



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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FURTHER STRONG DRILLING RESULTS AT MANDILLA AHEAD OF MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE

Diamond drilling currently testing Mandilla East at depth, with RC drilling focused on defining a zone of mineralisation potentially linking Mandilla East and Mandilla South

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive drill program continuing with assays received for 34 new holes (5,307m).
- New results at Mandilla East include:
 - **18m @ 4.74g/t Au** from 54m in MDRC351
 - **29m @ 1.81g/t Au** from 105m in MDRC357
 - **7m @ 4.61g/t Au** from 74m in MDRC364
 - **16m @ 1.40g/t Au** from 36m in MDRC352
- New results at Mandilla South include:
 - **21m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 57m in MDRC318
 - **10m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 108m in MDRC307
- Results pending for ~80 holes for 11,181m, with diamond and RC drilling ongoing.
- Visible gold intersected in two completed diamond drill holes at Mandilla East (MDRCD376 and MDRCD377), results pending.
- Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Mandilla expected to be completed in May 2021.

Anglo Australian Resources NL Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"We've maintained a frenetic pace on site since drilling commenced last September, with over 25,000 metres of RC drilling completed, results now received for 96 holes, and a further 80 holes currently at the assay laboratory awaiting processing. Drilling is continuing around the clock, with both an RC and diamond rig onsite drilling as we speak."*

"As we move towards the completion of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Mandilla, today's in-fill drilling results provide further confidence in the scale and grade of the near-surface mineralisation located in the northern extent of Mandilla East. Consistent with earlier results from this area, these latest results show significant high-grade zones within a large, lower-grade mineralised envelope."

"We eagerly await the drill results from the Mandilla East main zone, which will enable us to finalise the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. To date, this area has shown some of the highest grades and widest intercepts from across the Project. At Mandilla South, our drilling is aimed at linking the mineralisation between Mandilla East and Mandilla South. We have diamond tails planned as part of the current diamond drill program to help build our understanding of the structures influencing mineralisation in this area."



“All the elements are in place to deliver our maiden Mineral Resource in early May, with work to commence as soon as we receive remaining assay results from the southern extent of the Mandilla East in-fill program.”

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**AAR** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing resource drilling and exploration programs at the Company's 100%-owned **Mandilla Gold Project**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

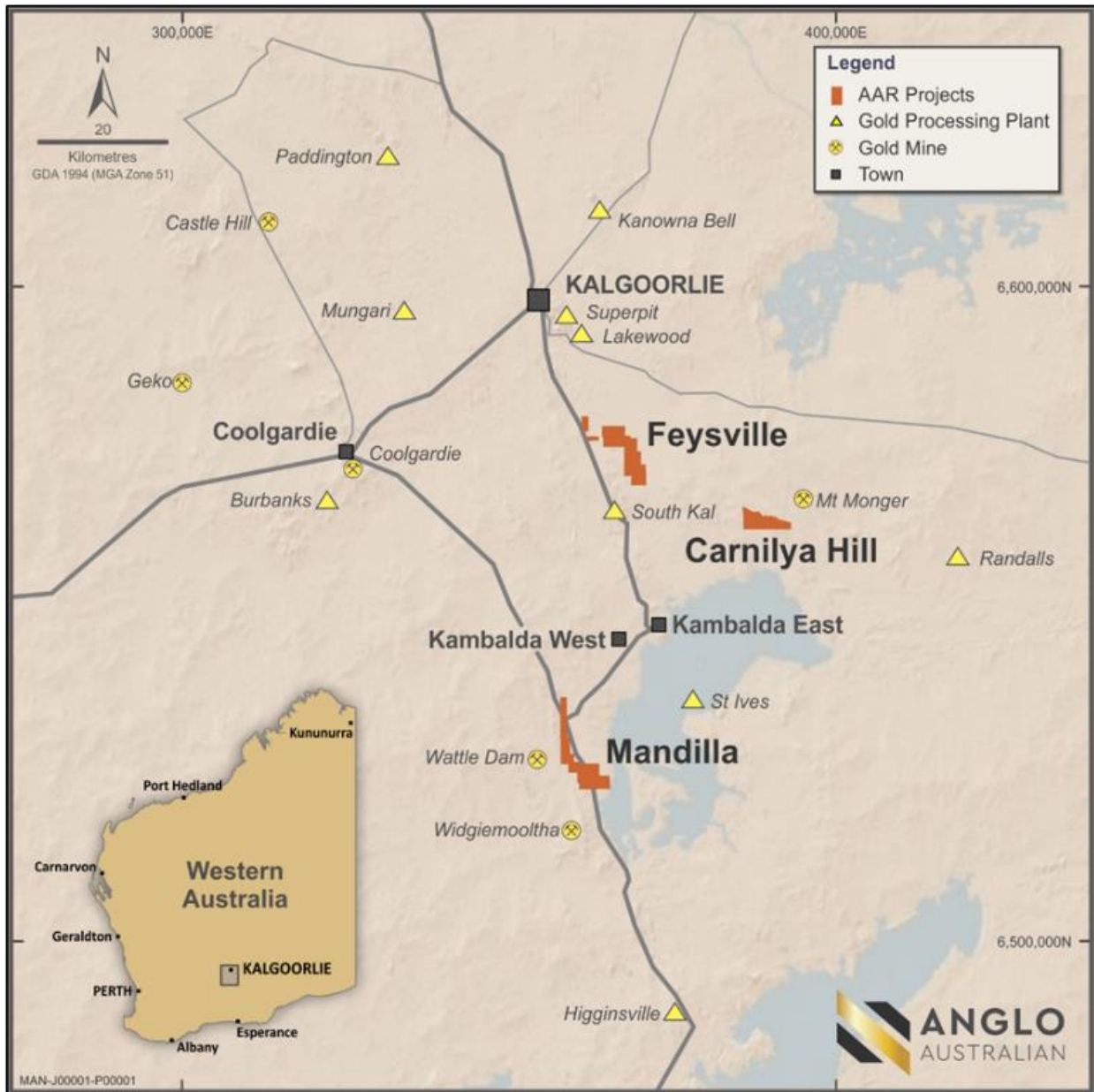


Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Emu Rocks Granite, locally termed the Mandilla Syenite. The granitic intrusion intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion and may be important in localising mineralisation at Mandilla East where a footprint extending over more than 1km strike length has previously been identified.

A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the gold mineralisation at Mandilla South. Here a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of approximately 500m has previously been identified.



The Mandilla Gold Project is covered by existing Mining Leases which are not subject to any third-party royalties other than the standard WA Government gold royalty.

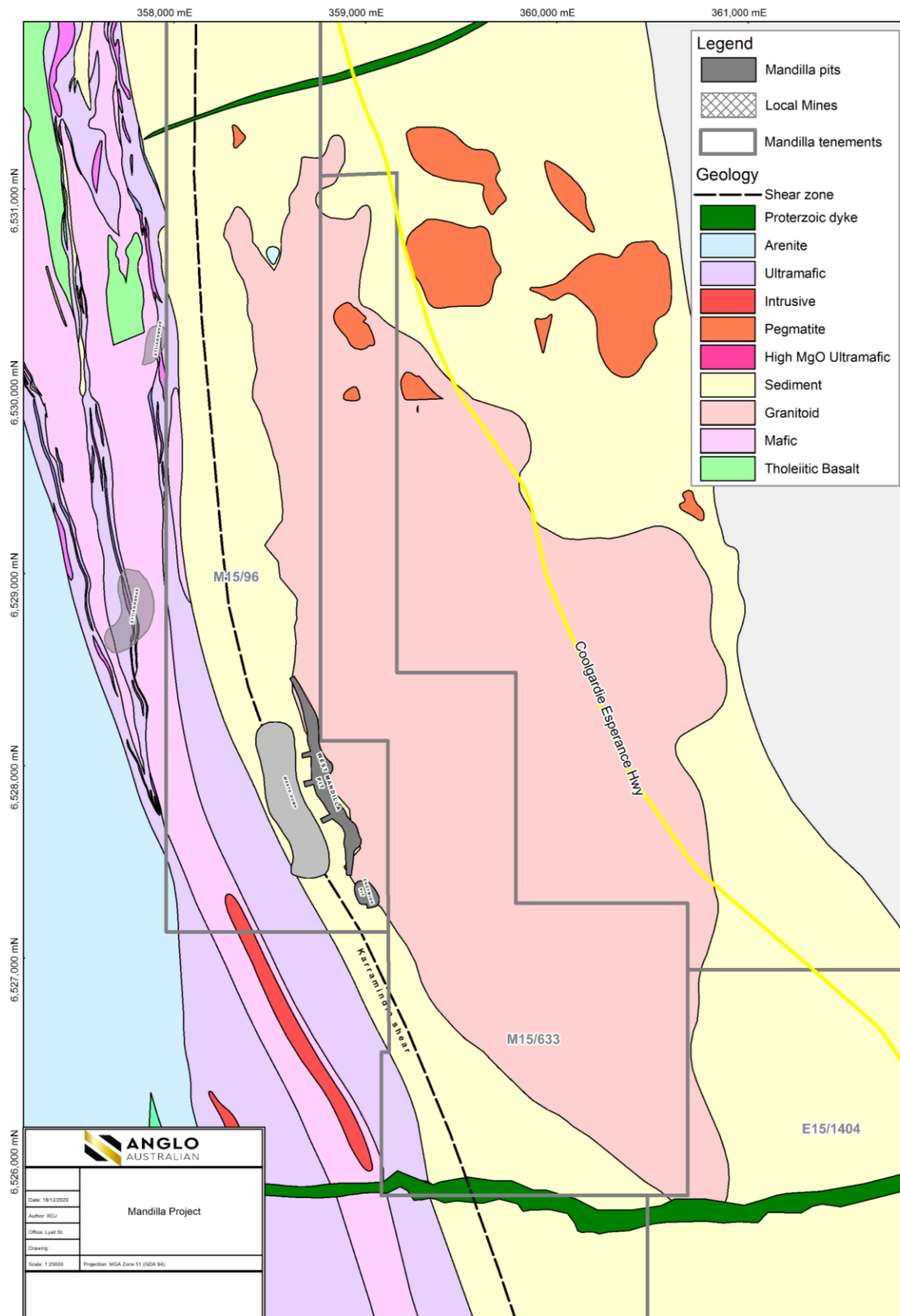


Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology



RC DRILLING UPDATE

This announcement reports results from a total of 34 holes for an aggregate 5,307m. The results relate to drilling completed up until the Christmas/New Year break and follow previously reported results from 62 holes for an aggregate 9,066m (see ASX Announcement dated 17 February 2021). Assay results for a further 80 holes for an aggregate 11,181m remain outstanding.

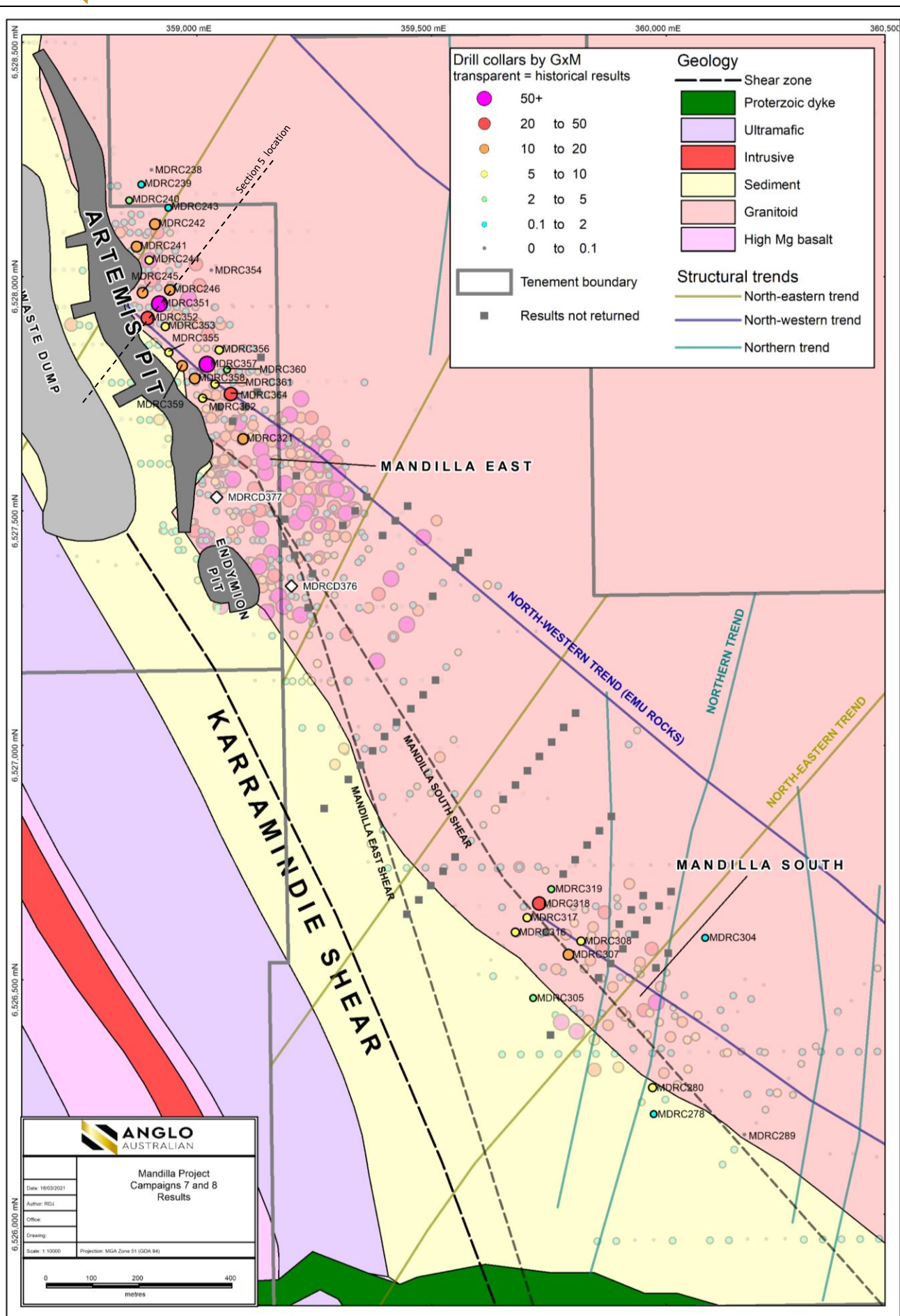
Assay results continue to be delayed due to a significant backlog at the commercial laboratory that is undertaking photon assay analysis on Mandilla Gold Project samples.

The Reverse Circulation (RC) rig has recently completed the current phase of in-fill drilling at Mandilla South and is now being relocated to the south of Mandilla East to undertake additional resource definition drilling.



Image 1 – RC drill rig operating at Mandilla East

The locations of the drill holes reported in this announcement are set out in plan view in Figure 3.



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MANDILLA EAST

Anglo Australian commenced a 44-hole RC program of in-fill and extensional drilling at Mandilla East in December 2020, with this announcement reporting results from 23 holes for an aggregate 3,620m.

Drilling commenced at the northern extents of the Mandilla East mineralisation, returning broad zones of low-grade mineralisation that were consistent with previous drilling in this area. Results included:

- **19m @ 0.58g/t Au** from 116m in MDRC241;
- **27m @ 0.50g/t Au** from 70m in MDRC245;
- **19m @ 0.59g/t Au** from 130m in MDRC242; and
- **28m @ 0.41g/t Au** from 37m in MDRC246.

A high-grade zone at the northern extent of Mandilla East, which returned a previously reported intersection of 9m @ 5.89g/t Au from 76m in MDRC195, returned further high-grade intercepts including:

- **18m @ 4.74g/t Au** from 54m in MDRC351; and
- **16m @ 1.40g/t Au** from 36m in MDRC352.

This demonstrates the potential for additional significant high-grade mineralisation to be hosted in this area.

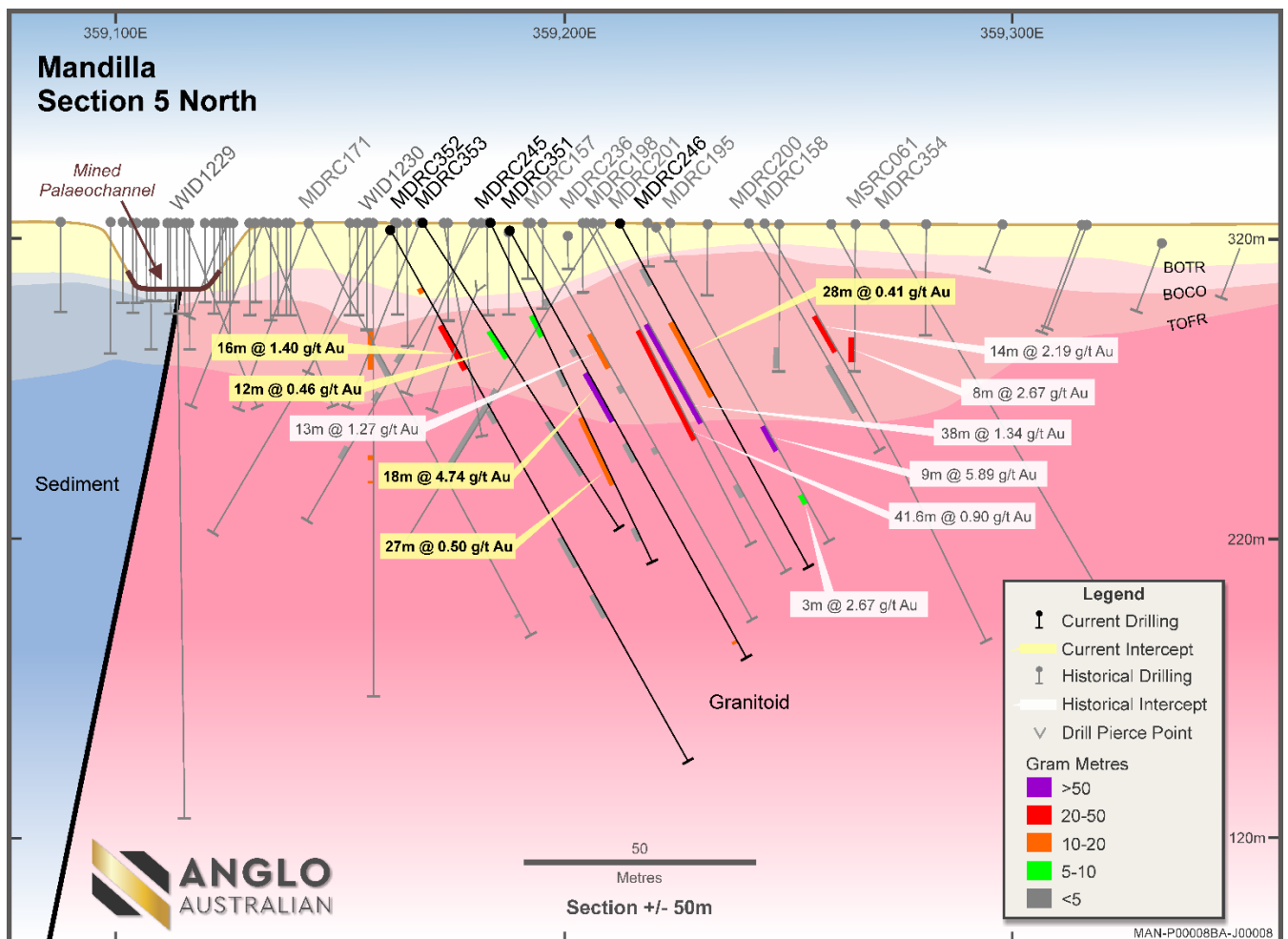


Figure 4 – Mandilla East cross-section (refer Figure 3 for section location)

The cross-section shown in Figure 4 above is located close to the northern extent of the Mandilla East deposit, with most of the reported intersections located within the weathered and transitional zones. This is consistent with the observed southerly plunge of the mineralisation at Mandilla.



Further south of the above intersections, in-fill drilling intersected:

- **29m @ 1.81g/t Au** from 105m in MDRC357;
- **7m @ 4.61g/t Au** from 74m in MDRC364; and
- **19m @ 0.83g/t Au** from 30m in MDRC358.

This confirms the continuation of mineralisation through to the Mandilla East main zone.

Results from RC drilling completed within the Mandilla East main high-grade zone remains outstanding. Additionally, the recently completed drill testing of the south-east extension to Mandilla East also remains outstanding. This totals 24-holes for an aggregate 3,801m.

MANDILLA SOUTH

On 17 February 2021, the Company reported results of 62-holes (9,066m) completed at Mandilla South since the commencement of the RC drill program in September 2020. Best intercepts from the previously reported drilling at Mandilla South included:

- 17m @ 3.29g/t Au from 101m in MDRC301;
- 52m @ 1.00g/t Au from 123m in MDRC303; and
- 21m @ 1.11g/t Au from 105m in MDRC310.

This announcement reports results from a further 11 holes for an aggregate of 1,687m. New intercepts from the recently received results include:

- **21m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 57m in MDRC318; and
- **10m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 108m in MDRC307.

These drill results continue to demonstrate a zone of mineralisation at Mandilla South which appears likely to link to the main Mandilla East mineralisation. This has the potential to form an extensive zone of bedrock mineralisation extending over a 2.3km long strike length.

CURRENT RC DRILLING WORK PROGRAM

RC drilling is ongoing at Mandilla, with 25 holes for 3,740m remaining.

The intersection of a north-western trend at the granite / sediment contact to the north of the current Mandilla East mineralisation will be drill tested as a potential repeat of Mandilla East and Mandilla South style mineralisation.

Additionally, a supergene zone of mineralisation identified from previously completed air-core drilling will be drill tested to determine the potential scale of the supergene mineralisation to the south of Mandilla South.

CURRENT DIAMOND DRILLING WORK PROGRAM

Up until Sunday 21 March, two exploration diamond drill holes have been completed for 484.5m. In addition, five geotechnical diamond drill holes (637.8m) have also been completed.

A further seven holes for approximately 1,000m of diamond drilling are still to be completed as part of this current diamond drilling phase.



Image 2 – Diamond drilling in progress at Mandilla East

Two completed diamond drill holes, MDRCD376 and MDRCD377 (see Figure 3), have both intersected visible gold. The core is yet to be cut and submitted for assay; however, a wide zone of albite/silica alteration with variably spaced quartz veining typical of Mandilla East mineralisation has been observed in MDRCD377.

Visually, the zone of mineralisation extends from 120m to 230m down-hole, with 15 observed instances of visible gold contained within the diamond core. Several images below show the visible gold in MDRCD377.



Image 3 – Visible gold in MDRCD377 from 181m



Image 4 – Visible gold in MDRCD 377 from 191m



Image 5 – Visible gold in MDRCD 377 from 193m



Image 6 – Visible gold in MDRCD377 from 223m



MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

Following discussions with the commercial laboratory undertaking the photon assay analysis on the Mandilla Gold Project samples, the Company expects to receive all outstanding Mandilla East in-fill assay results by the end of the current quarter.

Cube Consulting has been engaged to compile the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mandilla Gold Project, which is expected to be completed in early May for release to the ASX.

Of the drill programs currently underway, more than 10,000m of RC and diamond drilling will not be incorporated into the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate but will be incorporated into future Mineral Resource Estimate updates.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director. For further information:

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Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Julie Reid, who is a full-time employee of Anglo Australian Resources NL. Ms Reid is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Reid 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'. Ms Reid consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the material based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 19 June 2020, 11 August 2020, 15 September 2020 and 17 February 2021. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.



APPENDIX 1 - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 1 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC238	RC	160	6528227.72	358903.43	325.26	-60	40
MDRC239	RC	159	6,528,198.92	358,881.24	325.27	-60	40
MDRC240	RC	149	6,528,165.36	358,855.44	325.28	-60	40
MDRC241	RC	149	6,528,066.47	358,871.33	324.36	-75	40
MDRC242	RC	149	6,528,114.29	358,910.35	324.53	-60	40
MDRC243	RC	149	6,528,149.51	358,938.87	324.52	-60	40
MDRC244	RC	179	6,528,037.73	358,897.85	323.93	-87	40
MDRC245	RC	125	6,527,968.50	358,884.09	323.60	-59	40
MDRC246	RC	131	6,527,973.99	358,942.11	323.63	-60	40
MDRC351	RC	162	6,527,944.00	358,920.44	321.37	-60	40
MDRC352	RC	202	6,527,913.50	358,894.72	321.37	-60	40
MDRC353	RC	120	6,527,895.50	358,931.69	323.11	-60	40
MDRC354	RC	150	6,528,014.00	359,031.00	323.15	-60	40
MDRC355	RC	195	6,527,841.00	358,940.13	323.21	-60	40
MDRC356	RC	91	6,527,846.00	359,046.75	324.35	-60	40
MDRC357	RC	155	6,527,815.00	359,021.03	324.35	-60	40
MDRC358	RC	195	6,527,784.50	358,995.31	324.35	-60	40
MDRC359	RC	195	6,527,812.00	358,968.19	322.26	-60	40
MDRC360	RC	115	6,527,804.00	359,063.75	323.58	-60	40
MDRC361	RC	145	6,527,773.00	359,038.03	323.58	-61	40
MDRC362	RC	175	6,527,742.50	359,012.31	323.58	-60	40
MDRC364	RC	175	6,527,751.50	359,071.94	319.72	-60	40
MDRC321	RC	195	6,527,655.50	359,097.78	321.41	-65	40
MDRC289	RC	155	6,526,170.04	360,166.71	316.55	-60	40
MDRC278	RC	155	6,526,216.27	359,973.34	317.24	-60	40
MDRC280	RC	173	6,526,272.59	359,970.84	317.32	-60	40
MDRC304	RC	149	6,526,592.48	360,083.14	316.68	-60	40
MDRC305	RC	173	6,526,463.87	359,716.42	318.25	-60	40
MDRC307	RC	149	6,526,556.42	359,791.39	317.98	-60	40
MDRC308	RC	135	6,526,584.50	359,817.94	317.83	-60	40
MDRC316	RC	149	6,526,604.00	359,677.53	318.39	-60	40
MDRC317	RC	151	6,526,634.50	359,703.25	318.27	-60	40
MDRC318	RC	149	6,526,665.00	359,728.97	318.14	-60	40
MDRC319	RC	149	6,526,696.00	359,754.69	318.01	-60	40



Table 2 - Diamond drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC238	Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC239	Mandilla East	62	63	1	0.29
MDRC240	Mandilla East	40	45	5	0.67
		96	99	3	0.42
MDRC241	Mandilla East	32	44	12	0.64
		79	91	12	0.32
		96	106	10	0.32
		116	149	33	0.58
MDRC242	Mandilla East	130	149	19	0.59
MDRC243	Mandilla East	39	42	3	0.29
MDRC244	Mandilla East	45	66	21	0.44
		104	107	3	0.40
		138	141	3	0.37
MDRC245	Mandilla East	33	42	9	0.60
		54	60	6	0.55
		70	97	27	0.50
		112	117	5	0.31
MDRC246	Mandilla East	17	23	6	0.38
		37	65	28	0.41
MDRC351	Mandilla East	26	28	2	1.00
		45	47	2	0.51
		54	72	18	4.74
		<i>includes 1m at 76.76g/t Au from 55m</i>			
		83	88	5	0.25
		156	157	1	3.03
MDRC352	Mandilla East	36	52	16	1.40
		<i>includes 1m at 16.09g/t Au from 50m</i>			
		69	73	4	0.50
		117	128	11	0.17
		139	147	8	0.25
		169	171	2	0.89
		195	196	1	2.49
MDRC353	Mandilla East	41	53	12	0.46
		51	52	1	2.89
		73	81	8	0.40
		84	106	22	0.21
MDRC354	Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC355	Mandilla East	44	51	7	0.74
		57	85	28	0.32
		95	101	6	0.27



MDRC356	Mandilla East	29	40	11	0.60
		50	58	8	0.84
		65	73	8	0.62
MDRC357	Mandilla East	15	26	11	0.34
		41	52	11	0.33
		105	134	29	1.81
		<i>includes 1m at 36.42g/t Au from 131m</i>			
MDRC358	Mandilla East	30	49	19	0.83
		55	65	10	0.34
MDRC359	Mandilla East	19	22	3	0.46
		22	28	6	0.28
		30	35	5	0.46
		44	51	7	0.21
		66	96	30	0.54
		66	74	8	0.88
		83	90	7	1.10
		93	96	3	0.34
		112	114	2	0.87
MDRC360	Mandilla East	52	64	12	0.41
		75	76	1	1.11
		106	109	3	0.39
MDRC361	Mandilla East	37	51	14	0.31
		130	145	15	0.39
MDRC362	Mandilla East	40	52	12	0.42
		81	86	5	0.46
		98	104	6	0.31
		139	146	7	0.17
MDRC364	Mandilla East	34	37	3	0.51
		74	81	7	4.61
		<i>includes 1m at 26.27g/t Au from 75m</i>			
		154	157	3	0.42
MDRC321	Mandilla East	168	175	7	0.26
		99	125	26	0.69
		162	173	11	0.21
MDRC289	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC278	Mandilla South	68	72	4	0.25
MDRC280	Mandilla South	115	129	14	0.48
MDRC304	Mandilla South	27	28	1	0.27
MDRC305	Mandilla South	65	88	23	0.14
		70	74	4	0.32
		84	88	4	0.28
		140	143	3	0.70
		148	166	18	0.27



MDRC307	Mandilla South	61	75	14	0.66
		108	118	10	1.89
		132	146	14	0.25
MDRC308	Mandilla South	94	102	8	0.34
		119	125	6	1.13
MDRC316	Mandilla South	62	65	3	1.87
		99	114	15	0.15
MDRC317	Mandilla South	62	66	4	0.98
		80	99	19	0.32
MDRC318	Mandilla South	57	78	21	1.07
		<i>includes 1m at 16.29g/t Au from 57m</i>			
		130	143	13	0.13
		148	149	1	2.04
MDRC319	Mandilla South	41	59	18	0.23



APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 TABLE 5

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

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.	The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD) and RC drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the last 2019 and all 2020 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 34 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. All samples were assayed by MinAnalytical with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. <i>Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.</i>
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).	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inch diameter hole
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.	Definitive studies on RC recovery at Mandilla have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg).
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 chips were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.



		RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The 34 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. <i>Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling</i> Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. MinAnalytical assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. <i>Historical - Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation. Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth with a 25 gram sample split off. Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</i> Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.



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.	Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site. MDRCD151 diamond RC precollar to 150m, subsequent DD drilling speared away from precollar and diamond core was produced from 46m down hole, producing a twin hole to 150m. MDRCD236 was drilled to test oxide or and twin the previously drilled MDRC201. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA. No adjustments have been carried out. However work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique
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 holes have been picked up by Leica RTK GPS. Minecomp were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars. Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51
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.	RC Drill hole spacing is 40m on section, with 40m sectional spacing in the Mandilla East area increasing to up to 120m by 80m away from the main mineralisation. Diamond drilling is at 80m spacing with only 6 AAR DD holes drilled in the area. AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate). NO Sample compositing was undertaken
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.	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes drilled on a 040 azimuth, with a few still at 220 azimuth as dip had been interpreted as steep.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been carried out at this stage.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
		Tenement	Status	Location	Interest Held (%)
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.	E 15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M 15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		M 15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. In June 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL ("AAR") announced the acquisition of the project from Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd and assumed management of the project in December 2003.			
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Several programs of RC percussion, diamond and air core drilling were completed in the area between 1988-1999 by Western Mining Corporation (WMC). In early 1988 a significant soil anomaly was delineated, which was tested late 1988 early 1989 with a series of 4 percussion traverses and diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation was intersected in thin quartz veins within a shallowly dipping shear zone. 1989-90- limited exploration undertaken with geological mapping and 3 diamond holes completed. 1990-91- 20 RC holes and 26 AC were drilled to follow up a ground magnetic survey and soil anomaly. 1991-94 - no gold exploration undertaken 1994-95 – extensive AC programme to investigate gold dispersion. A WNW trending CS defined lineament appears to offset the Mandilla granite contact and surrounding sediments, Shallow patchy supergene (20-25m) mineralisation was identified, which coincides with the gold soil anomaly. During 1995- 96 - Three AC traverses 400m apart and 920m in length were drilled 500m south of the Mandilla soil anomaly targeting the sheared granite felsic sediment contact. 1996-97 - A 69 hole AC program to the east of the anomaly was completed but proved to be ineffective due to thin regolith cover in the area. WID3215 returned 5m @7g/t from 69m to EOH. 1997-1998- 17 RC infill holes to test mineralisation intersected in previous drilling was completed. A number of bedrock intersections were returned including WID3278 with 4m @ 6.9g/t Au from 46m.			
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mandilla is situated on the margins of the Emu Rocks Granite (a high level stock of porphyritic monzogranite/syenite) intruding the Spargoville Felsics. The Mandilla deposit was defined by a 50ppb Au soil anomaly. The regolith consists of a surface veneer of ferruginous, pisolitic gravelly alluvium up to 15m thick, overlying a partially stripped saprolitic monzogranite and felsic pyroclastics up to 40m thick (Clarke 1991). Mineralisation is associated with narrow flat lying quartz veining within the granite and to a lesser extent the felsicpyroclastics. Pyrite generally associated with the quartz veining in weakly foliated shears.			
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	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.			



	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 (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 have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m. A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
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').	Not known at this stage.
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.	Applied
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.	Balanced reporting has been applied.
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 exploration data.
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.	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.