ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL ACN 009 159 077

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SIGNIFICANT NEW RC DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM EXTENSIONS TO MANDILLA, PLUS EOS DISCOVERY CONTINUES TO GROW

Drilling expands Mandilla East (Theia) 160m to the south with outstanding intercepts of 7m at 6.02g/t Au and 2m at 12.52g/t au; Additional high-grade results at Eos with 3m at 5.85g/t Au demonstrates the potential of this emerging shallow zone of high-grade mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- To simplify future reporting of the growing mineralisation at the Mandilla Gold Project, Mandilla East and Mandilla South will be renamed Theia and Iris respectively.
- Assays received from 45 Reverse Circulation drill-holes completed in September and October. Best results at Theia include:
    - **7m at 6.02/t Au** from 73m and **2m at 12.52g/t Au** from 158m in MDRC500;
    - **84m at 0.61g/t Au** from 71m in MDRC481;
    - **8m at 3.07g/t Au** from 34m and **17m at 1.02g/t Au** from 78m in MDRC490;
    - **8m at 1.31g/t Au** from 15m and **6m at 2.23g/t Au** from 32m in MDRC499;
    - **15m at 1.56g/t Au** from 79m in MDRC508;
    - **3m at 6.04g/t Au** from 149m in MDRC486;
    - **1m at 15.60g/t Au** from 131m in MDRC485; and
    - **7m at 1.44g/t Au** from 195m in MDRC482;
- Best results at the new Eos discovery include:
    - **3m at 5.85g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC526;
    - **6m at 2.23g/t Au** from 53m in MDRC521; and
    - **2m at 3.27g/t Au** from 49m in MDRCD527.
- The mineralisation at Theia continues to extend south.
- Extensional drilling at Eos continues to deliver flat-lying, shallow, high-grade mineralisation.
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate planned following completion of RC program.

AAR Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The new drilling program at Mandilla is gaining pace with an RC and diamond rig now operating continuously.*

*"With the continued growth of the Mandilla deposits along strike both at Mandilla East and Mandilla South, we have found the current naming conventions cumbersome when describing the ongoing extensions to the mineralisation in all directions. To simplify this, Mandilla East will be renamed '**Theia**' and Mandilla South will be renamed **'Iris.'***

"Since the re-commencement of drilling in August 2021, 70 batches of samples have been submitted for assay. In stark contrast to earlier this year, turnaround times from dispatch of samples to the return of assays have averaged less than 14 days – a very pleasing improvement.

*"Results have recently been received from three lines of drilling designed to extend Theia to the south. All three lines returned significant mineralisation, with intercepts of **8m at 3.07g/t** plus **17m at 1.02g/t** in MDRC490, **7m at 6.02g/t** plus **2m at 12.52g/t** in MDRC500 and **15m at 1.56g/t** in MDRC508.*

"Those three lines of drilling have delineated additional mineralisation over 160m of strike length and will almost certainly extend the Mineral Resource further to the south.

"At Eos, drilling has recently re-commenced, and the first results are very encouraging. A high-grade core is becoming evident along strike with 3m at 5.85g/t in MDRC526 and 6m at 2.23g/t from MDRC521. Ongoing drilling is expected to extend this high-grade zone to the north and south.

"We are very pleased with the results at Mandilla, the deposit continues to grow and we are looking forward to updating the Mineral Resource in the near future. We believe the extensions identified in this drilling and the addition of Eos will deliver a further upgrade to Mandilla over and above the 33% increase reported in August.

"There remains further drilling to be completed at Mandilla beyond the current program as we progress on the road to 1 million ounces."

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**AAR** or the **Company**) is pleased to report recently received assay results from the new program of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling currently underway at its 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project **(Mandilla)**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Mandilla, which hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate **(MRE)** of **19.8Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 664.6koz**, lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Emu Rocks Granite.

The granitic intrusion intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

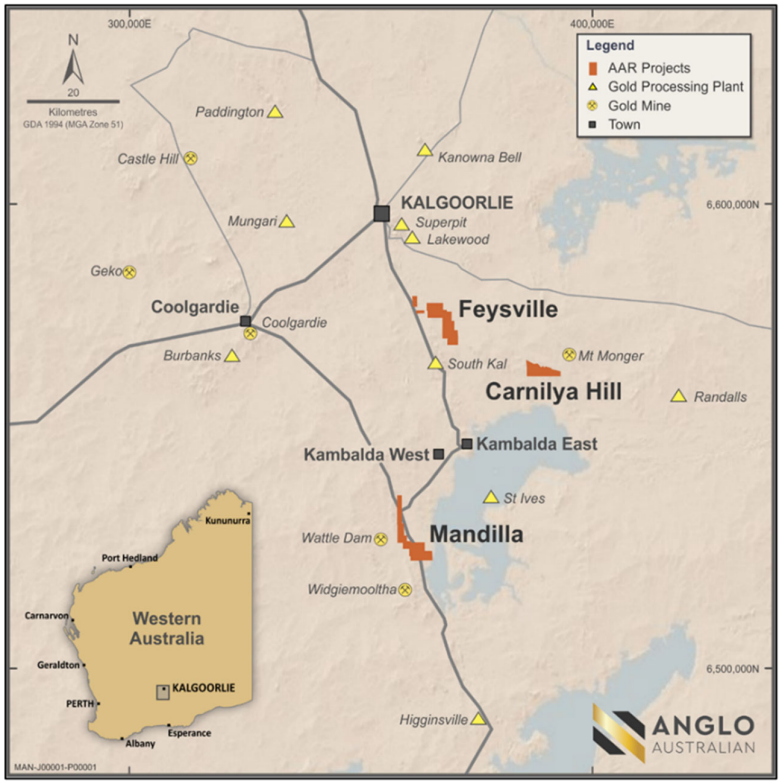

Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

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 Theia (formerly Mandilla East), where a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.5km has previously been identified.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at Iris (formerly Mandilla South). In this area, a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of approximately 700m has been identified.

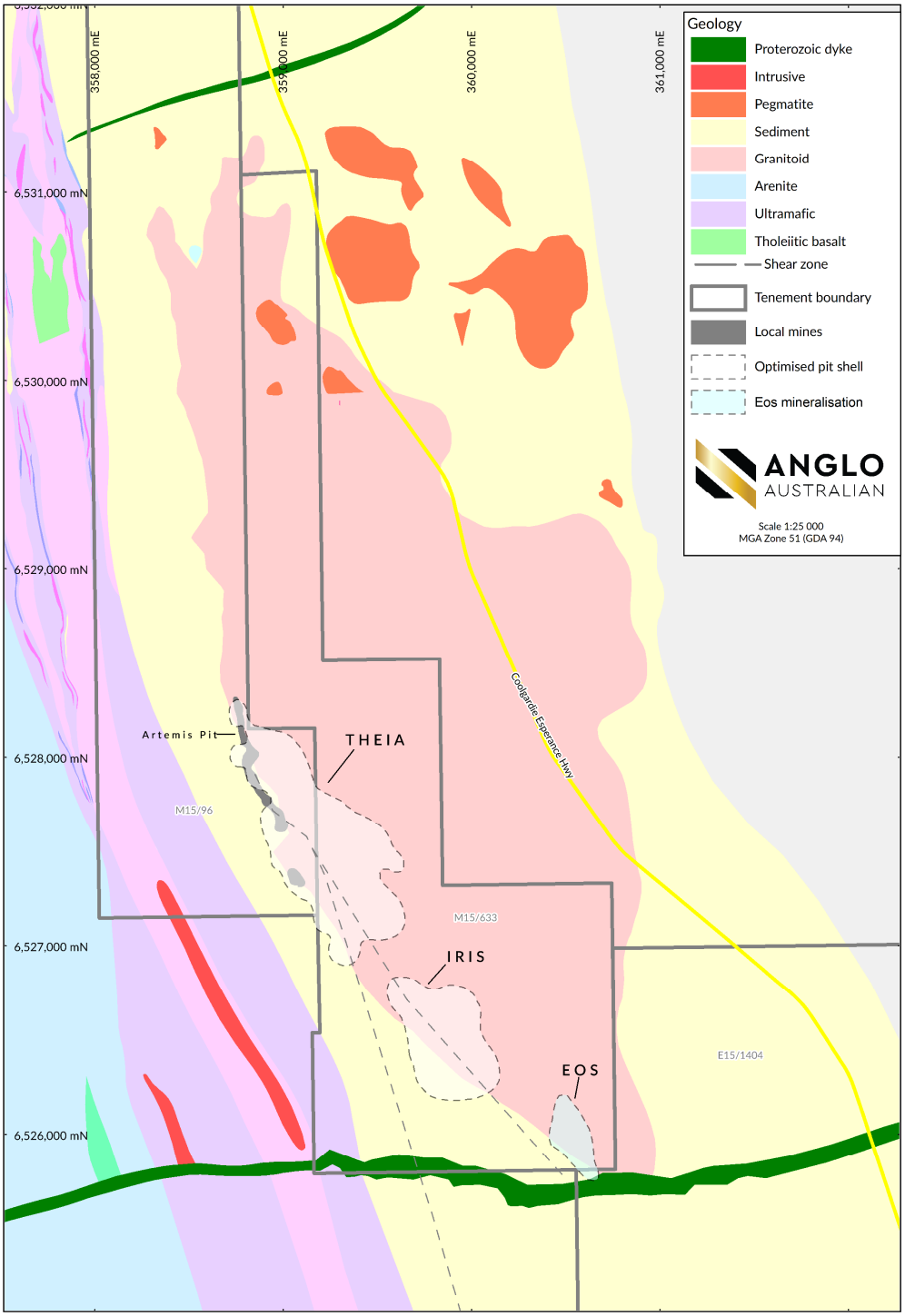

Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

Mandilla is covered by existing mining leases which are not subject to any third-party royalties other than the standard WA Government gold royalty.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

This announcement reports assay results from 45 RC drill-holes for an aggregate 6,090m of drilling.

The results relate to RC drilling currently underway.

Image 1 – RC drilling at Eos

Diamond drilling is progressing at Mandilla with approximately 1,185m completed and a further 2,454m remaining.

As a result of the staffing shortages which are currently being widely experienced across the WA resource sector, on a shift basis, diamond core is being collected and the geology team is summary logging the core prior to storing. At completion of the RC and air-core drill programs, the diamond core will be orientated, logged in detail, cut, sampled and dispatched for assay.

This means that the diamond core will be submitted for assay by early next year.

The locations of the drill-holes reported in this announcement are set out in plan view in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

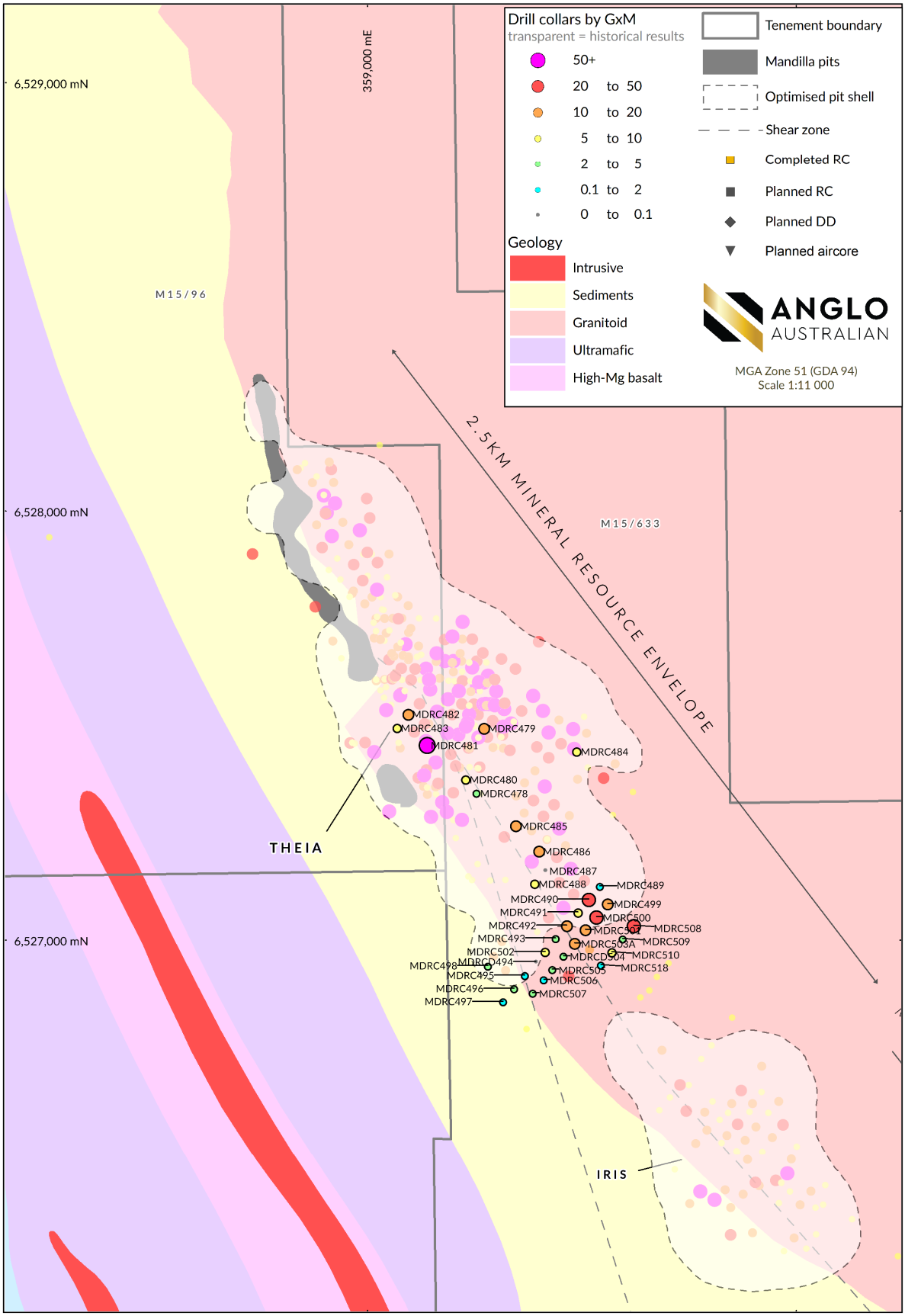

Figure 3 – Drill collar locations on local area geology for the Mandilla Gold Project

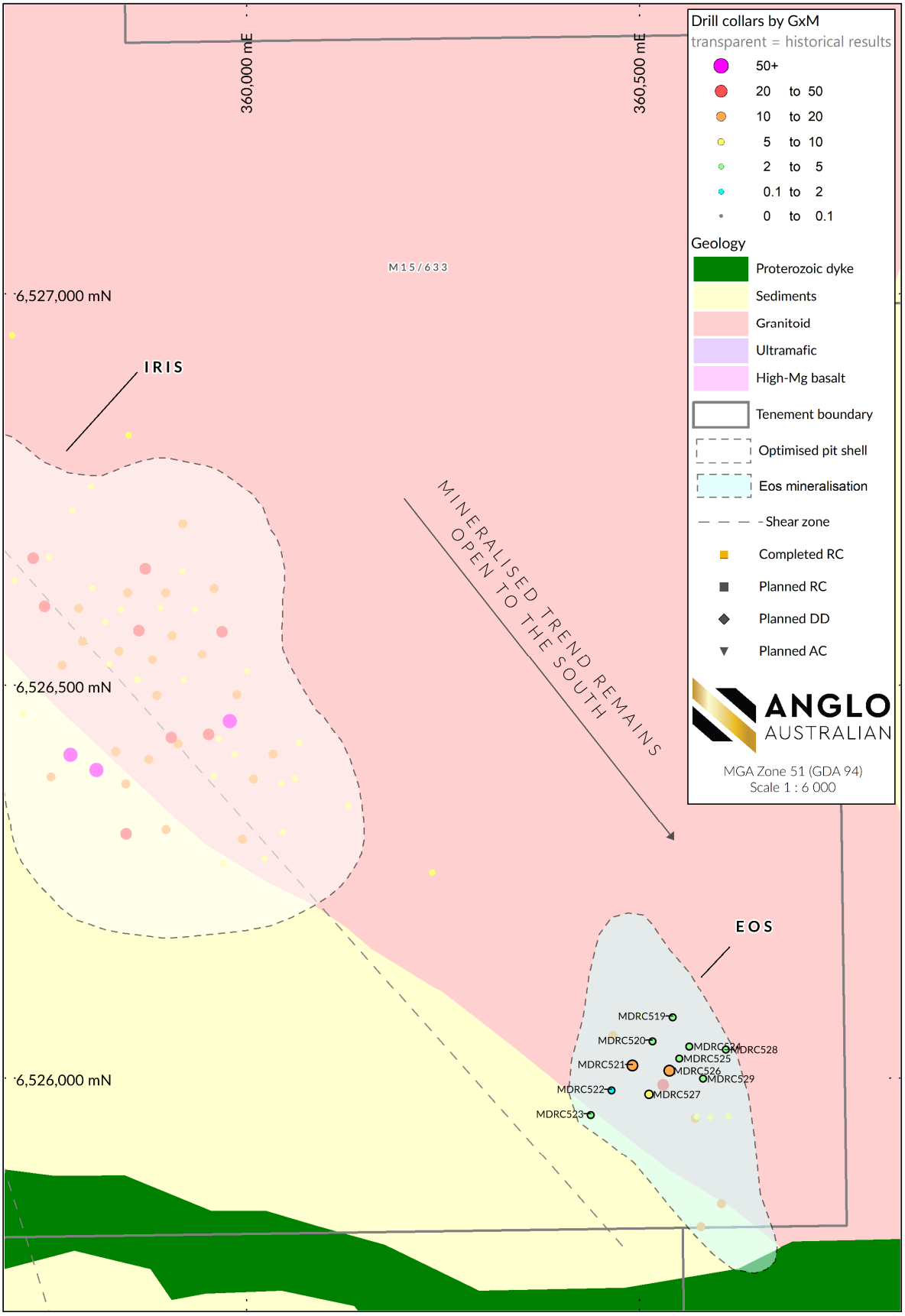

Figure 4 – Drill collar locations on local area geology for the Eos deposit at Mandilla

THEIA

Three lines of RC drilling, totalling 21 holes for an aggregate of 2,950m, were completed to test the possible extension of the Theia Mineral Resource to the south.

This drilling was conducted to follow up drilling in this area that was reported in July 2021 which included best results of:

- **37m at 3.07g/t Au** from 89m and **20m at 1.15g/t Au** from 38m in MDRC426; and
- **39m at 1.23g/t Au** from 141m, **14m at 0.63g/t Au** from 119m and **10m at 0.60g/t Au** from 102m in MDRC427.

The extensional drilling to the south of Theia returned best results of:

- **8m at 3.07g/t Au** from 34m and **17m at 1.02g/t Au** from 78m in MDRC490;
- **22m at 0.67g/t Au** from 122m in MDRC492;
- **8m at 1.31g/t Au** from 15m and **6m at 2.23g/t Au** from 32m in MDRC499;
- **7m at 6.02/t Au** from 73m and **2m at 12.52g/t Au** from 158m in MDRC500; and
- **15m at 1.56g/t Au** from 79m in MDRC508.

A consistent zone of mineralisation is continuing to be defined along strike to the south of the Theia Mineral Resource. The three lines of drilling represent a 160m extension of the mineralised strike length to the south.

Follow-up RC drilling is continuing to delineate additional mineralisation between Theia and Iris.

EOS

Further drilling at Eos is currently underway. Two lines of RC drilling totalling 11 holes for an aggregate 1,080m have been completed. A further six lines of drilling (~36 RC holes) are yet to be completed and reported.

The results received to date are very encouraging with a flat-lying, high-grade zone continuing to be defined.

Noteworthy mineralisation was identified in eight of the eleven holes drilled with best results including:

- **3m at 5.85g/t Au** from 52m including **1m at 14.24g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC526;
- **6m at 2.23g/t Au** from 53m including **1m at 8.25g/t Au** from 53m in MDRC521;
- **2m at 3.27g/t Au** from 49m including **1m at 5.93g/t Au** from 49m in MDRCD527;
- **3m at 1.38g/t Au** from 54m in MDRC520;
- **3m at 1.24g/t Au** from 52m in MDRCD525;
- **3m at 1.03g/t Au** from 53m in MDRC529;
- **3m at 1.00g/t Au** from 51m in MDRCD524;
- **2m at 1.15g/t Au** from 52m in MDRCD519;

This is following up drilling at Eos which was reported in August 2021 and included best results of:

- **3m at 8.62g/t Au** from 51m including **1m at 25.47g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC402;
- **4m at 3.43g/t Au** from 52m including **1m at 5.91g/t Au** from 53m in MDRC413;
- **4m at 3.14g/t Au** from 55m including **1m at 11.76g/t Au** from 55m in MDRC406; and

- **4m at 2.88g/t Au** from 51m including **1m at 8.51g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC414.

A flat-lying high-grade zone of mineralisation of several metres thickness, up to 80m wide and extending over a strike length of 200m has been defined in the in-situ weathered clays above the base of fresh rock.

Ongoing drilling of Eos will be required to identify its potential scale and also to determine if the mineralisation is associated with a fresh rock source. The sediment-intrusive contact is interpreted to be located immediately to the east of Eos and the mineralisation at Eos maybe associated with weathering of this granite intrusive.

Bedrock mineralisation at Theia was also first identified as a result of follow-up work after the identification of supergene mineralisation close to surface.

As such, the Eos discovery is encouraging.

DIAMOND DRILLING UPDATE

A total of four diamond holes for an aggregate of 1,086m have been drilled to date at Mandilla.

While only a summary log of the core is being completed on a daily basis, visible gold has been observed in three of the four holes completed to date. The fourth hole of the current program was a geotechnical hole drilled on the western side of the deposit, orientated away from the mineralisation to determine rock properties.

Images of the visible gold are presented below:

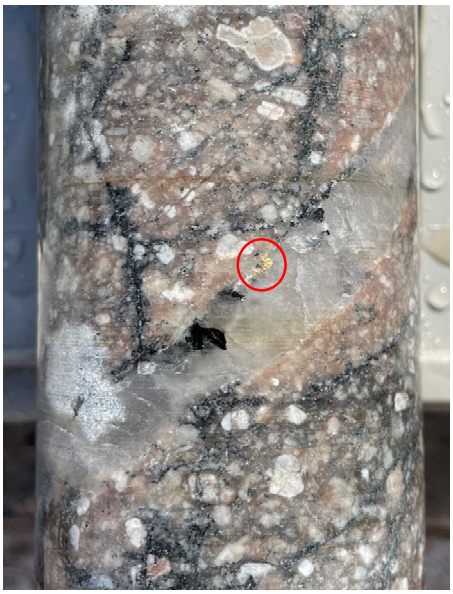

Image 2 – Visible gold in MDRCD512 at 128m

Image 3 – Visible gold in MDRCD511 at 193m

Image 4 – VG, pyrite/pyrrhotite MDGT007 at 218m

Image 5 – VG, pyrite/pyrrhotite MDGT007 at 225m

FUTURE WORK PROGRAM

The current RC drill program will be completed in early November and is expected to total approximately 17,580m.

Following completion of the RC program and the return of assays, the Company is planning to undertake an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate for Mandilla.

An air-core rig is expected to mobilise to site in mid-November for the purposes of testing the sediment intrusive contact to the north of Theia as well as drill testing adjacent to Eos and to the south of the proterozoic dyke (shown as green in Figure 6 below).

Diamond drilling is continuing with approximately 2,454m still to be completed.

Drill collar locations for the drilling planned at Mandilla is illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6 below.

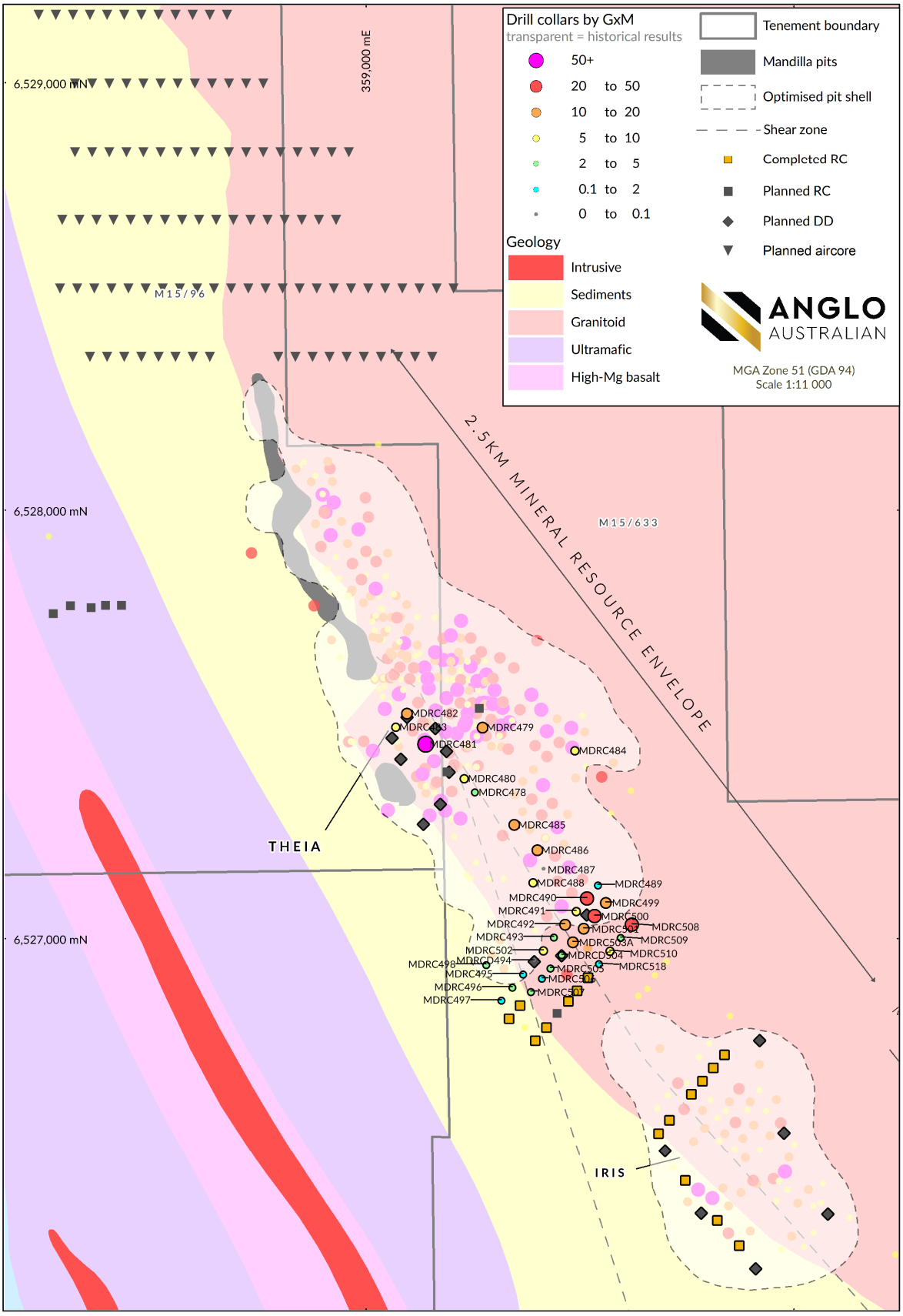

Figure 5 – Planned drill collar locations on the local area geology of the Mandilla Gold Project

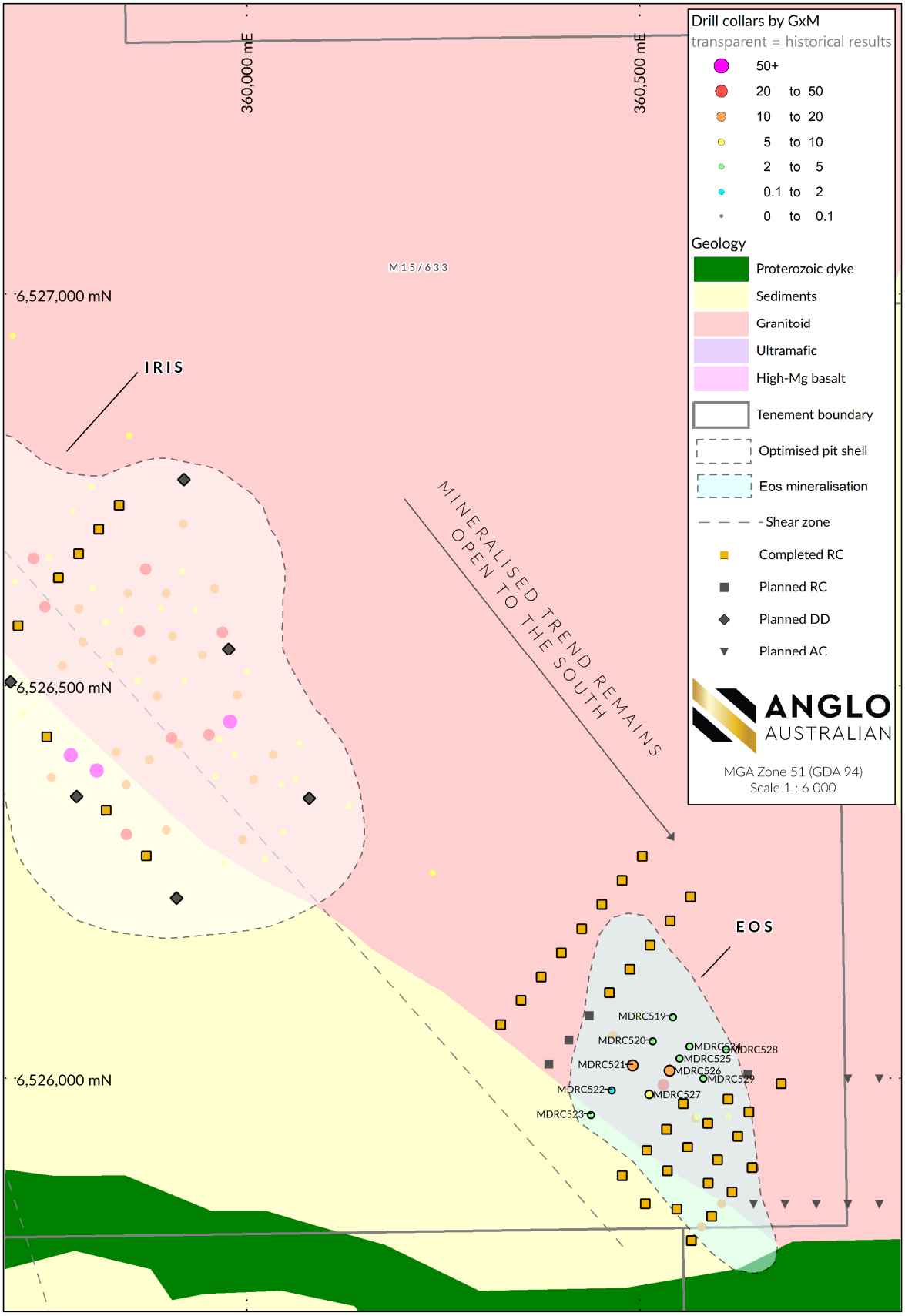

Figure 6 – Planned drill collar locations on the local area geology for Eos at Mandilla

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director.

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Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Job, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr Job is an independent consultant employed by Cube Consulting. Mr Job has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Job consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, 17 February 2021, 26 March 2021, 20 April 2021, 20 May 2021, 29 July 2021, 26 August 2021, 27 September 2021 and 6 October 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 - DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 1 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC478	RC	162	6,527,344	359,254	322	-60	40
MDRC479	RC	162	6,527,495	359,272	322	-60	40
MDRC480	RC	162	6,527,376	359,229	322.00	-60	40
MDRC481	RC	156	6,527,456	359,139	320.00	-83	40
MDRC482	RC	204	6,527,528	359,095	320.00	-90	40
MDRC483	RC	174	6,527,496	359,069	320.00	-67	40
MDRC484	RC	168	6,527,441	359,488	322.00	-60	40
MDRC485	RC	144	6,527,268	359,346	322.00	-60	40
MDRC486	RC	162	6,527,209	359,400	322.00	-60	40
MDRC487	RC	156	6,527,163	359,415	322.00	-60	40
MDRC488	RC	160	6,527,133	359,390	322.00	-60	40
MDRC489	RC	114	6,527,127	359,542	322.00	-60	40
MDRC490	RC	112	6,527,096	359,516	322.00	-60	40
MDRC491	RC	120	6,527,066	359,491	322.00	-60	40
MDRC492	RC	144	6,527,035	359,465	322.00	-60	40
MDRC493	RC	160	6,527,005	359,439	320.50	-60	40
MDRCD494	RC	100	6,526,950	359,393	320.00	-67	40
MDRC495	RC	100	6,526,919	359,367	320.00	-60	40
MDRC496	RC	142	6,526,888	359,342	320	-63.5	40
MDRC497	RC	148	6,526,858	359,316	320	-63.5	40
MDRC498	RC	136	6,526,941	359,281	320	-62	40
MDRC499	RC	160	6,527,086	359,560	322	-60	40
MDRC500	RC	160	6,527,055	359,534	322	-60	40
MDRC501	RC	178	6,527,025	359,508	322	-60	40
MDRC502	RC	166	6,526,974	359,414	322	-60	40
MDRC503A	RC	160	6,526,994	359,481	322	-60	40
MDRC504	RC	100	6,526,964	359,457	320	-60	40
MDRC505	RC	160	6,526,933	359,431	322	-60	40
MDRC506	RC	106	6,526,909	359,411	320	-63.5	40
MDRC507	RC	100	6,526,878	359,385	320	-63.5	40
MDRC508	RC	160	6,527,035	359,621	322	-60	40
MDRC509	RC	168	6,527,004	359,595	322	-60	40
MDRC510	RC	168	6,526,973	359,570	318	-60	40
MDRC518	RC	138	6,526,943	359,544	318	-60	40
MDRC519	RC	90	6,526,079	360,542	315	-60	40
MDRC520	RC	84	6,526,048	360,517	315	-60	40
MDRC521	RC	102	6,526,018	360,491	315	-60	40

MDRC522	RC	120	6,525,986	360,465	316	-60	40
MDRC523	RC	78	6,525,955	360,438	317	-60	40
MDRC524	RC	84	6,526,042	360,564	315	-60	40
MDRC525	RC	96	6,526,027	360,551	315	-60	40
MDRC526	RC	114	6,526,011	360,538	315	-60	40
MDRC527	RC	96	6,525,981	360,512	315	-60	40
MDRC528	RC	96	6,526,031	360,606	316	-60	40
MDRC529	RC	120	6,526,001	360,581	316	-60	40

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC478	Theia	48	53	5	0.40
MDRC479	Theia	52	66	14	0.52
		147	156	9	1.31
MDRC480	Theia	43	49	6	0.80
		103	109	6	0.27
MDRC481	Theia	36	48	12	0.15
		71	**155**	**84**	**0.61**
		Includes 1m at 15.30g/t Au from 150m			
MDRC482	Theia	37	43	6	0.48
		52	54	2	1.32
		93	102	9	0.76
		195	**202**	**7**	**1.44**
MDRC483	Theia	44	51	7	0.19
		62	66	4	0.44
		101	111	10	0.16
		129	136	7	0.27
		148	158	10	0.50
MDRC484	Theia	52	78	26	0.36
		89	102	13	0.45
MDRC485	Theia	**131**	**132**	**1**	**15.60**
MDRC486	Theia	**149**	**152**	**3**	**6.04**
		Includes 1m at 17.53g/t Au from 150m			
MDRC487	Theia	NSI			
MDRC488	Theia	42	52	10	0.12
		120	126	6	0.25
MDRC489	Theia	28	32	4	0.33
MDRC490	Theia	**34**	**42**	**8**	**3.07**
		Includes 1m at 20.11g/t Au from 39m			
		53	54	1	1.02
		78	**95**	**17**	**1.02**
		103	112	9	0.29
MDRC491	Theia	92	120	28	0.25
MDRC492	Theia	**122**	**144**	**22**	**0.67**
MDRC493	Theia	90	91	1	1.50
MDRCD494	Theia	NSI			
MDRC495	Theia	43	44	1	1.07
MDRC496	Theia	40	48	8	0.40
MDRC497	Theia	57	60	3	0.37

MDRC498	Theia	62	71	9	0.22
MDRC499	Theia	**15**	**23**	**8**	**1.31**
		32	**38**	**6**	**2.23**
		Includes 1m at 11.63g/t Au from 36m			
MDRC500	Theia	**73**	**80**	**7**	**6.02**
		Includes 1m at 33.95g/t Au from 75m			
		158	**160**	**2**	**12.52**
		Includes 1m at 24.47g/t Au from 158m			
MDRC501	Theia	112	114	2	0.64
		129	**166**	**37**	**0.33**
MDRC502	Theia	45	48	3	0.64
		127	163	36	0.26
MDRC503A	Theia	**112**	**150**	**38**	**0.37**
MDRCD504	Theia	91	97	6	0.28
MDRC505	Theia	39	40	1	1.08
		86	87	1	3.82
MDRC506	Theia	38	39	1	1.26
MDRC507	Theia	35	44	9	0.31
MDRC508	Theia	59	61	2	0.62
		79	**94**	**15**	**1.56**
MDRC509	Theia	53	62	9	0.33
		149	150	1	1.69
MDRC510	Theia	102	113	11	0.45
		119	126	7	0.28
		146	156	10	0.21
MDRC518	Theia	NSI			
MDRC519	Eos	52	54	2	1.15
MDRC520	Eos	54	57	3	1.38
MDRC521	Eos	**53**	**59**	**6**	**2.23**
MDRC522	Eos	47	49	2	0.67
MDRC523	Eos	48	55	7	0.43
MDRC524	Eos	51	54	3	1.00
MDRC525	Eos	52	55	3	1.24
MDRC526	Eos	**52**	**55**	**3**	**5.85**
		Includes 1m at 14.24g/t Au from 52m			
MDRC527	Eos	49	51	2	3.27
MDRC528	Eos	50	55	5	0.33
MDRC529	Eos	53	56	3	1.03
MDRC529		91	101	10	0.10

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, all 2020 and 2021 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 45 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. *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.
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.
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.*	All chips and drill core 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 total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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	• *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 45 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. *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* 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	• *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.*	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 utilises 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. *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. 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 ore and twin the previously drilled MDRC201. MDRCD216A and MDRC216 is a twinned hole down to 126m. 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 40 - 80m spacing with 16 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Interest Held (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>E 15/1404</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M 15/96</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>Gold Rights 100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M 15/633</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>Gold Rights 100</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.
No royalties other than the WA government 2.5% gold royalty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.