.04	0.12	42.43	0.08	0.22	<0.01	43.84	0.03	6.64
LRG-024	53.9	0.54	0.03	0.25	<0.01	0.57	0.15	0.24	69.54	0.13	0.17	<0.01	12.4	0.04	10.94
CBR114513	52.5	1.7	0.51	1.01	<0.01	1.71	1.72	0.47	67.8	0.15	0.12	<0.01	7.38	0.12	11.3

APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1 – TIMOR-LESTE EXPLORATION

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological mapping, visual mineral estimates and confirmation of metallic concentration using a Bruker S1 Titan Portable XRF instrument. • Initial rock-chip samples were taken and pXRF determinations on uncrushed samples made in the field. • Samples are then brought back to Dili and pulverized to 100% passing 1mm before the powder is again subjected to PXRF • A sub-sample of 150g is then dispatched through customs and quarantine in Australia to ALS in Malaga for multi-element analysis. • Exported samples are analysed using a 4-acid digest, ME-XRF26s, ME-MS61L at ALS in Malaga
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).*	• No drilling has been undertaken to date.
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken to date. • The installation of pulverising sample prep facilities in Timor-Leste ensures sample representivity when presented to the PXRF.
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.*	• Rock-chip samples were geologically logged for mineral content and photographed prior to sending for assay or screening by pXRF.
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*	• Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralisation which in manganese oxides is very fine. • The exploration program is in its very early stages and initial sample sizes are kept small due to freight and customs / quarantine restrictions. They are not considered representative of the bulk of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Three sample types are quoted: • 1 – Uncrushed Field PXRF (a fresh mineral face is chipped from samples prior to the XRF determination in the field) • 2 – Crushed PXRF (samples from above are taken back to Dili, 1-3kg of material, and crushed/pulverised to 100% passing 1mm in the company's dedicated sample preparation facility, and 15g of powder is then taken for PXRF analysis. Crushed PXRF determinations have been subjected to repeat samples, standards and confirmation of accuracy by laboratory analysis. • 3 – Assay, where 150g of material is exported to ALS in Malaga via quarantine in Darwin. Standards and blanks have not been included in samples sent to Australia. The company relies on the internal standards and blanks used by ALS. • Samples are being analysed at ALS in Malaga using a 4-acid digest, ME-ICP for 61 elements and all samples are also being tested for Pt, Pd and Au by fire assay and ICP-MS finish on a 50g sub-sample. • Currently, uncrushed field samples are being analysed by PXRF on location,. The Cautionary statement is included when assessing pXRF.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No prior modern exploration has been conducted in the area. • No adjustments to assay data were undertaken save where the ME-XRF26s method reports MnO%. • Mn% is derived by dividing MnO by 1.2912
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.*	• Timor personnel use GRID software on mobile phones to record GPS locations, sampling data and photographs. Mobile phone accuracy (shown during coordinate capture) is set at a maximum tolerance of 5m. • Topographic control is accomplished using 30m spaced satellite point data.
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.*	• No systematic sampling has been conducted at this early stage.
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*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Exported samples are in the possession of ESR personnel from field collection to customs submission in Darwin. Possession then passes to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries where Northline Couriers pick up the samples and take them by road to ALS in Malaga. • Non-exported samples remain with ESR personnel past Darwin Airport Customs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audit or review has been undertaken. • Internal QAQC involves frequent standard checks on the PXRF instrument to determine any drift of accuracy. • Additional checks involve analysis of any assayed samples in comparison to the crushed and uncrushed in-country PXRF determinations so as to provide confidence in in-country analysis.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Exploration and Evaluation Concessions MEL2023-CA-ZA001, MEL2023-CA-ZA002 and MEL2023-CA-ZA003 are awarded for two years to Estrella Murak Rai, forming the joint-venture between Estrella Resources Representante Permanente (70%) and Murak Rai Timor (30%). • Reconnaissance Permits ESR-RP-01, ESR-RP-02, ESR-RP-03, ESR-RP-04, ESR-RP-05, ESR-RP-06, ESR-RP-07 and ESR-RP-08 are awarded to Estrella Resources Limited Representante Permanente (100%) • Exploration and Evaluation Concessions ESR-BA-01, ESR-BA-02 and ESR-BA-03 are awarded for four years to Estrella Murak Rai, forming the joint-venture between Estrella Resources Representante Permanente (70%) and Murak Rai Timor (30%). • Estrella Resources Limited Representante Permanente is registered in Timor-Leste and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Estrella Resources Limited (Australia). • All of the Concessions and Permits are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first exploration was conducted by Allied Mining Corporation in 1937 during which mineral potential was discovered. Very small-scale mining of manganese, gold and construction material was conducted. The exploration was not systematic and hampered by difficult access. • Other work in the early 2000's has been conducted by the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council -PECC Minerals Network to assist Timor-Leste to understand and develop its minerals potential. • Local geologists and companies have sporadically explored the area however there has been no documentation collected nor systematic exploration to quantify mineral occurrences. • No minerals drilling has taken place. • No close-spaced geophysics has taken place. • No systematic, modern exploration has taken place. • The Geological Institute of Timor-Leste (IGTL) has recently (and still is) conducting stratigraphic analysis and fossil dating to reconstruct the geological history of Timor-Leste.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The current Concessions and Permits host three main forms of manganese mineralisation. • Primary mineralisation can be found in stratigraphic banded cherts and banded irons formed from direct precipitation of manganese onto the sea floor. Evidence for both microbial and inorganic processes exist. • Secondary mineralisation exists as a supergene blanket above the cherts where they have been exposed to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		chemical weathering. • Tertiary mineralisation exists where high rainfall and erosion has sorted and concentrated detrital manganese into river paleo-channels. • Alluvial gold mineralisation has been reported in the area however no exploration has been undertaken. • Estrella will use and expand upon the current known stratigraphy to evaluate and document mineralisation styles and relate them back to the tectono-stratigraphic genesis of the area.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		• No drilling has been undertaken in the area.
		• Sample locations are shown in the body of the text.

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.*	• Exploration results with all relevant drillhole information are reported in the body of the text. • No aggregation methods have been used. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Any relationships have been discussed within the body of the text.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• No new information has been withheld.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• No other substantive data exists as the program is in its early stages. • All observations are discussed within the body of the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work by ESR will include systematic mapping and sampling along with stratigraphic and structural classification. • Additional work on specific areas will be included under the heading Next Steps in the body of the text when appropriate to do so.