ASX Announcement
13 July 2022

EXTENSIVE NEW ZONE OF SHEAR-HOSTED GOLD MINERALISATION DELINEATED OVER 1KM OF STRIKE AT MANDILLA

New mineralised zone discovered 500m west of the cornerstone Theia deposit, highlighting strong potential to increase the current 784koz Mineral Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant results received from a 38-hole/6422m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program completed recently at the newly identified Hestia prospect:
  - **6m at 7.07g/t Au** from 107m in MDRC616
  - **1m at 26.15g/t Au** from 13m and **12m at 1.07g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC587
  - **11m at 2.00g/t Au** from 90m in MDRC606
  - **2m at 5.69g/t Au** from 128m and **8m at 1.37g/t Au** from 140m in MDRC612
  - **7m at 1.64g/t Au** from 131m and **5m at 2.76g/t Au** from 163m in MDRC617
  - **7m at 2.25g/t Au** from 126m in MDRC619
  - **22m at 0.96g/t Au** from 60m and **7m at 1.00g/t Au** from 102m in MDRC611.
- Hestia was tested with seven lines of wide-spaced RC drilling over 1,000 metres of potential strike. Significant gold mineralisation was intersected on every line drilled.
- A further 2,873 metres of RC drilling were also completed recently at the Iris and Theia deposits, with assay results pending.
- 80 air-core (AC) drill-holes for a total of 5,251 metres to test extensions of the Eos palaeochannel deposit have been completed, with assay results pending.
- 4,700 metre diamond drilling (DD) program underway with 493 metres completed to date.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"Our ongoing drilling programs continue to unlock significant upside and growth opportunities at Mandilla.*

"These very encouraging assay results provide the opportunity to define additional Mineral Resources in a completely different geological setting just 500 metres from the cornerstone Theia deposit. With an impressive 32 of 38 drill-holes returning gold mineralisation over 1,000 metres of shear zone running sub-parallel to Theia, Hestia now presents as a priority in-fill target.

"This provides further evidence that the Mandilla Gold Project is geologically very fertile, has multiple styles of gold mineralisation and has significant potential for further resource growth.

"The exploration team is drilling aggressively with a 4,700 metre diamond drill program currently underway whilst assay results are pending for 5,521 metres of AC and 2,873 metres of RC drilling, from drill programs that were completed recently.

"A significant amount of drilling has been completed since our last MRE update in January 2022. We look forward to updating the MRE as soon as we finish this current DD program, anticipated to be early in the December Quarter."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has discovered a significant new zone of shear-hosted gold mineralisation in recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project (**Mandilla** or **Project**), located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Mandilla Project location map

Significant assay results have been received from the newly named Hestia prospect, located on a shear zone that runs sub-parallel to the Mandilla Shear that hosts the Theia deposit approximately 500 metres to the east.

The Hestia discovery demonstrates the potential to expand the current Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Mandilla of **24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 784koz**.

Extensional drilling at Hestia has intersected consistent zones of gold mineralisation over a strike length of 1,000 metres running sub-parallel to Theia.

The mineralisation is hosted within a sheared mafic/sediment contact, which is interpreted to be part of the major north-south trending group of thrust faults known as the Spargoville shear corridor, which locally hosts the Wattle Dam gold mine (266koz at 10.6g/t Au) and further to the north, the Ghost Crab/Mt Marion mine (>1Moz).

This is a different geological setting to the primary mineralisation at Theia and Iris.

Mandilla itself is a complex network of quartz vein arrays close to the western margin of the Emu Rocks Granite and locally in contact with sediments of the Spargoville Group (Figure 2).

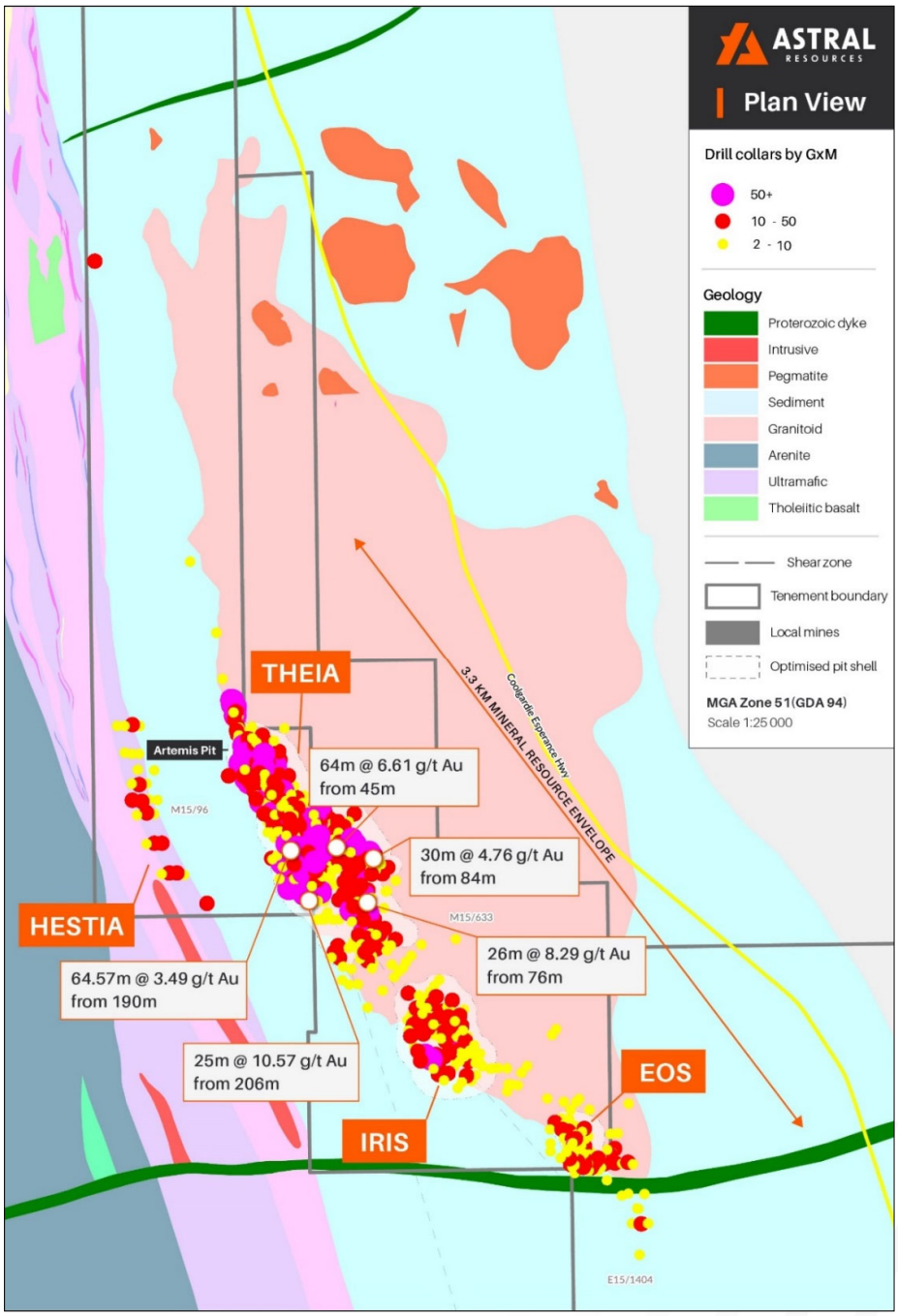

Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology (including significant historical intercepts)

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, where a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.5km has been identified to date.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at Iris. In this area, the mineralised footprint extends over a strike length of approximately 700 metres.

At Eos, located further to the south-east, a relatively shallow mineralised palaeochannel deposit has been identified.

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

HESTIA EXTENSIONAL DRILL RESULTS

The recently completed RC program consisted of 58 holes for 9,295 metres.

To date, assay results have been received from 38 RC drill-holes for an aggregate 6,421 metres.

These results relate to a program of regional exploration to the west of Theia at a target now referred to as Hestia. The program at Hestia covered a potential strike extent of just over 1,000 metres.

Drill spacing for the program was typically 40 metres on section with 160 metre sectional spacing. Two in-fill (80 metre spacing) sections in the central portion of Hestia were also completed following up the previous program.

The locations of the drill-holes reported in this announcement are illustrated in Figure 3.

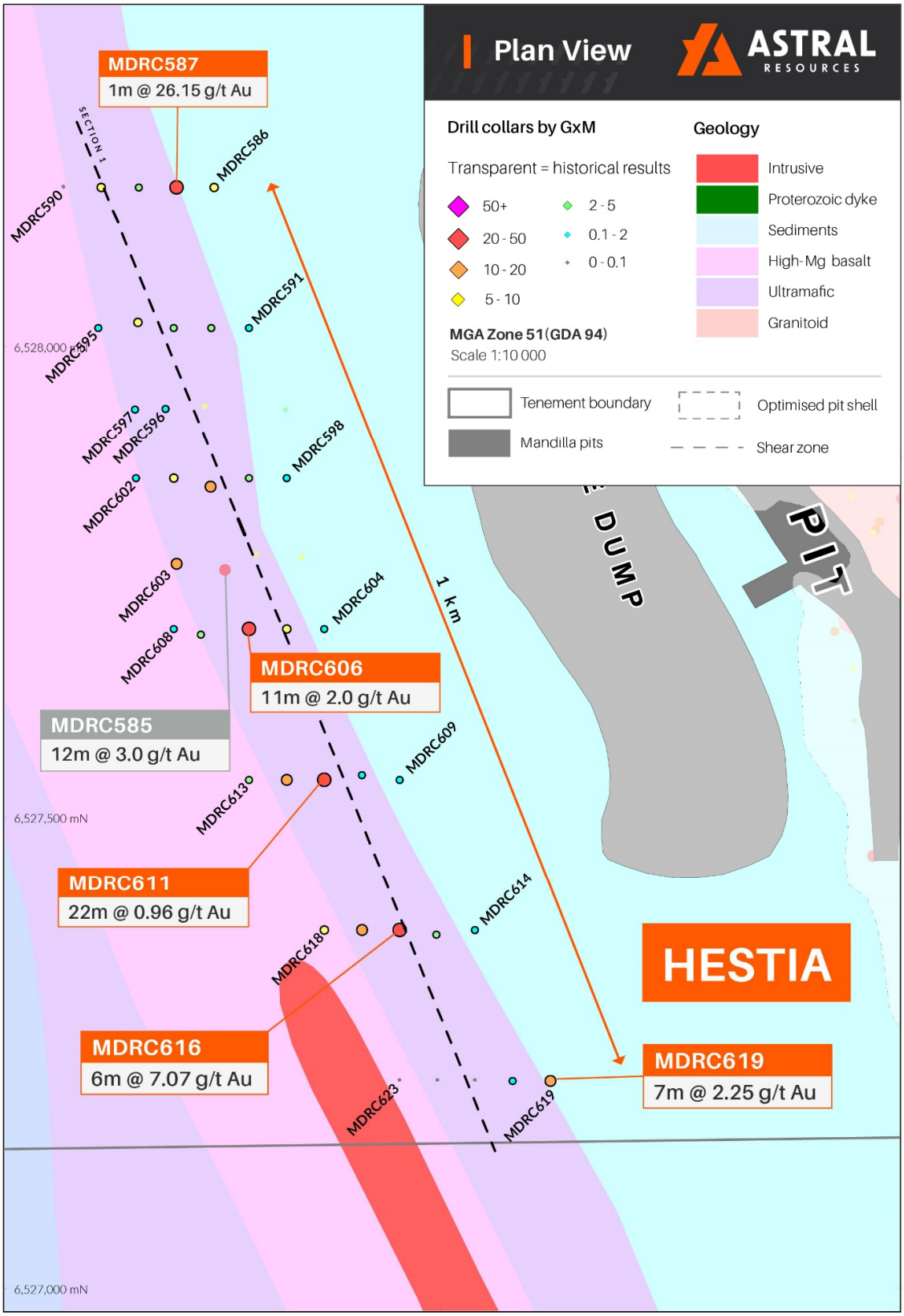

Figure 3 – Drill collar and section location on local area geology for Hestia extensional drilling.

Best results include:

- **4m at 1.19g/t Au** from 60m and **4m at 1.43 g/t Au** from 75m and **6m at 7.07g/t Au** from 107m in MDRC616;
- **1m at 26.15g/t Au** from 13m and **12m at 1.07g/t Au** from 52m in MDRC587;
- **11m at 2.00g/t Au** from 90m in MDRC606;
- **2m at 5.69g/t Au** from 128m and **8m at 1.37g/t Au** from 140m in MDRC612;
- **7m at 1.64g/t Au** from 131m and **5m at 2.76g/t Au** from 163m in MDRC617;
- **7m at 2.25g/t Au** from 126m in MDRC619;
- **22m at 0.96g/t Au** from 60m and **7m at 1.00g/t Au** from 102m in MDRC611;
- **2m at 3.03g/t Au** from 138m in MDRC589; and
- **3m at 1.93g/t Au** from 61m in MDRC605.

Figure 4 sets out a representation of Hestia in a long projection view.

The projection demonstrates the continuity of mineralisation along strike. The program at Hestia has been successful, delineating significant mineralisation hosted within a steeply south-west dipping shear zone associated with a mafic/sediment contact, interpreted as part of the gold-bearing Spargoville shear corridor.

Further drilling is required to in-fill and confirm the +1g/t grade continuity along strike and up and down-dip. The potential for short strike length high-grade shoots such as that seen at Wattle Dam will also be tested.

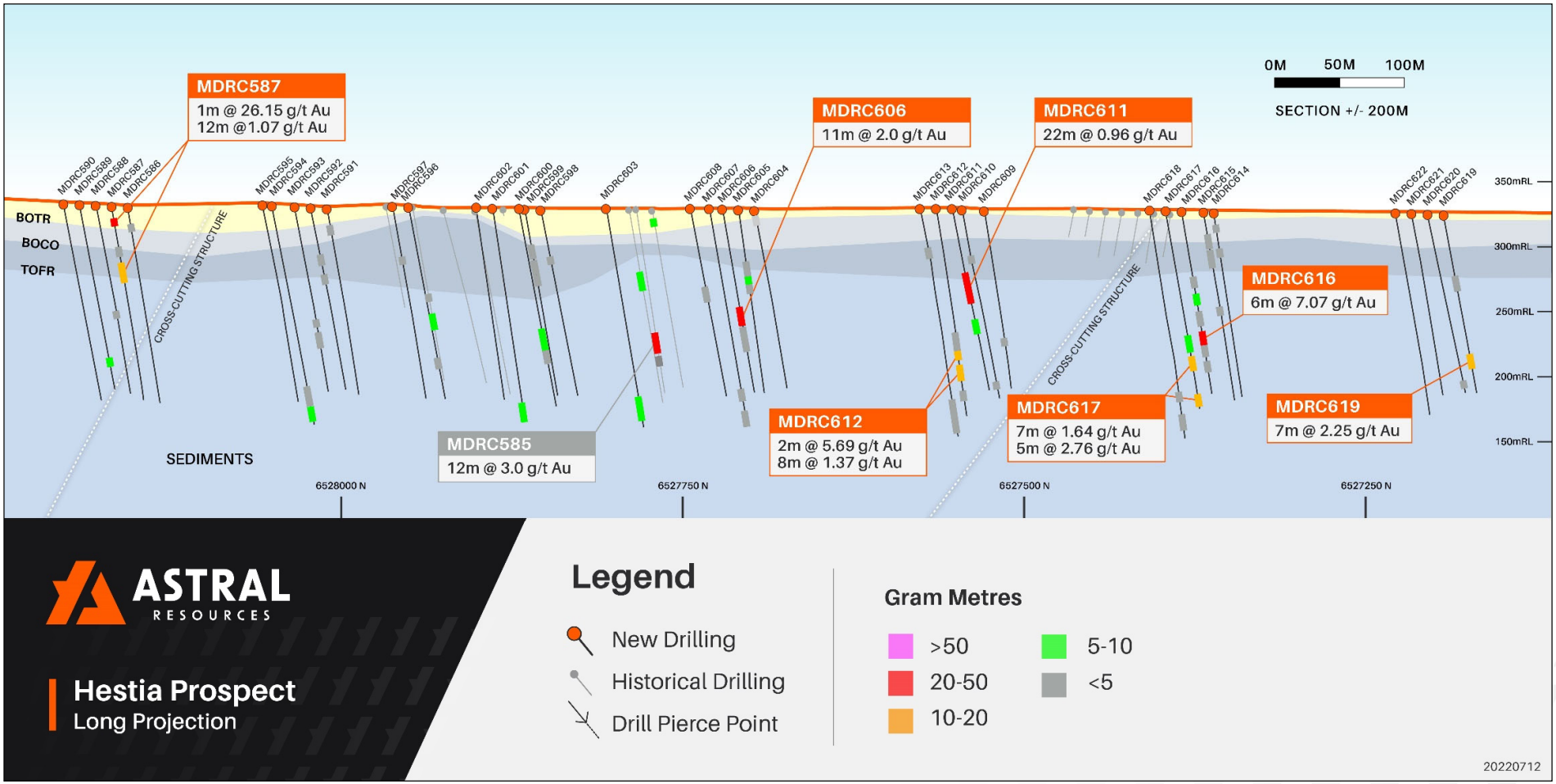

Figure 4 – Hestia long projection view (refer Figure 3 for section location)

In respect of the RC program, assay results from 20 holes for an aggregate 2,873 metres are yet to be received.

These holes variously include in-fill and diamond pre-collars at Theia as well as stratigraphical holes immediately to the north-west of Iris.

Image 1 – RC drilling Theia in-fill

AIRCORE DRILLING PROGRAM

At Eos, AC drilling has recently concluded following completion of an in-fill program of the high-grade palaeochannel deposit (see ASX announcement, 5 July 2022).

Assay results are currently pending for 5,251 metres of AC drilling which will conclude the current stage of in-fill drilling at Eos.

Assay results for the 1 metre re-sample from the Phase 1 in-fill program are also pending.

DIAMOND DRLLING PROGRAM

DD recently commenced at Mandilla to complete a 17-hole program for a planned 4,700 metres of drilling.

Image 2 – DD rig drilling MDRCD644

This program is designed to test extensions to the high-grade mineralisation on the western margin of the conceptual pit design at Theia.

To date, the first diamond tale (MDRCD644) has been completed. A total of 493 metres has been drilled with the second drill-hole underway.

Encouragingly, visible gold was observed in MDRCD644 from 360.2m down-hole, as illustrated below.

Image 3 – Visible gold in MDRCD644 from 360.2m

FUTURE WORK PROGRAM

Drill collar locations for the recently completed and upcoming work program are illustrated below in Figure 5.

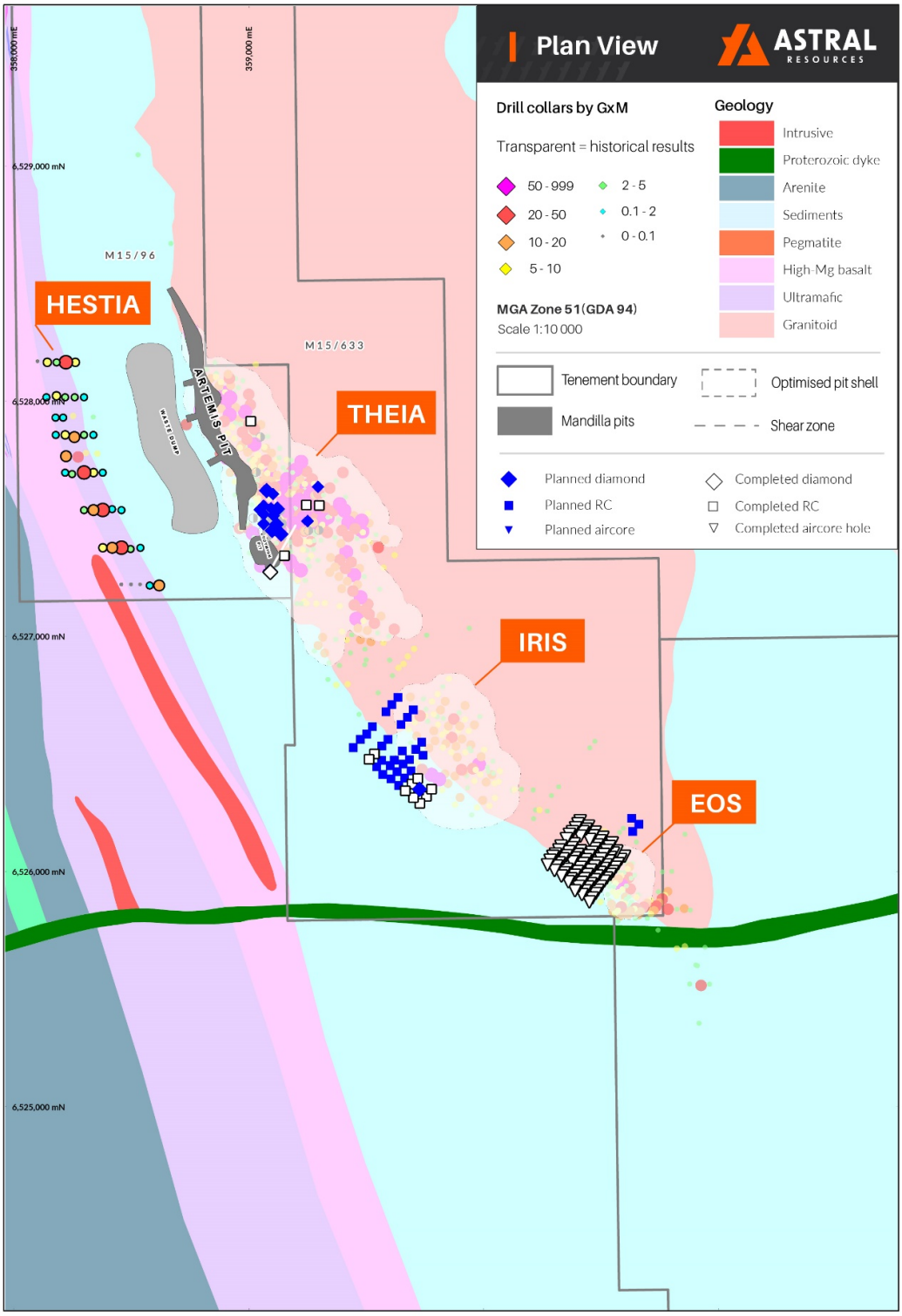

Figure 5 – Drill collar locations for future work program on Mandilla local area geology

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 Astral 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, 6 October 2021, 3 November 2021, 15 December 2021, 22 February 2022, 3 May 2022, 6 June 2022 and 5 July 2022. 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
MDRC586	RC	168	6,528,170	358,260	329.9	-60	90
MDRC587	RC	168	6,528,170	358,220	330.6	-60	90
MDRC588	RC	162	6,528,170	358,180	331.4	-60	90
MDRC589	RC	162	6,528,170	358,140	332.0	-60	90
MDRC590	RC	174	6,528,170	358,100	332.5	-60	90
MDRC591	RC	162	6,528,021	358,297	328.8	-60	90
MDRC592	RC	160	6,528,021	358,257	329.5	-60	90
MDRC593	RC	160	6,528,021	358,217	330.3	-60	90
MDRC594	RC	190	6,528,027	358,179	331.1	-60	90
MDRC595	RC	174	6,528,021	358,137	331.7	-60	90
MDRC596	RC	168	6,527,930	358,220	330.6	-60	90
MDRC597	RC	168	6,527,930	358,180	330.1	-60	90
MDRC598	RC	162	6,527,861	358,337	327.8	-60	90
MDRC599	RC	162	6,527,861	358,297	328.4	-60	90
MDRC600	RC	174	6,527,852	358,256	329.1	-60	90
MDRC601	RC	186	6,527,861	358,217	329.1	-60	90
MDRC602	RC	174	6,527,861	358,177	330.1	-60	90
MDRC603	RC	192	6,527,770	358,220	329.0	-60	90
MDRC604	RC	156	6,527,701	358,377	327.4	-60	90
MDRC605	RC	156	6,527,701	358,337	328.0	-60	90
MDRC606	RC	162	6,527,701	358,297	328.5	-60	90
MDRC607	RC	192	6,527,695	358,246	328.9	-60	90
MDRC608	RC	168	6,527,701	358,217	329.1	-60	90
MDRC609	RC	156	6,527,541	358,457	327.1	-60	90
MDRC610	RC	160	6,527,546	358,417	328.0	-60	90
MDRC611	RC	160	6,527,541	358,377	328.9	-60	90
MDRC612	RC	180	6,527,541	358,337	329.0	-60	90
MDRC613	RC	190	6,527,541	358,297	328.0	-60	90
MDRC614	RC	156	6,527,381	358,537	328.0	-60	90
MDRC615	RC	160	6,527,376	358,496	326.2	-60	90
MDRC616	RC	156	6,527,381	358,457	326.7	-60	90
MDRC617	RC	172	6,527,381	358,417	327.2	-60	90
MDRC618	RC	198	6,527,381	358,377	327.8	-60	90
MDRC619	RC	156	6,527,221	358,617	323.9	-60	90
MDRC620	RC	156	6,527,221	358,577	324.5	-60	90
MDRC621	RC	156	6,527,221	358,537	325.1	-60	90
MDRC622	RC	174	6,527,221	358,497	325.6	-60	90

MDRC623	RC	192	6,527,221	358,457	326.4	-60	90

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC586	Hestia	17	18	1	4.95
MDRC587	Hestia	13	14	1	26.15
		38	41	3	0.78
		52	64	12	1.07
MDRC588	Hestia	95	96	1	2.74
MDRC589	Hestia	138	140	2	3.03
MDRC590	Hestia	NSI			
MDRC591	Hestia	17	20	3	0.45
MDAC592	Hestia	44	48	4	0.26
		62	66	4	0.48
MDRC593	Hestia	102	103	1	0.87
		113	121	8	0.25
MDRC594	Hestia	161	172	11	0.28
		178	185	7	0.91
MDRC595	Hestia	52	55	3	0.09
MDRC596	Hestia	131	133	2	0.24
		136	140	4	0.16
MDRC597	Hestia	47	48	1	0.20
MDRC598	Hestia	44	45	1	0.16
MDRC599	Hestia	34	40	6	0.44
		48	54	6	0.36
		61	65	4	0.14
MDRC600	Hestia	110	125	15	0.64
		129	135	6	0.43
MDRC601	Hestia	174	185	11	0.46
MDRC602	Hestia	66	68	2	0.16
		127	128	1	0.13
MDRC603	Hestia	169	184	15	0.65
MDRC604	Hestia	7	10	3	0.13
MDRC605	Hestia	48	57	9	0.34
		61	64	3	1.93
		68	70	2	0.90
MDRC606	Hestia	90	101	11	2.00
		Includes 1m at 17.21g/t Au from 95m			
		108	124	16	0.25
MDRC607	Hestia	163	168	5	0.84
		182	190	8	0.56

MDRC608	Hestia	72	80	8	0.06
MDRC609	Hestia	115	116	1	0.13
MDRC610	Hestia	43	44	1	0.64
		151	152	1	0.11
MDRC611	Hestia	60	82	22	0.96
		102	109	7	1.00
MDRC612	Hestia	112	114	2	0.43
		118	123	5	0.63
		128	130	2	5.69
		Includes 1m at 11.18g/t Au from 129m			
		140	148	8	1.37
		162	165	3	0.72
MDRC613	Hestia	37	41	4	0.13
		170	176	6	0.40
		180	185	5	0.34
		190	193	3	0.94
MDRC614	Hestia	13	14	1	0.57
		34	36	2	0.32
MDRC615	Hestia	22	23	1	0.68
		28	29	1	2.94
		36	46	10	0.37
		85	87	2	0.56
MDRC616	Hestia	60	64	4	1.19
		75	79	4	1.43
		90	97	7	0.22
		107	113	6	7.07
		Includes 1m at 34.54g/t Au from 108m			
		118	123	5	0.34
		132	136	4	0.38
MDRC617	Hestia	113	122	9	0.66
		131	138	7	1.64
		163	168	5	2.76
MDRC618	Hestia	162	165	3	0.41
		181	189	8	0.57
MDRC619	Hestia	57	65	8	0.35
		126	133	7	2.25
MDRC620	Hestia	149	150	1	0.52
MDRC621	Hestia	NSI			
MDRC622	Hestia	NSI			
MDRC623	Hestia	NSI			

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 reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the 2022 RC drilling. The 38 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.*	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.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *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 38 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. 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.*	Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA.

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 at Hestia is 40m on section, with 160m sectional spacing (approximate). The spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration 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 at Hestia are drilled on a 090 azimuth.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions
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
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.*	**Tenement / Status / Location / Interest Held (%)** 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. No royalties other than the WA government 2.5% gold royalty.
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.*	The Mandilla Gold Project (Mandilla) is located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, and about 25km south-west of Kambalda in Western Australia. The deposit is located on granted Mining Leases M15/633 (AAR gold rights), M15/96 (AAR gold rights) and Exploration Lease E15/1404 (wholly-owned by AAR). **Regional Geology** Mandilla is located within the south-west of the Lefroy Map Sheet 3235. It is situated in the Coolgardie Domain, on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrain within the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt, Archaean Yilgarn Block. Mandilla is located between the western Kunanalling Shear, and the eastern Zuleika Shear. Project mineralisation is related to north-south trending major D2[1] thrust faults known as the "Spargoville Trend". The Spargoville Trend contains four linear belts of mafic to ultramafic lithologies (the Coolgardie Group) with intervening felsic rocks (the Black Flag Group) forming a D1[2] anticline modified and repeated by intense D2 faulting and shearing. Flanking the Spargoville Trend to the east, a D2 Shear (possibly the Karramindie Shear) appears to host the Mandilla mineralisation along the western flank of the Emu Rocks Granite, which has intruded the felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Group. This shear can be traced across the region, with a number of deflections present. At these locations, granite stockworks have formed significant heterogeneity in the system and provide structural targets for mineralisation. The Mandilla mineralisation is interpreted to be such a target. **Local Geology and Mineralisation**

[1] D2 – Propagation of major crustal NNW thrust faults.
[2] D1 – Crustal shortening.

		Mandilla is located along the SE margin of M15/96 extending into the western edge of M15/633. It comprises an east and west zone, both of which are dominated by supergene mineralisation between 20 and 50 m depth below surface. Only the east zone shows any significant evidence of primary mineralisation, generally within coarse granular felsic rocks likely to be part of the granite outcropping to the east. Minor primary mineralisation occurs in sediments. The nature of gold mineralisation at Mandilla is complex, occurring along the western margin of a porphyritic granitoid that has intruded volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralisation appears as a series of narrow, high grade quartz veins with relatively common visible gold, with grades over the width of the vein of up to several hundreds of grams per tonne. Surrounding these veins are lower grade alteration haloes. These haloes can, in places, coalesce to form quite thick zones of lower grade mineralisation. The mineralisation manifests itself as large zones of lower grade from ~0.5 – 1.5g/t Au with occasional higher grades of +5g/t Au over 1 or 2 metres. Further to the west of Theia close to the mafic/sediment contact a D2 shear sub parallels the Mandilla shear. Quartz veining and sulphides have been identified within the sediments close to the contact with high mag basalt within sheared siltstones and shales. In addition to the granite-hosted mineralisation, a paleochannel is situated above the granite/sediment contact that contains significant gold mineralisation. An 800 m section of the paleochannel was mined by AAR in 2006 and 2007, with production totalling 20,573 ounces.
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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.
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*	The overall mineralisation trend strikes to the north-west at about 340°, with a sub-vertical dip. The majority of drilling is conducted at an 090 azimuth and 60° dip to intersect the mineralisation at an optimum angle. No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current RC programme.

	this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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 Aircore, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.