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ASX Announcement: 28th November 2024

MULTIPLE HIGH PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT MT STIRLING

Highlights

- **2,400m air-core and 1,310m reverse circulation drilling program completed on gold in soil and geophysical targets in the Diorite East Prospect of Mt Stirling located within 5km of Vault Minerals Ltd (ASX:VAU) +6Moz King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Mine**
- **The drill program successfully confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation in the bedrock and prioritised targets to be tested in a larger RC drill program**
- **Significant drilling intersections of shallow gold mineralisation in the Diorite East Prospect include:**
  - **4m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 12m in aircore drill hole TAA049**
  - **4m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 8m in aircore drill hole TAA042**
  - **4m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 28m in aircore drill hole TAA040**
  - **1m at 1.72 g/t Au from 31 in aircore drill hole TAA012**
- **In addition, several strong, untested gold in soil anomalies have been identified at Yttria and Mt Stirling Viserion in vacuum drilling with a maximum grade of 1219ppb Au (1.2 g/t Au)**
- **Follow up RC drill planning underway to test high priority anomalies identified through AC and vacuum drilling**

Asra Minerals Limited (ASX: ASR; "Asra" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an exploration update for the Mt Stirling Gold Project (**Mt Stirling**). Significant gold grades were returned from the air core (**AC**) and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling on the Diorite East surface geochemical and geophysical targets identified as high priority during the Mt Stirling Project exploration target ranking stage.

Highly anomalous gold in soil assays have been returned from assaying of the 2021-2022 vacuum drilling carried out in the vicinity of Mt Stirling and Yttria.

Asra's Executive Chairman, Paul Summers commented:

"The air core drilling program was designed to identify mineralised structures in the East Diorites tenements, and we have successfully achieved this goal. We will follow-up on the best intersection with RC drill holes with the aim of discovering new economic mineralisation in this area.

"A fantastic result from gold analyses of the top two metres of the vacuum drilling completed in 2021 to 2022. We will review the most anomalous gold in vacuum soils and prioritise for drill testing."

AC and RC drilling at the Diorites East Targets

A 78 hole AC drill program (TAA001-TAA078) and a 12 hole RC drill program (TAC101-TAC112) testing six targets in the Diorite East region was completed. Drill traverses with AC holes spaced every 20m along the lines intersected the targeted structures with significant gold results returned.

The drilling program consisted of 1,310m of RC in 12 holes drilled into 4 discrete targets, and 2,400m of AC drilled into four targets, within the three eastern most target area polygons on Figure 2 below, identified during target ranking.

Significant grades from the RC and AC drilling are tabulated below:

Hole ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Dip	Azi	Metres	Metres x Grade
TAA012	342531	6749316	453	-60	225	31-32	1m @ 1.72 g/t Au
TAA049	346424	6748936	463	-60	225	12-16	4m @ 1.69 g/t Au
TAA042	346317	6748827	470	-60	225	8-12	4m @ 1.68 g/t Au
TAC106	347435	6748995	455	-60	225	59-60	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au
TAC105	347373	6748955	463	-60	225	43-44	1m @ 0.73 g/t Au
TAA040	347385	6748924	461	-60	225	28-32	4m @ 0.64 g/t Au
TAC106	313223	6826297	422	-60	225	61-63	2m @ 0.40 g/t Au
TAA036	314479	6826085	419	-60	225	20-24	4m @ 0.34 g/t Au
TAA037	314492	6826099	417	-60	225	20-24	4m @ 0.33 g/t Au

The gold is mostly associated with interflow sediments that manifest at the surface as narrow cherty disconnected and disrupted outcrops. The cherts extend westward for over 4km and are untested by drilling.

Intercepts in AC drill holes TAA012 and TAA049 may be associated with a north-northwest-south-southeast shear zone, see Figure 3 below.

In Figure 2, above the two polygons on the eastern side of the Diorites were tested with wide spaced AC traverses. Traverses were 320m apart. The drilling successfully achieved the goal of picking up structure and mineralisation. 320m is a very wide spaced early-stage drilling pattern and leaves plenty of upside for infill drill traverses. The drilling has identified the chert unit as a gold target over 4km in length with many opportunities for structural traps for gold bearing fluids.

Geochemical drilling tested new targets identified by compilation of historical soil samples, geophysical interpretations and geological mapping, representing previously untested geochemical targets. Drilling confirmed the presence of anomalous mineralisation in bedrock. As such the results are considered very positive and will be subject to follow up during 2025.

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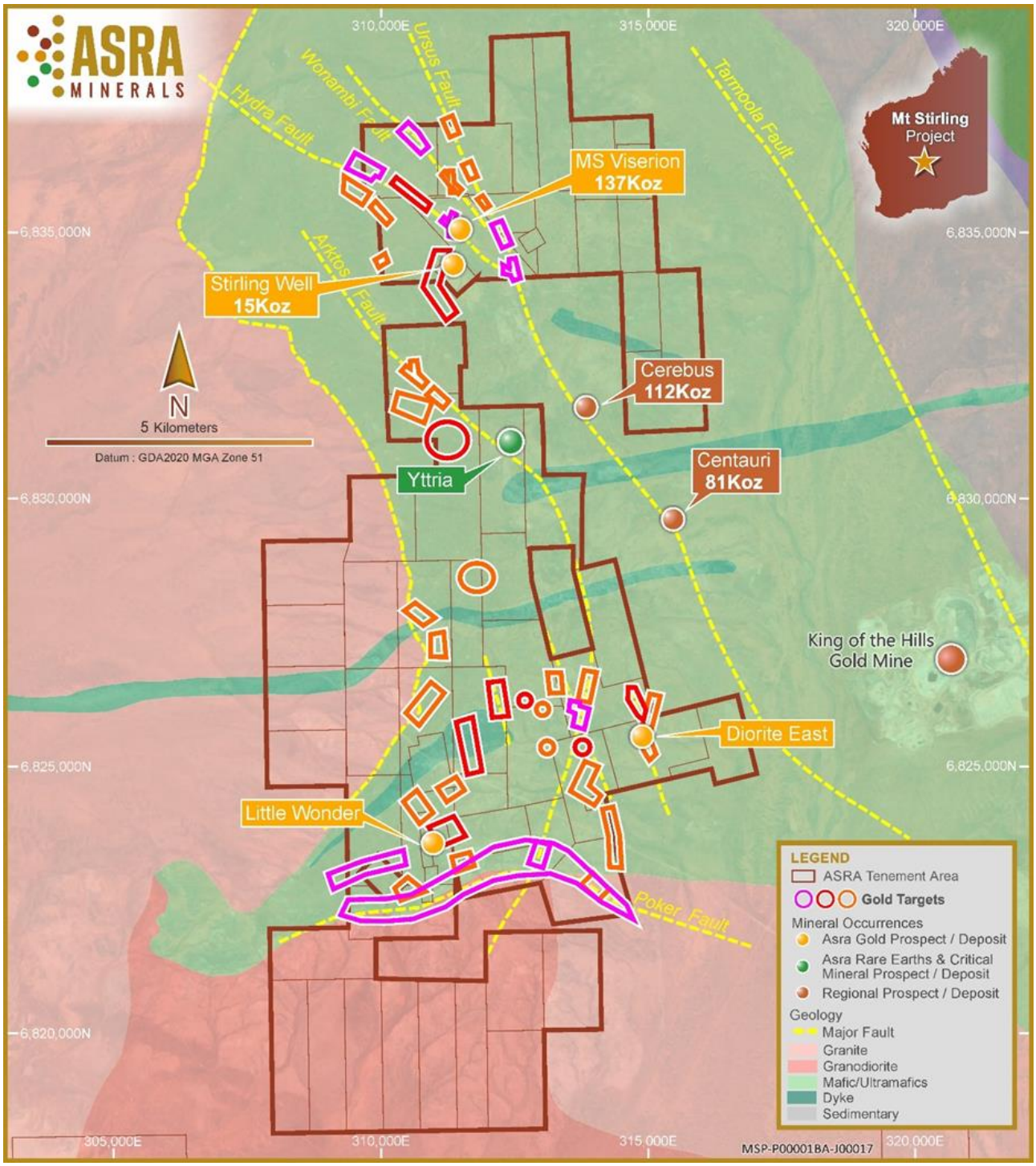

Figure 1: *Mt Stirling Gold Project*

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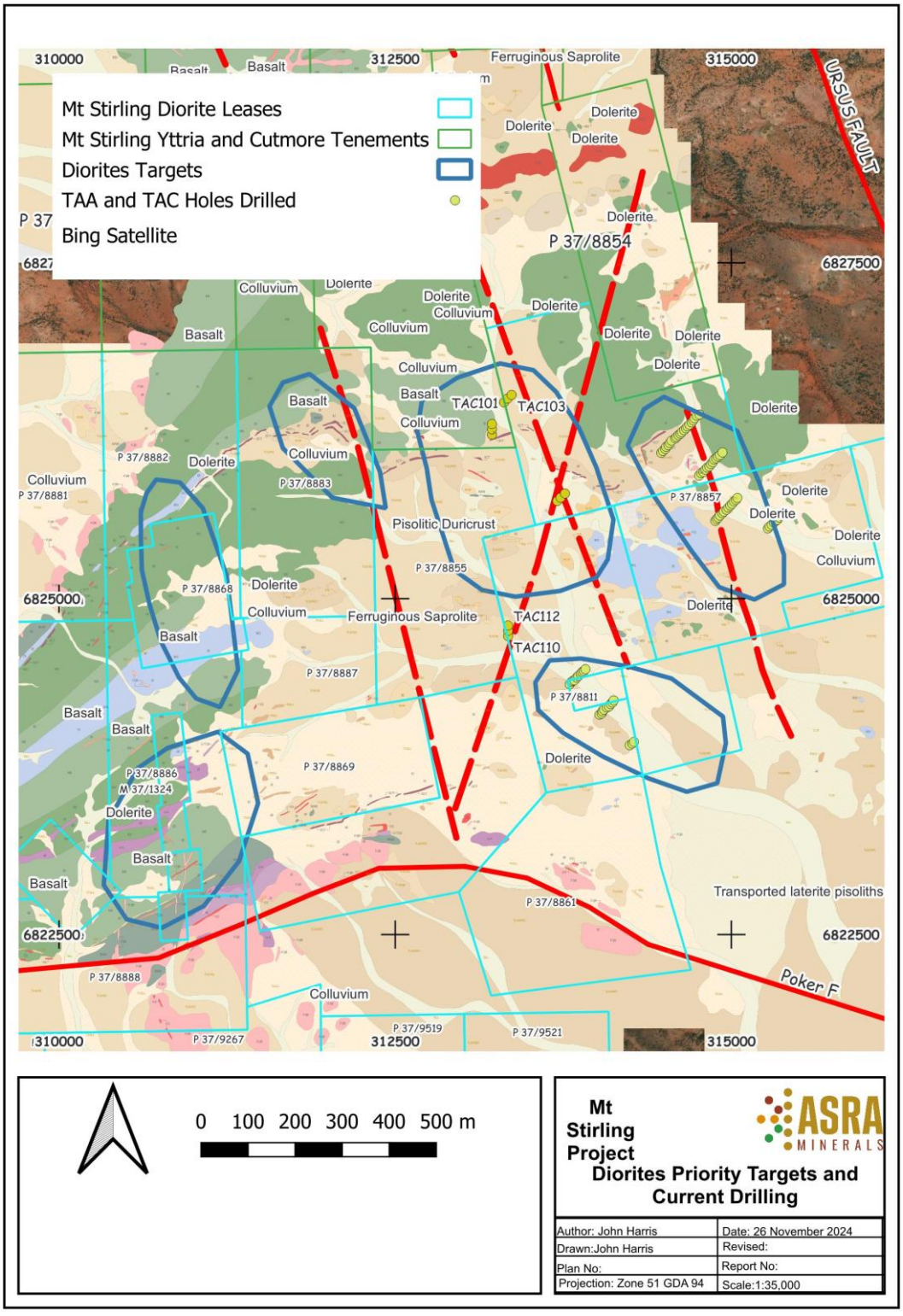

Figure 2: *High Priority Drill Targets at Mt Stirling Diorites Area and Drilling at Diorite East on Fact Geological Mapping*

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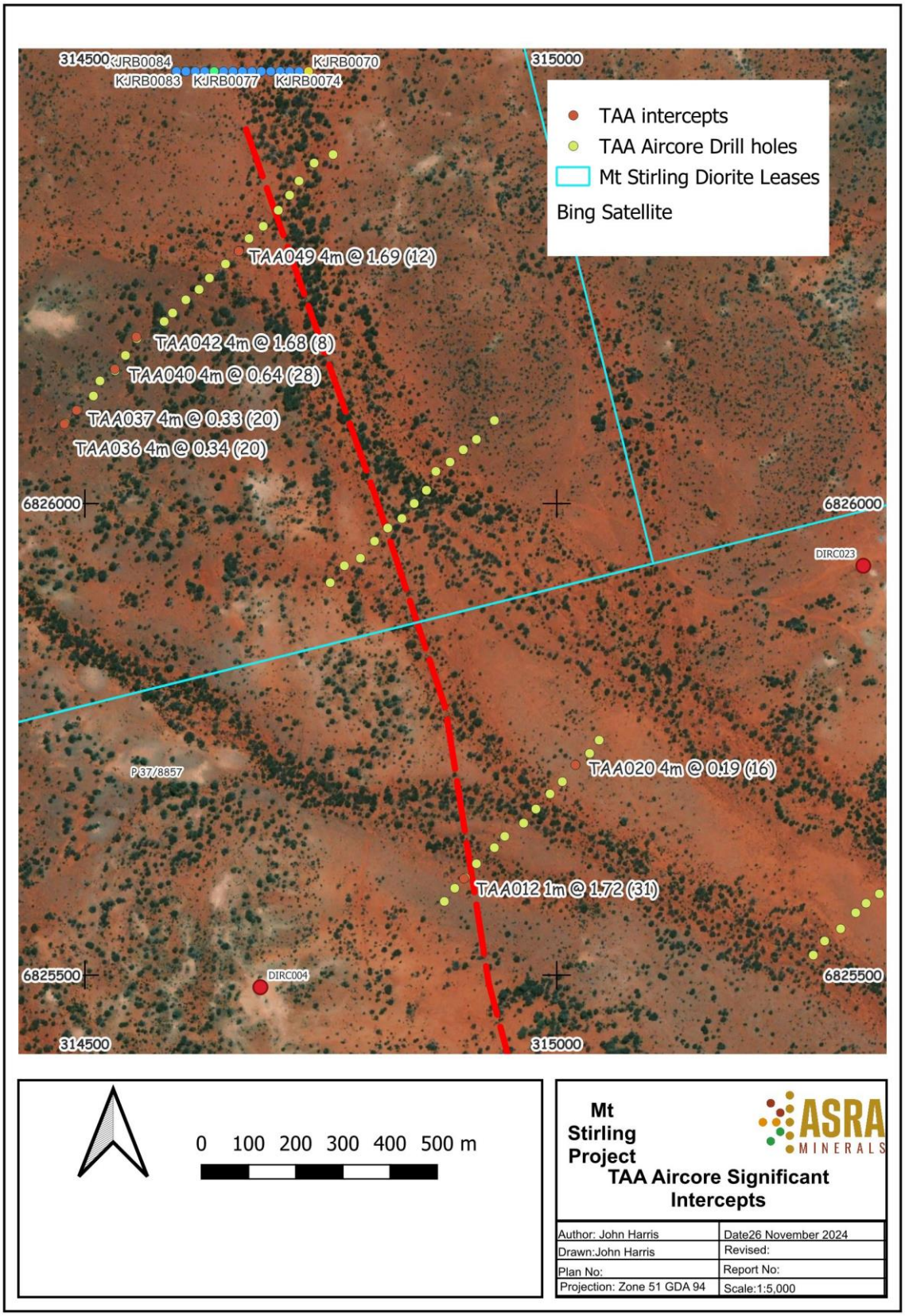

Figure 3: *Diorite East Aircore Significant Intercepts*

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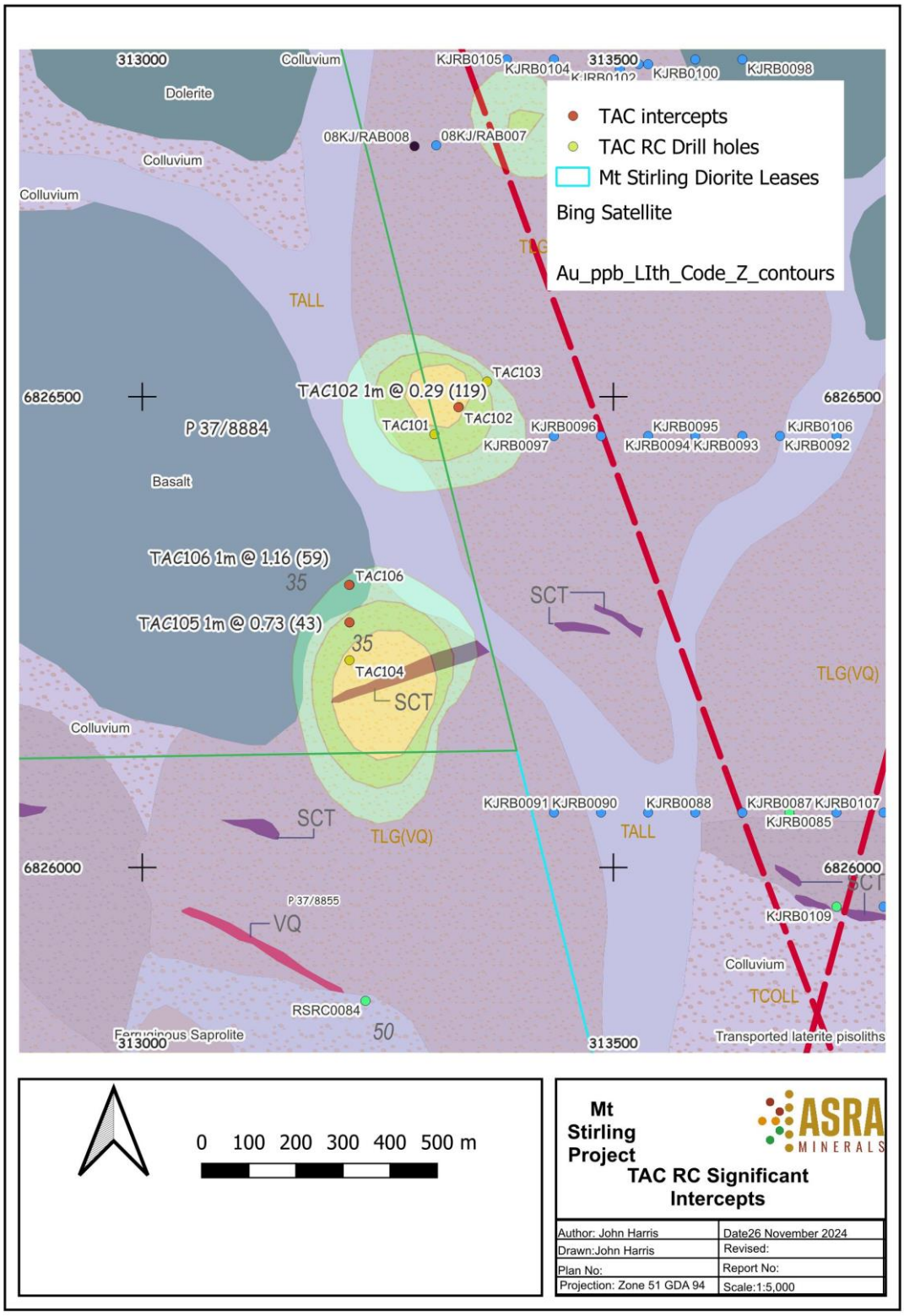

Figure 4: *Diorite East RC Drill hole Significant Intercepts showing Z-score soil anomaly and underlying geological fact mapping*

Gold in surface Vacuum samples

1786 vacuum drill holes (MSAV0001 to MSAV1968) were completed by Asra in 2021 to 2022 primarily for rare earth elements (REE) exploration. Less than 10% were analysed. Over the last few months these samples have been systematically collected from the field and the top two samples have been submitted to Intertek laboratory in Perth for gold analyses by Aqua Regia digest and MS finish.

Anomalous values have been returned from the Yttria-Wishbone Prospect areas and from the Mt Stirling Viserion and Mt Stirling Well areas.

The best values are tabulated below:

Hole ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	Depth From	Depth To
MSAV0532	YTV01460	312186	6834193	1219	0	1
MSAV0532	YTV01461	312186	6834193	861	1	2
MSAV0519	YTV01423	312160	6834849	645	0	1
MSAV1558	YTV05124	312540	6831605	357	1	2
MSAV0449	YTV04108	312172	6834585	221	0	1
MSAV0237	YTV03086	311322	6835323	214	0	1
MSAV0125	YTV01199	311397	6834536	207	1	2
MSAV0412	YTV03909	312406	6834535	144	1	2
MSAV0738	YTV00825	311378	6836282	129	0	1
MSAV0171	YTV02342	311364	6834888	109	1	2
MSAV0443	YTV00533	312395	6834712	103	0	1
MSAV0512	YTV01371	312273	6834920	100	0	1
MSAV0280	YTV03499	310814	6835397	97	0	1

The highest value received to date is 1219 ppb in vacuum drill hole MSAV0532. This hole was drilled 340m south of the Mt Stirling Viserion gold deposit in M 37/1306. The anomaly is untested by AC or RC drilling. 400m of untested Hydra Fault occurs to the north of this anomaly. Generally, soil results above 100ppb are considered very anomalous and results above 20ppb as worthy of further follow up.

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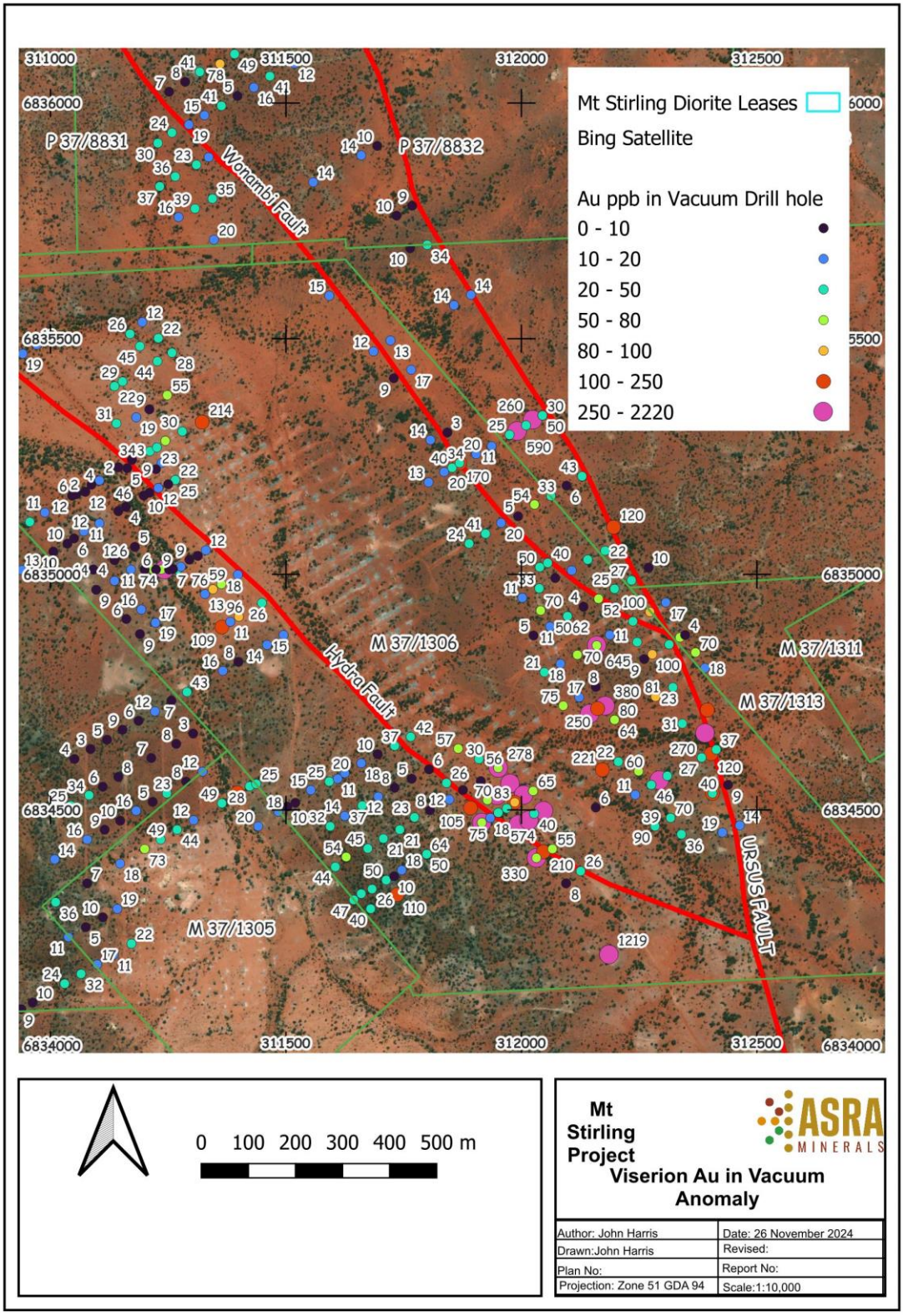

Figure 5: *Highly anomalous gold in soil to the south of Viserion at Mt Stirling*

In vacuum drill hole MSAV1558, to the north of Yttria is a peak value of 357ppb from 1-2m. This anomaly is undrilled.

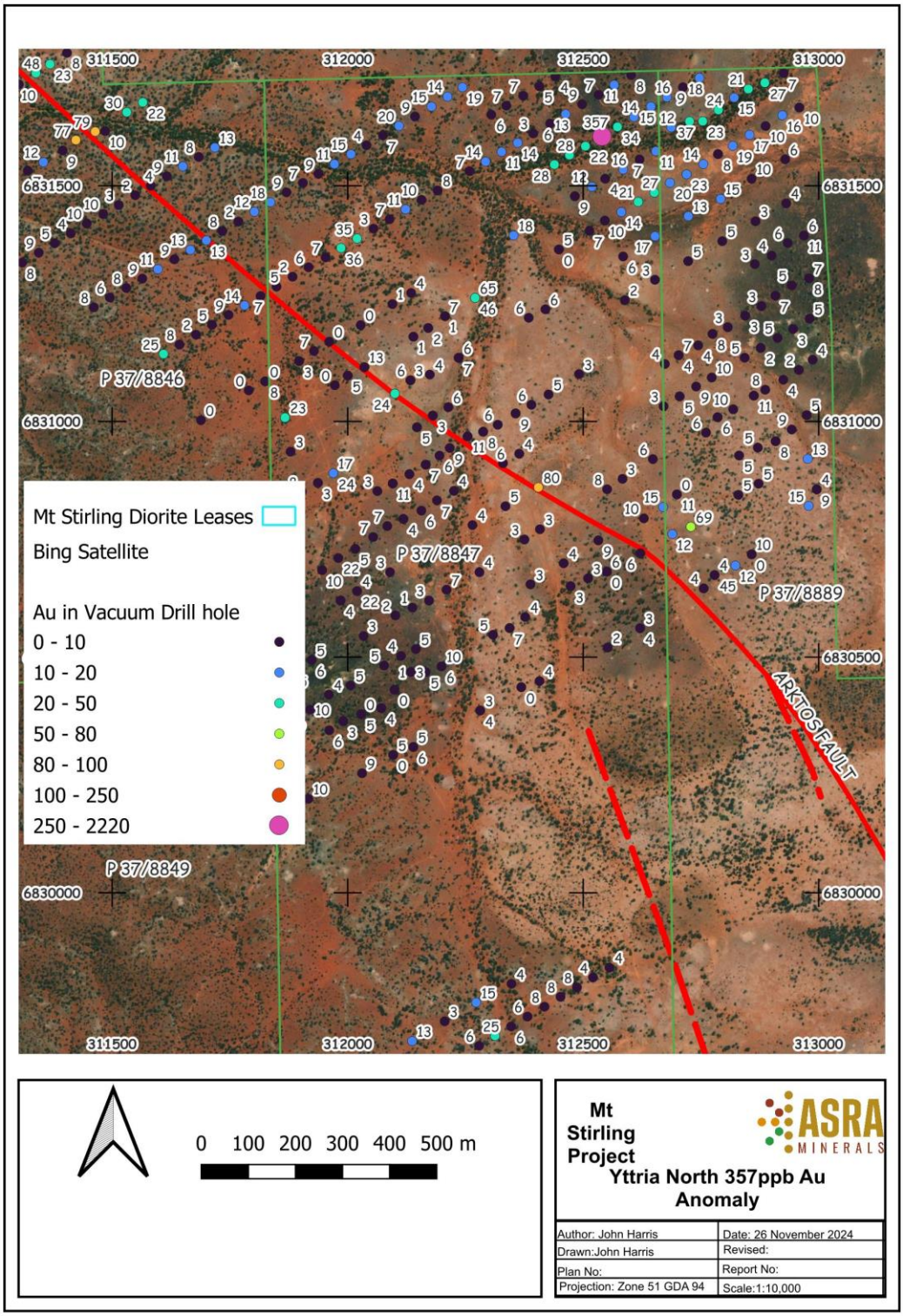

Figure 6: *Strongly anomalous gold in soil to the north of Yttria at Mt Stirling*

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Asra Minerals (ASX:ASR) Investment Overview

- **Dominant land position in a proven greenstone belt** – 936km^2 strategic landholding in the world class Leonora gold province covering +75km of underexplored prospective strike
- **Proven high-grade gold potential** – Combined JORC 2012 resources of 200koz at 1.8 g/t Au, multiple historic mines (>380koz produced) and shallow historic intercepts (up to 249g/t Au within 140m)
- **Drill ready gold targets** – Multiple high priority drill-ready targets at Orion-Sapphire with immediate tenement wide target generation, refinement and prioritisation program
- **Attractive valuation and leverage to exploration success –** Low market cap and well-funded to explore

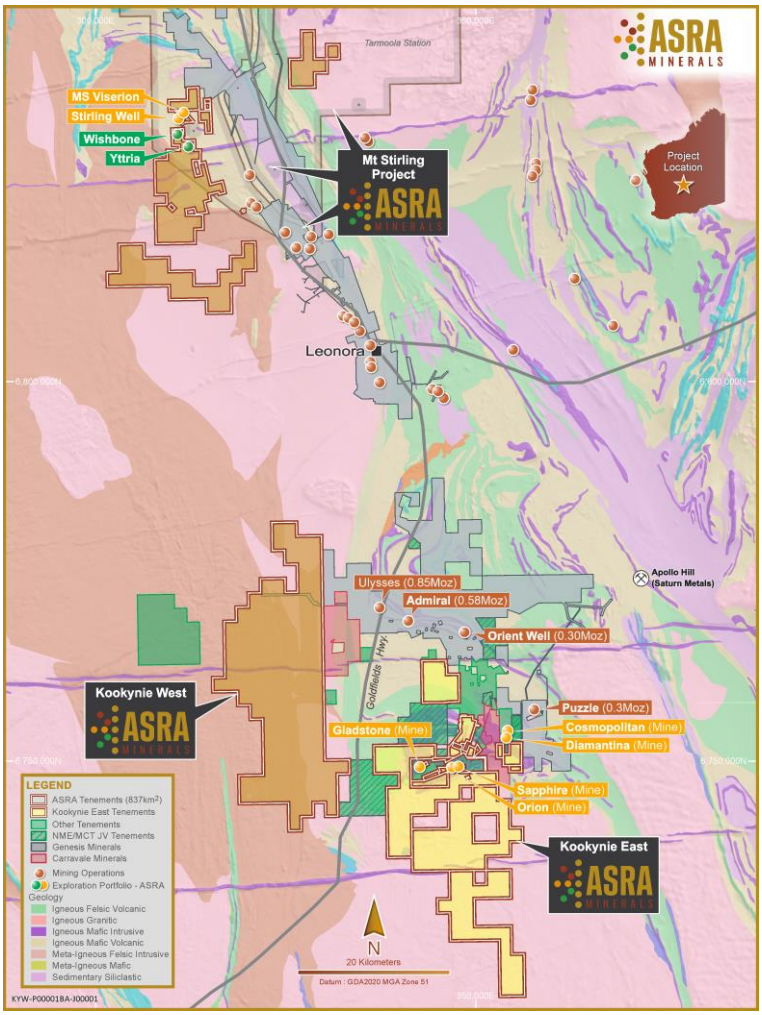

Figure 7: *Asra's Kookynie and Leonora Landholdings showing existing Asra's existing Kookynie West and Mt Stirling holding (gold) and new acquisition (yellow) adjoining Genesis Minerals' (ASX:GMD) 2Moz Ulysses project (grey)*

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Asra Global Gold Mineral Resources

Asra's Gold Projects	Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade g/t Au	Gold Ounces
Mount Stirling - Viserion	Indicated	391,000	2.1	26,000
	Inferred	2,158,000	1.6	111,000
Mount Stirling - Stirling Well	Inferred	198,000	2.3	15,000
Niagara - Orion	Inferred	370,000	2.2	26,409
Niagara - Sapphire	Inferred	320,000	2.1	21,605
TOTAL		**3,437,000**	**1.82**	**200,064**

Gold Deposits estimated in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) using 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. John Harris who is a full-time employee of the Company and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Harris has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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'. Mr. Harris consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to the Orion-Sapphire Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of Payne Geological Services. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on the gold JORC Mineral Resources presented for the Mt Stirling Project, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the ASX announcement released on 25 February 2019, 29 January 2020 and 5 September 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcements, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements. Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• AC and RC sampling in potentially mineralised zones comprised 1m samples of approximately 3kg collected during drilling using a rig mounted cone splitter. • 4m composite samples were collected by scoop sampling from the drill metre piles in zones outside of the expected mineralisation. A split sample is available for further sampling should this scoop sampling indicate unexpected mineralisation • Sample preparation procedures included drying and pulverizing to less than 75 microns, and fire assay was used for analysis of the 1m splits. Aqua Regia digestion was used for the 4m composite samples. • Vacuum samples were initially bagged in green plastic. The whole sample was collected and sent for sample preparation at Intertek Sample Prep Facility in Kalgoorlie.
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).*	• All TAA drill holes are Aircore drilled with a 3 inch blade/hammer, TAC Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were drilled with a 4.5-inch face sampling hammer. • Vacuum drilling completed in 2021-2022 was undertaken with a tractor mounted vacuum rig with a 2.5 inch vacuum tube.
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of the recovery of each drill metre was recorded. • All care was taken by K-Drill to maximise the sample recovery. Samples were placed in 1m piles on to the ground. • A relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been determined.
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 AC and RC chips have been geologically logged by the meter of drilling to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature based on the observational skills and experience of the rig Geologist. • All drilling was logged from start of hole to the end of the hole and all holes were logged. • Logging was captured digitally and imported into Asra's relational SQL database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sampling of the RC holes was by a rig mounted cone splitter and drill cuttings were sampled at 1m intervals or as composites up to 4m in length. AC sampling was performed by scooping from 1m piles from the ground into 4m composites or 1m samples if deemed prospective. • Sample preparation was conducted by Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie/Perth and was completed to industry standards. • The QAQC procedure included assaying of four Oreas Standards in 100 samples, 3 duplicates in every 100 samples and 3 blanks in every 100 samples. • Industry standard sampling methods employed, and size of samples is appropriate for material 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted to Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie/Perth, Western Australia. • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverized. • Au was analysed by 25g Fire assay fusion technique with ICP/OES finish for 1m samples. • Au was analysed by 25g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP/MS finish for 4m composite samples. • The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • QAQC sampling was carried out for all drilling systematically with 1 sample every 10 used for QAQC.
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 independent verification of significant intersections was carried out. • This drilling was in twinned holes for verification purposes. • Data was entered into library constrained excel spreadsheets and then uploaded into the MaxGeo SQL Asra database. • There has been no adjustment to the assay data.
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 surveyed in GDA 94_51 coordinates using handheld GPS. • Down hole surveys were taken at the end of the drilling using the Axis Gyro tool for the RC drill holes. • The use of DGPS and downhole gyro survey tools is high quality industry standard.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill spacing for AC was 20m along traverses, RC drill holes were spaced 40m apart, targeting different prospects. • 10 by 15m is an appropriately detailed drilling pattern in order to calculate the MRE. • The close spaced drilling has successfully tested for mineralised lithology and structure. • Samples were taken every metre and submitted to the laboratory in the prospective zones, 4m composite samples were taken outside of the prospective zones.
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 drilling is not perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralised chert horizons, but perpendicular to targeted structures, and therefore the sampling is not necessarily considered representative of the mineralised zones. • The mineralisation appears to be supergene proximal to interflow chert horizon. The drill traverse is not orthogonal to the chert.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to the laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by Asra personal or by the contracted freight company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have not been carried out • No formal audits have taken place

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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.*	• The Diorite East Targets deposits are located on various Prospecting Leases • An agreement between Asra Minerals and Ross Crew has been signed whereby Ross Crew retains a royalty on any production. • Historical Drilling Data Review was carried on valid Western Australian Prospecting Licenses 100% owned by Asra and the leases are in good standing. • The Mt Stirling Gold Project in the Leonora Gold District of Western Australia comprises sixty-nine leases – 6 Mining leases, 1 Exploration lease and 62 Prospecting leases, The combined area of the project is approximately 17,876 ha. • There is a 2% Royalty to a third party for minerals on these licenses. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mt Stirling Gold Tenements have undergone multiple drill programs over a protracted period focusing on areas around the historical prospects of Diorite King and Mt Stirling Well. Numerous significant intercepts occur outside of mined areas. • Investments in 2014. A&C completed Aircore and RC drilling. • Hill Minerals 1984 Diorite King shaft sampling and RAB drilling • Esso Minerals 1986 mapping, RAB drilling • Mt Edon Mines 1988 mapping, rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, RC drilling during 1997-1998. • Tarmoola Australia 200-2001 mapping and RC drilling on the Ursus Fault. • Jupiter Mines 2006-2010 geological reconnaissance, data acquisition, mapping and research on Kurrajong Project. 2006 AC around Diorite King, Golden king and Rose of Diorite. 93 holes for 1767m. • Bligh Resources and BMGS in 2010 to compile data for Diorite King. Mapping by Jon Standing, Southern Geoscience Consultants for geophysical interpretation in 2012. • Torian Resources (predecessor to Asra) engaged SGC to interpret the whole Mt Striling Project. RC, diamond and vacuum drilling at Mt Stirling and Yttria REE deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Stirling Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. • The project area is in the hinge zone of the gently north-plunging Tarmoola anticline. The greenstone sequence is thought to overlie a major detachment fault separating a granite gneiss complex (Leonora Batholith) from the overlying greenstones. The detachment fault hosts the Sons of Gwalia deposit at Leonora. The project area is an area of extensive gabbro-dolerite-basalt outcrop and subcrop. The mafic rocks dip about the Tarmoola Anticline variably at 30 to 60 degrees and can be divided into predominantly massive basalts in the west and pillowed, variolitic basalts in the east. The Mt Stirling syenogranite/monzogranite has intruded the massive basalts (Evans,1998). • Project stratigraphy consists of a succession of variolitic, pillowed high Mg basalts containing differentiated dolerite/gabbro sills. The two basalt lithotypes are divided by a central shear zone which trends 340° in the south and 315° in the north. The shear zone consists of chlorite±tremolite/actinolite schist with narrow quartz veins. Widely spaced sinistral shear bands trending 300-320° overprint the main foliation. Some quartz veins are compatible with the sinistral movement indicated by the shear bands. The main well-developed steeply (65-80o) east-dipping fabric locally contains a well-developed sub horizontal mineral lineation which appears to be doubly plunging. No alteration is observed within the shear zone at surface. The main shear zone and shear bands are interpreted to be D2 /- D3 structures. • The Mt Stirling syenogranite/monzogranite outcrops to the north of the Diorite CRG leases. Extensive millimetre to centimetre scale quartz veining is present with sericite/muscovite-epidote-pyrite alteration selvages adjacent to many veins. Alteration is not pervasive and is primarily associated with veining. Multiple quartz vein sets are present, producing local stockwork arrays. Numerous felsic dykes and plugs observed throughout the area possibly representing apophyses of the monzogranite pluton.
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:* • *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*	• All significant results for completed AC and RC drilling have been tabulated. • The extent of drilling is shown with diagrams included in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralised structures. • AC drill traverses are acute to the strike of the chert horizon that appears to be mineralised.
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.*	• Plans are included in this 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.*	• Only significant results are reported here for this first pass drilling program.
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.*	• Compilation of all historical exploration data at the project has been completed and is be stored digitally on Asra's SQL database.
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.*	• Programs of Work have been submitted to DEMIRS to request approval to drill test prospective areas and they have been approved. • Exploration programs are currently being planned by Asra to test anomalous geochemistry from vacuum and AC drilling.