

WIDE, HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS AT KAMPERMAN AS FEYSVILLE POTENTIAL CONTINUES TO GROW

High-grade gold mineralisation now intersected over a 240 metre strike length at the Kamperman Prospect, reinforcing the potential for Feysville to become a satellite source of high-grade ore feed for an integrated Mandilla-Feysville development.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Eight reverse circulation (RC) holes drilled at Kamperman for 1,110 metres, with four sections completed on approximately 80 metre spacing. Two RC holes were previously reported on 5 September 2023.
- Assay results for the six remaining RC holes have now been received, with best results including:
 - **21 metres at 4.16g/t Au** from 31 metres including **2 metres at 12.73g/t Au** from 47 metres in FRC241;
 - **35 metres at 2.19g/t Au** from 81 metres, including a higher-grade core of **15 metres at 3.91g/t Au** from 99 metres in FRC240; and
 - **5 metres at 5.89g/t Au** from 112 metres including **1 metre at 20.62g/t Au** from 114 metres in FRC238.
- The high-grade assay results are interpreted to be associated with the north-north-west trending shears and are located within a unit of intercalated dolerite and volcanoclastics.
- The two previously reported RC holes were located on the most northern section with assay results in hole FRC243 including:
 - **4 metres at 94.84g/t Au** from 77 metres including **2 metres at 187.7g/t Au** from 77 metres; and
 - **5 metres at 8.29g/t Au** from 53 metres including **1 metre at 38.72g/t Au** from 59 metres.
- Assay results for the 13 RC holes (1,740 metres) drilled at Hyperno and Ethereal have also been received. Best results include:
 - At Ethereal – **1 metre at 26.68g/t Au** from 149 metres to bottom-of-hole in FRC247; and
 - At Hyperno – **11 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 88 metres in FRC259.
- Geochemical assay results for the Feysville RC program are pending. Interpretation of these results will provide guidance as to the next phases of drilling at Kamperman and may result in the exploration effort currently focused at Mandilla being redirected to Kamperman.

- RC drilling at the Theia Deposit at Mandilla is ongoing with 29 holes for 4,380 metres completed. The RC program is expected to be completed before the end of the September Quarter.
 - Both an air-core (AC) and diamond drill (DD) rig have recently been delivered to Mandilla.
 - The Mandilla Scoping Study is on track to be completed in September.
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Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"Kamperman is fast becoming an exciting exploration target with each line of relatively wide-spaced RC drilling having returned significant high-grade assay results.*

"These latest results have confirmed the presence of mineralisation at Kamperman over a 240-metre strike length and which remains open to both the north and south.

*"Across the four lines of drilling, the Kamperman Prospect has now returned the following significant intercepts from north to south: **4 metres at 94.8g/t Au, 21 metres at 4.2g/t Au, 35 metres at 2.2g/t Au and 5 metres at 5.9g/t Au.***

"Geochemical results from recent drilling, due to be received shortly, will assist in understanding the local geology and, in turn, in targeting the next phase of drilling.

"The Hyperno and Ethereal prospects returned more moderate assay results that will require further follow-up, albeit as a lower priority to Kamperman.

"At Mandilla, each of an AC, RC, and DD rigs are currently drilling.

"The AC rig has a small program to complete to extend the Eos Palaeochannel to the south-east.

"The RC rig is undertaking in-fill drilling at Theia, drilling DD pre-collars and testing the fresh rock gold potential at Eos.

"The DD rig is testing for extensions of the gold mineralisation at depth at Theia.

"The Mandilla Scoping Study is entering the final stages of preparation and remains on track to be completed and delivered to market in the near future."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (Astral or the Company) is pleased to report further assay results from a recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (Feysville), located approximately 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects location map.

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

The Feysville Gold Project is located within the north-north-west trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, within the Kambalda Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

Feysville hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 116koz** of contained gold¹ at the Think Big deposit, providing a foundation for the Project to potentially become a source of satellite ore feed to a future operation based on the Company's flagship Mandilla Gold Project.

Significant gold and nickel mineralisation occurs throughout the belt, including world-class deposits such as Northern Star's (NST) Golden Mile Super Pit in Kalgoorlie and Gold Fields' St Ives Gold Mine south of Kambalda.

Locally, Feysville has been interpreted to contain upthrust ultramafics, emplaced within a sequence of volcanic sediments (the Black Flag sediment group), granitic intrusions, mafic basalts, gabbro and andesite.

¹ Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.6Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 20.2koz Indicated and 2.3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 95.6koz Inferred.

A map identifying tenements and deposits/prospects on local area geology is set out in Figure 2.

FEYSVILLE EXPLORATION UPDATE

In August 2023, Astral completed an RC program at Feysville, comprising 23 holes for an aggregate 3,202 metres.

The first two holes of the program, both drilled at Kamperman, were reported recently.

This announcement reports assay results for the remaining 21 holes/2,830 metres, which were drilled at Kamperman (six holes/ 840 metres), Ethereal (11 holes/ 1,490 metres) and Hyperno (four holes/ 500 metres).

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

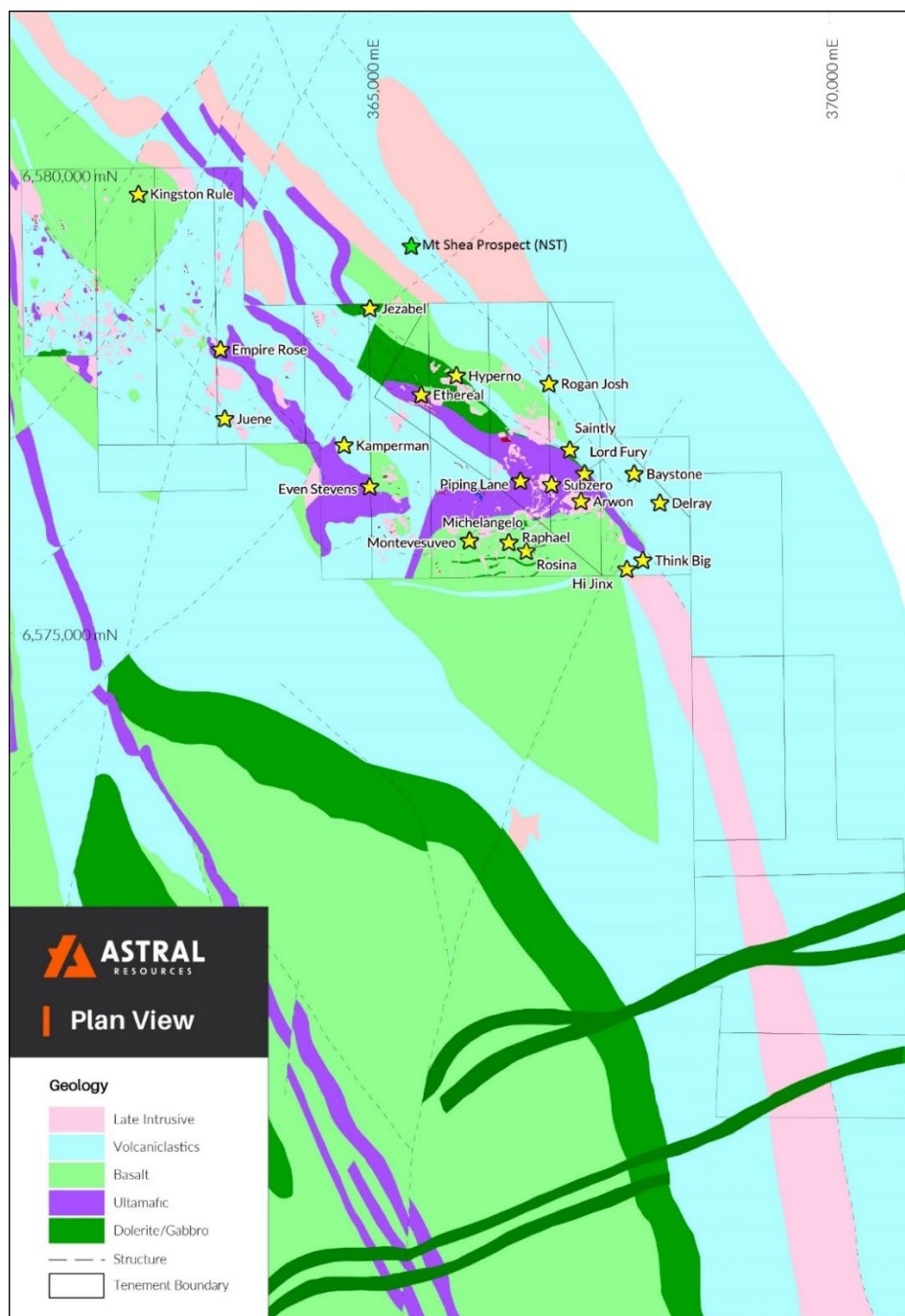


Figure 2 – Feysville Gold Project showing tenements and deposits prospects on local area geology.

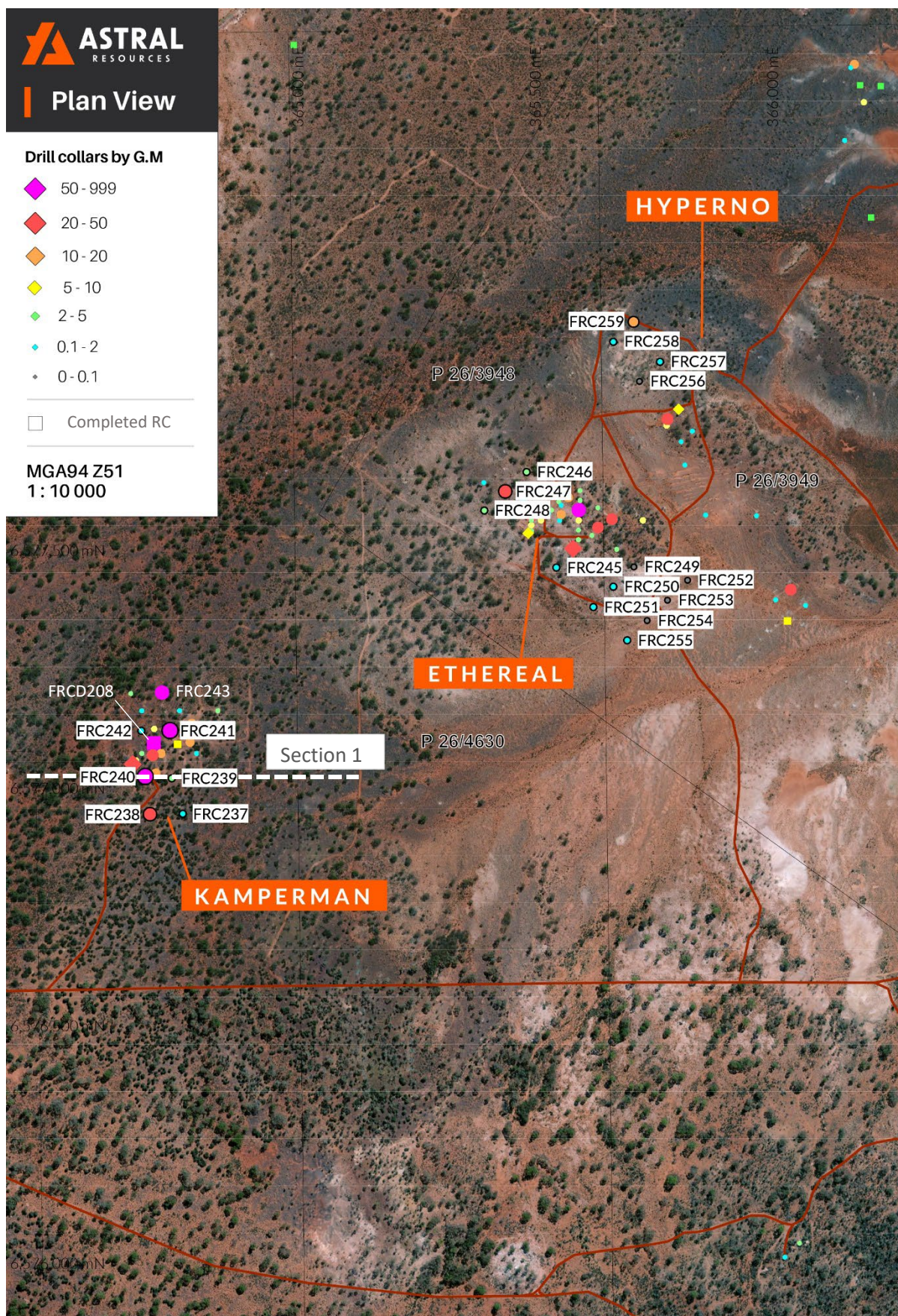


Figure 3 – Drill collar and section location on Google base map

KAMPERMAN REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL RESULTS

The geology at Kamperman consists of intercalated ultramafic, dolerite, volcanoclastic sediment and porphyry units.

In January 2023, one DD hole, FRCD208, was drilled, returning **10 metres at 4.57g/t Au** from 148 metres on a sheared ultramafic/dacitic porphyry contact and **3 metres at 1.24g/t Au** from 125 metres.

This hole followed up a historical intersection of **13 metres at 9.06g/t Au** in FVA067, which was interpreted to be located on the sheared boundary of a dacitic porphyry.

The mineralisation in FRCD208 was interpreted to be associated with two north-north-west trending shears and sheared lithological contacts.

The recently completed August 2023 RC program – eight holes for an aggregate 1,110 metres – was designed to intersect the projected positions of the shears over a strike length of approximately 240 metres.

The northernmost line of drilling as reported on 5 September 2023 which intersected high-grade gold mineralisation in FRC243, with best results including:

- **18 metres at 0.90g/t Au** from 15 metres;
- **5 metres at 8.29g/t Au** from 53 metres including **1 metre at 38.72/t Au** from 59 metres; and
- **4 metres at 94.84g/t Au** from 77 metres including **2 metres at 187.7g/t Au** from 77 metres.

A small portion of the **4 metres at 94.84g/t Au** from 77 metres intersection was subsequently panned to determine if the high-grade mineralisation was present as free gold.

As illustrated below in Image 1, significant quantities of visible gold are present in support of the assay result.



Image 1 - Kamperman RC hole FRC243 interval 77m - 78m

Assay results for the remaining six holes for 840 metres have now been returned.

The results confirm the presence of gold mineralisation at Kamperman along strike a strike length of 240 metres, and which remains open to both the north and south. Best results include:

- **21 metres at 4.16g/t Au** from 31 metres including **2 metres at 12.73g/t Au** from 47 metres in FRC241;
- **35 metres at 2.19g/t Au** from 81 metres, which includes a higher-grade core of **15 metres at 3.91g/t Au** from 99 metres in FRC240; and
- **5 metres at 5.89g/t Au** from 112 metres including **1 metre at 20.62g/t Au** from 114 metres in FRC238.

A cross section along the drill line which includes FRC239 and FRC240 is set out in the Figure 4 below.

The section illustrates a broad intersection of gold mineralisation within intercalated dolerite and volcanics, bound by the projected shear positions. The intercept of **35 metres at 2.19g/t Au** appears within this unit, with the higher-grade core (**15 metres at 3.01g/t Au**) proximal to the interpreted lower shear zone position.



Figure 4 – Kamperman cross-section view (refer Figure 3 for section location)

Mineralisation on the FRC241/FRC242 drill section is also associated with the intercalated dolerite and volcanics, although proximal to the upper shear position.

The southernmost section (FRC237 and FCR238) is located within a single mafic unit, with the porphyry dominating the stratigraphy at this location.

Further work is required to determine the extent of the mineralisation to both the north and south.

The latest drilling illustrates that the mineralisation is present at or near the interpreted shear positions, and continues to support the evolving geological model for the Kamperman Prospect.

ETHEREAL AND HYPERNO REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL RESULTS

Ethereal

The program at Ethereal – 11 holes for 1,490 metres – was designed to follow up a four-hole RC and two-hole DD program completed in January 2023.

This drilling intersected multiple flow top breccia units within the ultramafic, which provided a rheological contrast and increased porosity to focus mineralising fluids. The previous historical results at Ethereal include:

- **1m at 5.75g/t Au** from 24m, **4.6m at 3.25g/t Au** from 41.4m, **8.25m at 3.43g/t Au** from 58.6m, and **4.2m at 1.69g/t Au** from 128m in FRCD202;
- **11m at 1.81g/t Au** from 49m to bottom-of-hole in FRC213; and
- **12m at 1.37g/t Au** from 43m in FRC212.

The Ethereal Prospect has complex stratigraphic relationships with the ultramafic intruded by rhyolitic and dacitic porphyry with the mineralisation predominantly occurring in the ultramafic.

Five lines of RC holes located north and south from previous drilling were planned to test the stratigraphy.

The northernmost line showed similar intercalated ultramafic and porphyry with weak mineralisation encountered within the thin ultramafic units.

FRC247 was the only hole to intersect the easternmost ultramafic unit, returning **1 metre at 26.68g/t Au** from 149 metres to the bottom-of-hole.

The planned holes drilled south of the previous 2022 drilling intersected wider, more massive porphyry and ultramafic units with only very weak mineralisation noted.

Hyperno

The program at Hyperno – four holes for 500 metres – was designed to follow up a three-hole RC and single DD hole program completed in January 2023.

All holes drilled in the January program returned anomalous gold assays, with best results including:

- **2m at 16.09g/t Au** from 45m in RC hole FRC215; and
- **2.53m at 2.43g/t Au** from 102.35m in FRCD204.

The mineralisation at Hyperno appears to be associated with a discrete shear within the felsic intrusives.

Two lines of RC holes, spaced 100 metres to the north from previous drilling, were completed with weak mineralisation intersected at the interpreted shear position in two of the holes.

FRC259 returned a significant intersection of **11 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 88 metres down-hole.

Geochemical assay results are still pending. Once received, these results will enable 3D stratigraphic modelling of the Kamperman, Ethereal and Hyperno prospects to be undertaken, which will assist in determining further exploration activities.

MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

The Mandilla Gold Project is located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and includes the Theia, Iris, Eos and Hestia deposits.

In July 2023, Astral announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **37Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 1.27Moz of contained gold²** for the Mandilla Gold Project.

CURRENT AND FUTURE WORK PROGRAMS

Three drill rigs are currently located at the Mandilla Gold Project.

The RC rig has commenced drilling pre-collars for the current DD program at Theia.

Once this is completed, the rig will drill the remaining holes from the Theia south-east in-fill program that commenced in August 2023. A total of 29 holes have been completed to date for 4,380 metres, with seven holes for approximately 1,000 metres remaining to be drilled.

The RC rig is then expected to complete additional in-fill holes at Eos, following up on fresh rock mineralisation intersected within the granitoid earlier in the year.

The AC rig has returned to Eos to complete the three-line kilometre program that was originally started in May 2023 which is testing for extensions to the Eos palaeochannel to the south-east.

Diamond drilling has commenced testing a potential high-grade position of laminated quartz veining that has been observed between 400 – 450 metres down-hole in several previous drill-holes at Theia.

Eight holes for approximately 2,500 metres have been planned; however, pending receipt of the geochemical assay results at Kamperman and subsequent interpretation, this DD program is likely to be shortened to allow the exploration effort to be refocussed at the Kamperman Prospect.

The structural review of previously drilled DD core at Theia remains on track for completion in the September Quarter.

The Mandilla Scoping Study remains on track to be reported in September.

² - Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 21Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 694koz Indicated and 17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz Inferred. See ASX Announcement 20 July 2023.

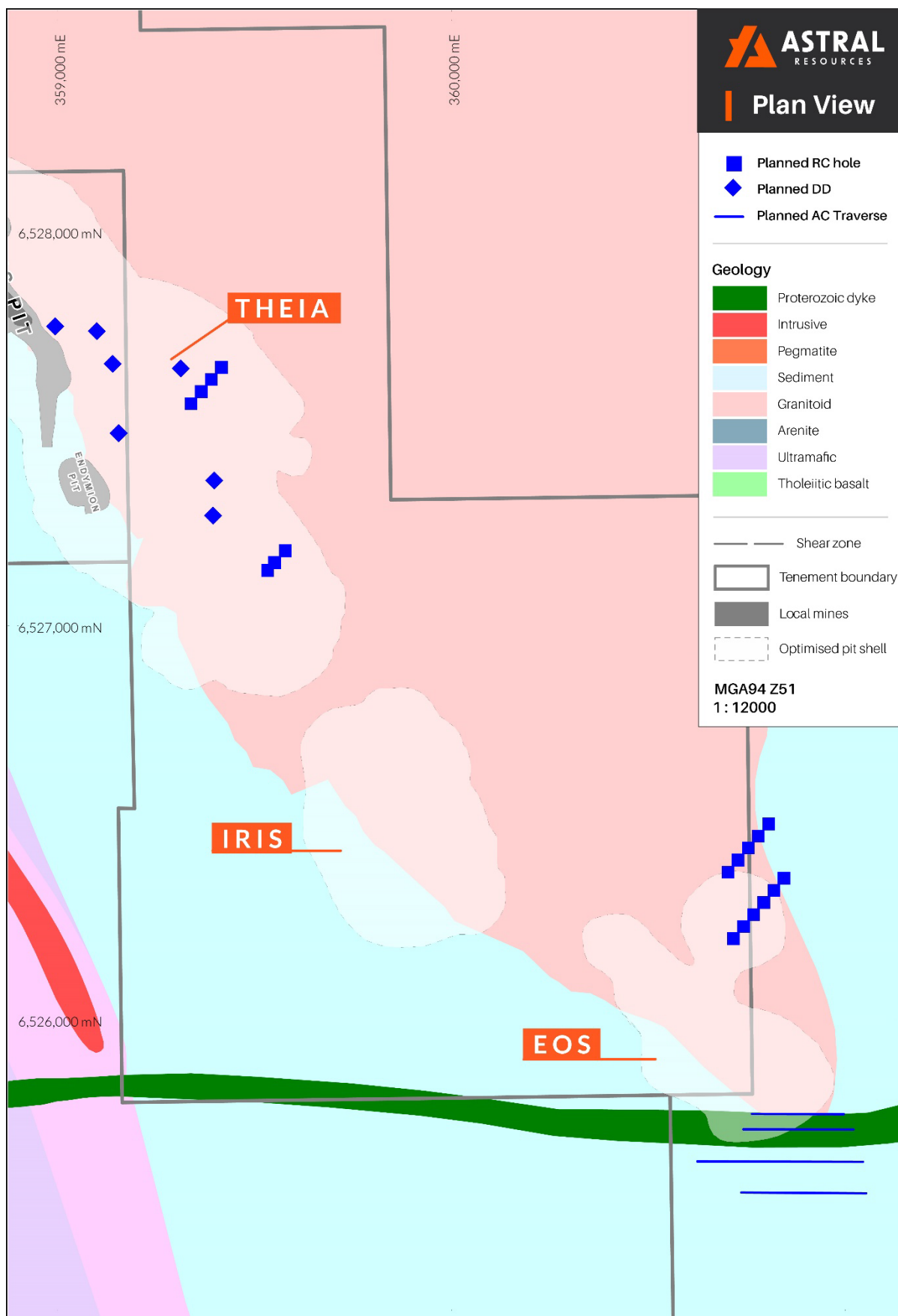


Figure 5 – Planned DD, RC and AC drilling at the Mandilla Gold Project on local area geology

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

For further information:

Investors:

Marc Ducler
Managing Director
Astral Resources
+61 8 9382 8822

Media:

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr Maddocks is an independent consultant to the Company. Mr Maddocks 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 Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the 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, 5 July 2022, 13 July 2022, 10 August 2022, 23 August 2022, 21 September 2022, 13 October 2022, 3 November 2022, 30 November 2022, 15 March 2023, 12 April 2023, 24 April 2023, 16 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 3 July 2023, 30 August 2023 and 5 September 2023. 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 Azimuth
FRC237	RC	120	6,576,943	364,763	331.0	-60	90
FRC238	RC	160	6,576,942	364,694	332.0	-60	90
FRC239	RC	120	6,577,018	364,740	332.0	-60	90
FRC240	RC	160	6,577,021	364,684	333.0	-60	90
FRC241	RC	120	6,577,118	364,736	335.0	-60	90
FRC242	RC	160	6,577,118	364,676	334.0	-60	90
FRC245	RC	210	6,577,461	365,550	330.0	-60	45
FRC246	RC	70	6,577,662	365,487	336.0	-60	45
FRC247	RC	150	6,577,621	365,442	332.0	-60	45
FRC248	RC	230	6,577,581	365,398	331.0	-60	45
FRC249	RC	80	6,577,463	365,713	329.0	-60	45
FRC250	RC	120	6,577,421	365,670	330.0	-60	45
FRC251	RC	180	6,577,378	365,628	330.0	-60	45
FRC252	RC	80	6,577,435	365,826	330.0	-60	45
FRC253	RC	80	6,577,393	365,784	329.0	-60	45
FRC254	RC	120	6,577,350	365,741	329.0	-60	45
FRC257	RC	170	6,577,894	365,768	330.0	-60	225
FRC258	RC	80	6,577,936	365,670	330.0	-60	225
FRC259	RC	170	6,577,978	365,712	330.0	-60	225

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRC237	Kamperman	58	59	1.0	0.11
FRC238	Kamperman	94	97	3.0	0.52
		105	106	1.0	0.59
		112	117	5.0	5.89
		<i>Includes 1m at 20.62g/t Au from 114m</i>			
		119	122	3.0	0.34
FRC239	Kamperman	30	38	8.0	0.30
		47	50	3.0	0.53
FRC240	Kamperman	24	28	4.0	0.40
		66	68	2.0	0.49
		81	116	35.0	2.19
		150	151	1.0	0.43
FRC241	Kamperman	31	52	21.0	4.16
		<i>Includes 2m at 12.73g/t Au from 47m</i>			
		59	61	2.0	0.36
		67	69	2.0	0.49
		97	98	1.0	0.28
		104	105	1.0	0.35
		117	118	1.0	0.20
FRC242	Kamperman	37	42	5.0	0.25
		73	74	1.0	0.53
		93	94	1.0	0.42
		96	97	1.0	0.59
		145	148	3.0	0.22
		156	159	3.0	0.22
FRC245	Ethereal	135	136	1.0	0.25
		188	189	1.0	0.35
FRC246	Ethereal	22	24	2.0	1.04
		66	68	2.0	0.56
FRC247	Ethereal	136	137	1.0	0.78
		149	150	1.0	26.68
FRC248	Ethereal	46	48	2.0	0.74
		66	70	4.0	0.61
		158	162	4.0	0.81
		193	194	1.0	0.96
FRC249	Ethereal	NSI			
FRC250	Ethereal	64	65	1.0	0.88
		95	97	2.0	0.65
FRC251	Ethereal	67	68	1.0	0.28
FRC252	Ethereal	15	19	4.0	0.27

		56	57	1.0	1.49
		74	77	3.0	0.33
FRC253	Ethereal	85	86	1.0	0.69
		114	116	2.0	0.52
FRC254	Ethereal	NSI			
FRC255	Ethereal	20	21	1.0	0.23
FRC256	Hyperno	NSI			
FRC257	Hyperno	137	138	1.0	0.52
FRC258	Hyperno	18	20	2.0	0.26
		28	29	1.0	0.20
FRC259	Hyperno	22	24	2.0	0.65
		29	31	2.0	0.49
		88	99	11.0	1.05

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling.</p> <p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the 2023 RC drilling.</p> <p>The 21 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.</p> <p>All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to ALS 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.</p> <p>All samples were assayed by ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals.</p> <p><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></p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Definitive studies on RC recovery at Feysville 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level 	<p>All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes</p>

	<p>of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>(80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe.</p> <p>The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The 21 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.</p> <p><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></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p> <p>ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The ALS 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 utilises high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

		Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site.</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S. RL was initially estimated then holes, once drilled were translated onto the surveyed topography wire frame using mining software. These updated RL's were then loaded into the database.</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC Drill hole spacing varies from 20x40m at Think Big to regional 80x80m spacings.</p> <p>Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and is not on any specific grid pattern.</p> <p>NO Sample compositing was undertaken</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike depending on the prospect.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (%)
		P26/3943	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/3948-3951	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4051-4052	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4390	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4351-4353	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4538-4541	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4632-4634	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M26/846	Pending	Western Australia	-
		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration by WMC Resources Ltd targeted gold and nickel with initial focus on the ultramafic unit for nickel sulphides, with best results of 2m @ 1%Ni and 1m @ 2.2%Ni. Exploration has consisted of a comprehensive soil survey, 264 RAB / Aircore holes, 444 RC holes and 5 diamond holes. The soil survey defined an area of extensive gold anomalism clustered in the SE corner of the tenement package. Follow- up drilling confirmed the gold potential of the area with intersections such as 7m @ 2.47g/t Au at Empire Rose, 10m @ 9.1g/t Au at Ethereal, 8m @ 2.08g/t at Kamperman and 8m @ 3.26g/t Au at Rogan Josh.			
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Feysville project is located 16km SSE of Kalgoorlie. The project is situated in the geological / structural corridor, bounded by the Boulder Lefroy Fault, that hosts the world class plus million ounce deposits of Mt Charlotte, Fimiston, New Celebration, Victory-Defiance, Junction, Argo and Revenge / Belleisle. and St Ives.</p> <p>Regional Geology</p> <p>Geology at Feysville is complex with regional mapping identifying a double plunging northwest trending antiformal structure known as the Feysville Dome bounded to the west by the Boulder Lefroy Fault and south by the Feysville Fault. The Feysville fault, located on the southern margin of the tenement is interpreted to represent thrusting of underlying mafic/ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks over a younger felsic metasedimentary sequence to the south. The sequence has been extensively intruded by intermediate and felsic porphyries.</p> <p>Local Geology and Mineralisation</p> <p>There a number of historical gold workings on the project and drilling has identified strong alteration associated with primary gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is typically located at the sheared contacts of intrusive porphyry units, within pyrite sericite altered porphyries and also associated with chalcopyrite magnetite/epidote altered breccia zones within ultramafic units.</p>			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depth	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling</p> <p>A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m.</p> <p>A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results.</p> <p>This has not been applied.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<p>The overall mineralisation trends have been intersected at an appropriate angle to form the closest intercept length to true width. The results are reported as downhole depths.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Please refer to the maps and cross sections in the body of this announcement.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>No other substantive exploration data.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Follow up, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>