ASX Announcement
30 January 2024

MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD IDENTIFIED AT KAMPERMAN AS FEYSVILLE POTENTIAL CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Diamond drilling at the the Kamperman prospect at the Feysville Gold Project near Kalgoorlie delivers more high-grade gold with intercepts in multiple holes. Reverse circulation drilling to re-commence mid-February to further evaluate this emerging high-grade gold system.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from a three-hole, 495 metre, diamond drill (**DD**) program completed in the December Quarter, with best results including:
    - **14 metres at 0.89g/t Au** from 43 metres and **3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au** from 67.8 metres including **1 metre at 41.0g/t Au** from 70.1 metres in hole FRCD262; and
    - **1.3 metres at 9.21g/t Au** from 196.7 metres including **1 metre at 22.2g/t Au** from 196.6 metres in hole FRCD261.
- Over the last 12 months, 13 holes have been drilled at Kamperman with highly significant results returned in seven of those holes.
- As such, Kamperman continues to present as a compelling high-grade gold target that warrants further drilling.
- A follow-up 21-hole, 2,500 metre reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program is scheduled to commence in mid-February, focused on in-fill at Kamperman and extensions to the north of the current highest-grade intercept in hole FRC243 (**4 metres at 94.8g/t Au** from 77 metres[1]).

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"With additional growth potential confirmed at Mandilla from the diamond drilling results already released this year, these latest drill results at Kamperman also demonstrate the genuine high-grade opportunity that we have at Feysville, 2024 is off to a flying start!*

"During 2023, Astral drilled ten holes at Kamperman – and the results so far speak for themselves: ***4 metres at 94.8g/t Au[1], 21 metres at 4.16g/t Au[2], 35 metres at 2.19g/t Au[2], 10 metres at 4.57g/t Au[3] and 5 metres at 5.89g/t Au[2].*** *Previously, Kamperman also delivered* ***13 metres at 9.06 g/t Au[4]*** *and, with these latest results, we can now add* ***3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au*** *and* ***1.3 metres at 9.21g/t Au****.*

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 5 September 2023 – Bonanza Gold Intersection of 4m at 94.84g/t Au at Feysville.
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 September 2023 – More High-Grade Gold Intercepts at Kamperman.
[3] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 12 April 2023 – Drilling Highlights Resource Growth Potential at Mandilla.
[4] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 31 January 2017 – Positive Aircore Drilling Results at Feysville (reported as 4 metre composites and subsequently re-assayed as 1 metre samples).

"The 2,500 metre RC program expected to commence in mid-February will be crucial in determining the potential scale of what is emerging as an exciting high-grade opportunity at Kamperman.

"The recent Mandilla Scoping Study demonstrated the substantial economic potential of our flagship gold asset. With further exploration success at Mandilla since the Study was completed and with the Kamperman Prospect at Feysville now presenting as an additional potential high-grade ore source, Astral is progressing well with the ambition of becoming one of Australia's next high-quality gold producers."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from a recently completed three-hole diamond drill (**DD**) program at the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located approximately 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

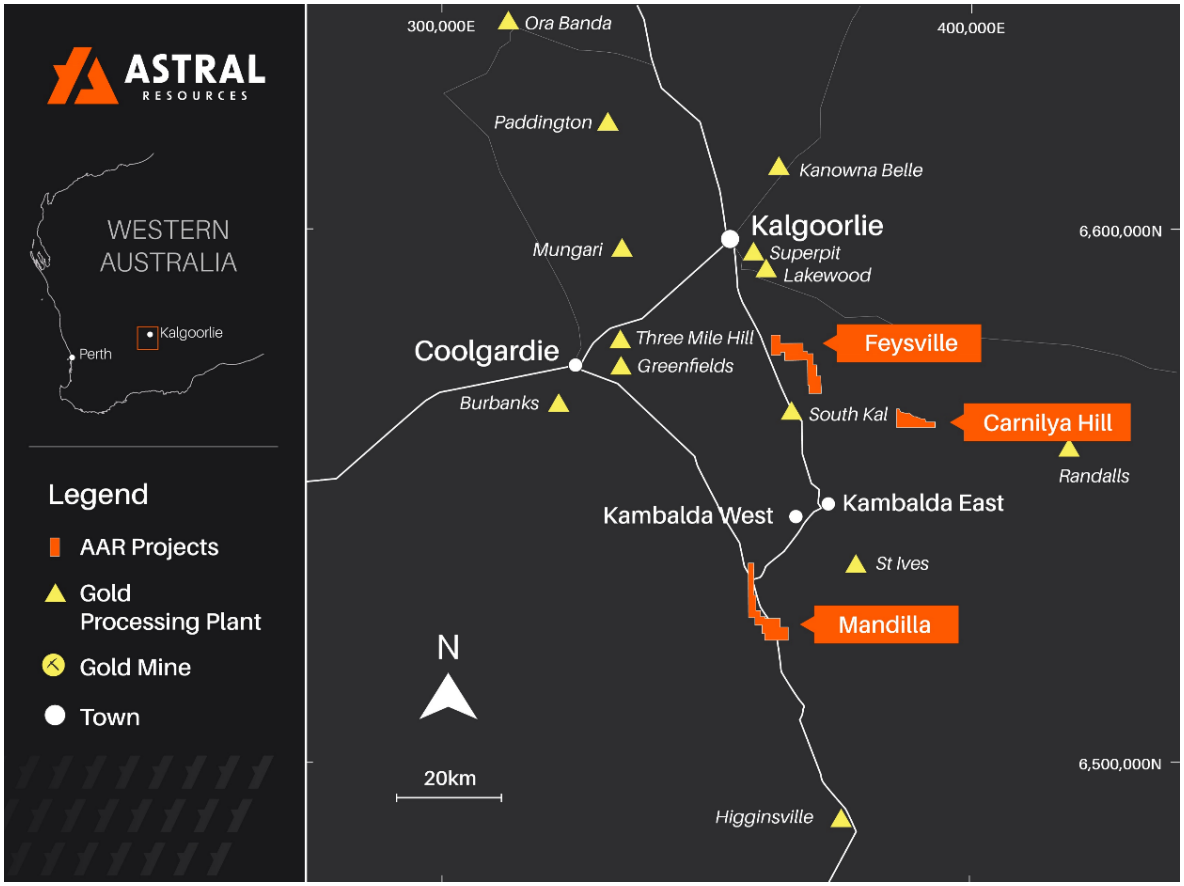

Figure 1 – Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects location map.

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 gold[5] at the Think Big deposit, providing a foundation 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 the Golden Mile Super Pit in Kalgoorlie owned by Northern Star Limited (ASX:NST) and the St Ives Gold Mine south of Kambalda owned by Gold Fields Limited.

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.

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

FEYSVILLE EXPLORATION UPDATE

In the December Quarter, Astral completed a three-hole DD program at the Kamperman prospect within the Feysville Gold Project.

The DD holes were orientated on a 050 azimuth, which is interpreted to be perpendicular to the local stratigraphy and structures.

The program was designed primarily as a stratigraphic drilling program to increase the understanding of the geology at the location of the prospect.

This announcement reports assay results from the three holes of this program (495 metres drilled).

The locations of the drill holes reported in this announcement, together with the location of a cross-section illustrated below, are set out in Figure 3.

[5] Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.6Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 20.2koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 2.3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 95.6koz Inferred Mineral Resources (*refer to ASX Announcement dated 8 April 2019*).

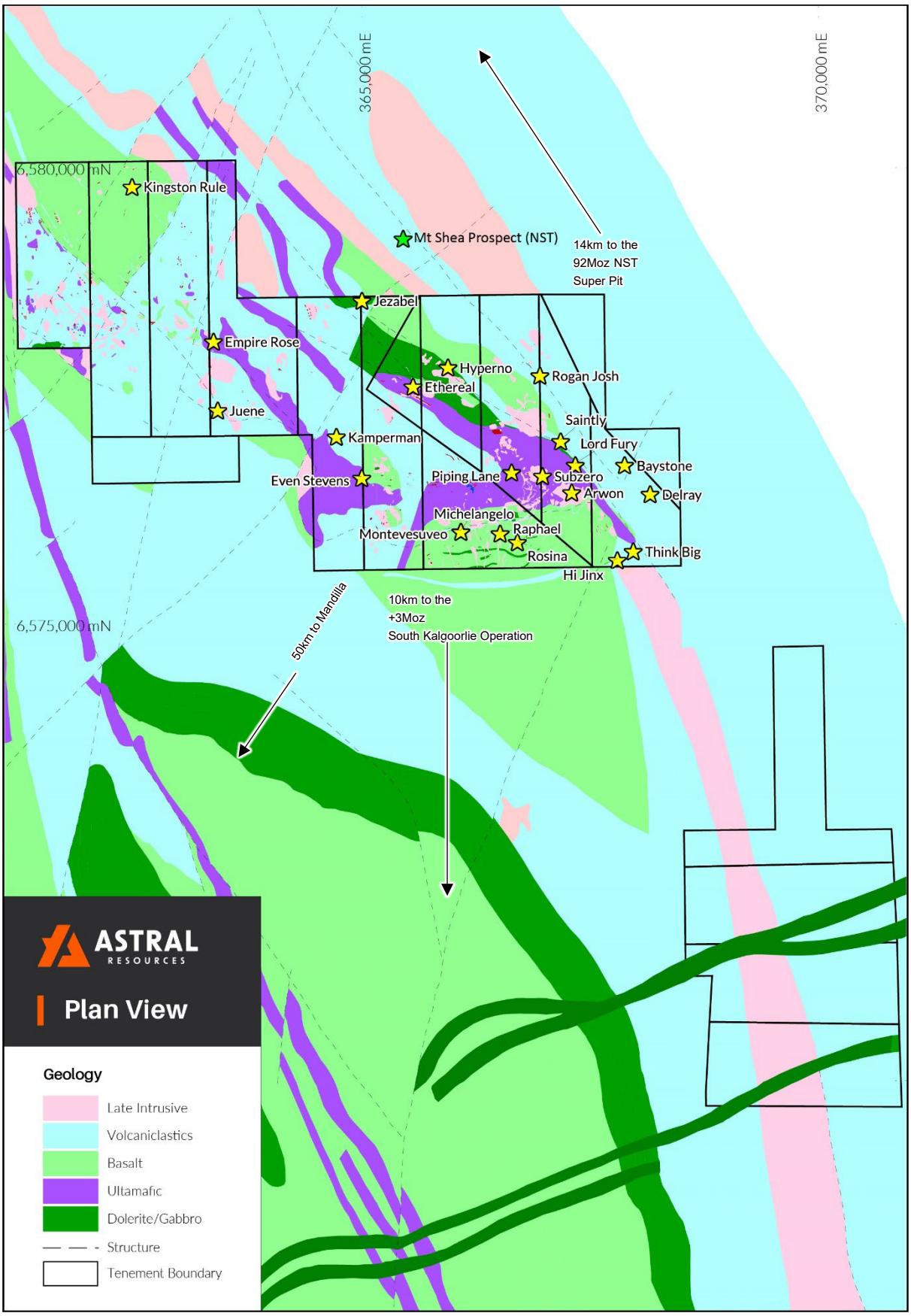

Figure 2 – Feysville Gold Project showing tenements and deposits prospects on local area geology.

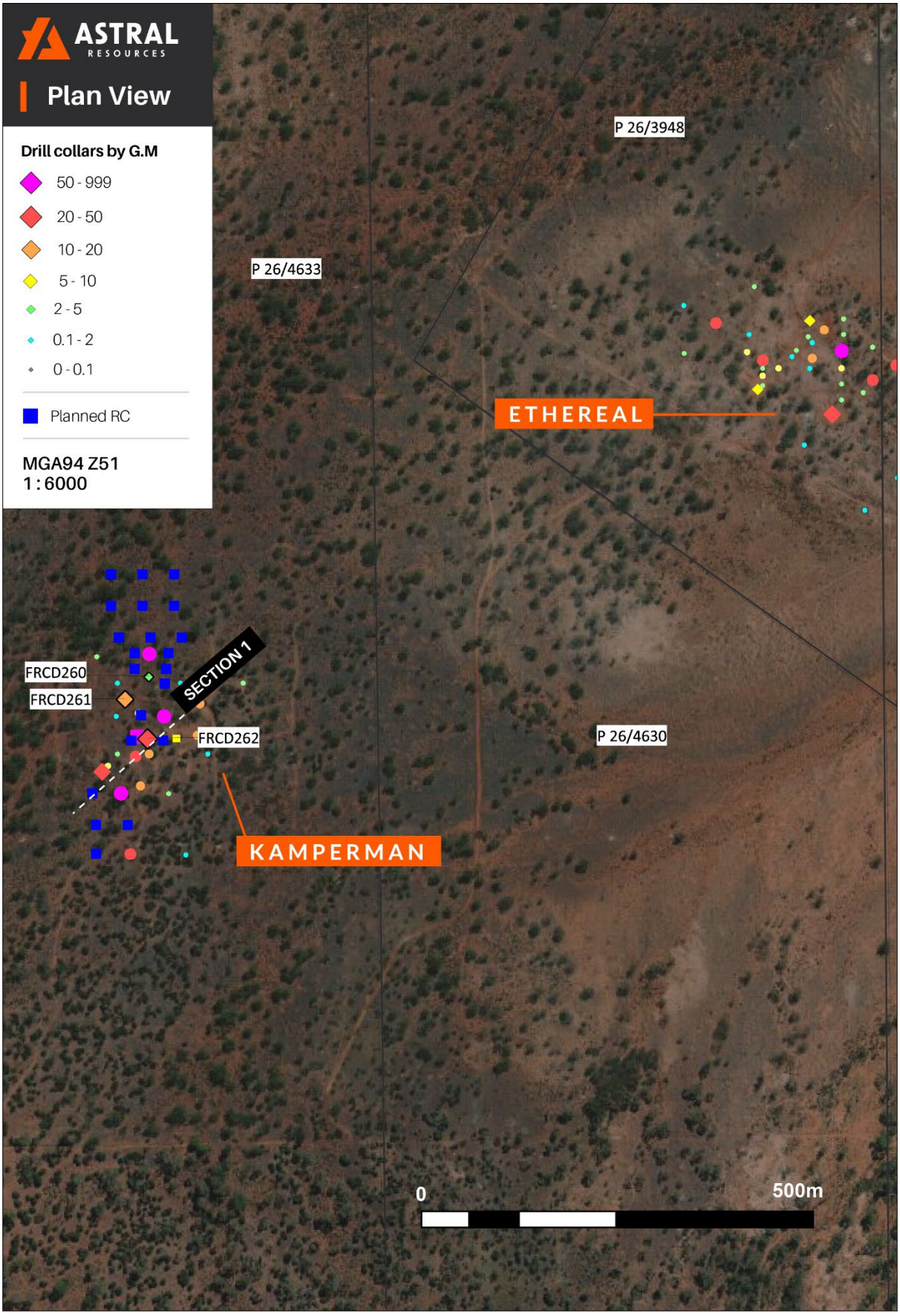

Figure 3 – Drill collar locations of completed drilling, planned drilling and section location on Google base map.

KAMPERMAN DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

The stratigraphy at Kamperman is currently interpreted to be an intercalated ultramafic and intermediate sequence dipping moderately towards the south-west, cut by multiple porphyry intrusions, some of which are potentially mineralised.

Diamond hole FRCD262 was drilled on the same section as FRCD208 with the objective of improving the geological understanding and to test down-dip of high-grade mineralisation drilled in FRC241 (**21 metres at 4.16g/t Au** from 31 metres[2]). FRCD262 successfully intersected the targeted mineralised zone, with best results including:

- **14 metres at 0.89g/t Au** from 43 metres; and
- **3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au** from 67.8 metres including **1 metre at 41.0g/t Au** from 70.1 metres.

Core logging of FRCD262 also confirmed the hole intersected a comparable lithological sequence to that present in hole FRCD208. A mineralised zone hosted within a porphyry unit at the bottom of FRCD208 presents at the top of FRCD262 with visible gold[6] observed within a quartz vein forming part of a broad silica and hematite alteration zone.

FRCD260 was drilled 60 metres to the north-west on a 050 orientation, intersecting the northernmost section at Kamperman that included the highest-grade mineralisation so far recorded in hole FRC243 (**4 metres at 94.84g/t Au** from 77 metres[1]).

Several traces of gold mineralisation were observed over the length of the hole.

Hole FRCD261 was drilled 50 metres to the south-west of (and on the same section as) FRCD260. This hole returned trace gold mineralisation down the hole with a best result of **1.3 metres at 9.21g/t Au** from 196.7 metres including **0.5m at 22.2g/t Au** from 196.7 metres.

Holes FRCD260 and 261 intersected a similar sequence to that present further south on the FRCD208 section, albeit with fewer intersections of mineralised porphyry. An interval of coarse-andesitic porphyry towards the bottom of hole FRCD261 contained multiple instances of visible gold but lacked the silica and hematite alteration generally associated within the mineralised porphyry unit, suggesting multiple porphyry units with differing host-potential exist at Kamperman.

Hole FRCD260, designed to follow-up high-grade mineralisation present in FRC243, intersected comparable lithologies to those in FRC243 and intersected the ultramafic unit at target depth. However no significant gold mineralisation was evident in the drill core.

It is possible that mineralisation within FRC243 may represent a second style of mineralisation, outside of the main mineralised porphyry corridor. The potential for this area to host additional mineralisation will be tested as part of the upcoming RC program.

Three dominant lithologies are evident at Kamperman:

- Ultramafic;

[6] All references to 'visible gold' in this announcement are references to occurrences of visible gold in core samples from drill holes for which chemical assay results have been provided in the assay results table in Appendix 1 of this announcement or previous announcements.

- Feldspar porphyry (including mineralisation observed within quartz veins and altered porphyry); and
- Feldspar dacite (no significant mineralisation observed at present).

This is shown in Figure 4 below.

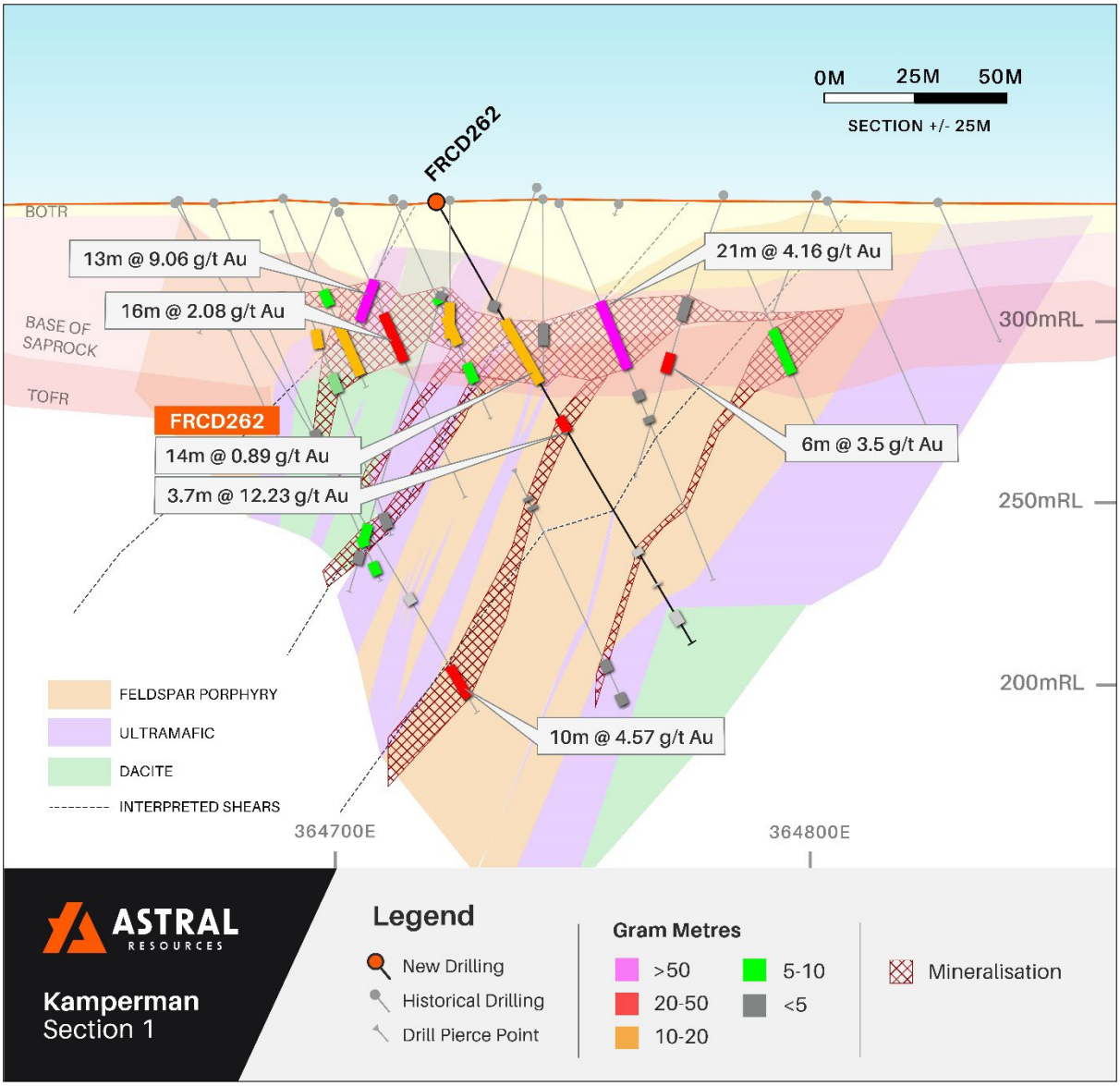

Figure 4 – Kamperman cross-section view (refer Figure 3 for section location)

Three interpreted shears represent the mineralised 'corridor' within a broader porphyritic sequence. Mineralisation occurs within this sequence at or near lithological contacts and within favourable feldspar porphyritic host units. The mineralisation seems to be best developed at the supergene interface with the shear zones.

Astral drilled ten holes at Kamperman in 2023 (excluding this three-hole DD program), with best results including:

- **5 metres at 8.29g/t Au** from 53 metres and **4 metres at 94.8g/t Au** from 77 metres in FRC243[1];
- **21 metres at 4.16 g/t Au** from 31 metres in FRC241[2];
- **35 metres at 2.19 g/t Au** from 81 metres in FRC240[2];
- **10 metres at 4.57g/t Au** from 148 metres in FRCD208[3]; and
- **5 metres at 5.89g/t Au** from 112 metres in FRC238[2].

Historically, Kamperman also reported an intercept of **13 metres at 9.06 g/t Au** from 24 metres in FVA067[4].

When combined with the most recent results (**3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au** and **1.3 metres at 9.21g/t Au**), the high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation at Kamperman presents as a compelling opportunity for the Company.

Further drill testing is warranted to understand the potential scale of this high-grade prospect.

Exploration Update

A 2,500-metre aircore exploration program testing regional extensions to known shears in the western portion of the tenement package at Feysville is in progress.

A 21-hole, 2,500-metre RC program at Kamperman is scheduled to commence in mid-February.

The program has been designed on a 090 azimuth, following up high-grade mineralisation present in RC holes FRC240, 241 and 243.

The primary aim of the program is to link and further extend the known mineralised corridor at Kamperman, and to further investigate the potential for multiple mineralisation styles within the prospect.

The location of the planned drill-collars for the 21-hole RC program is also shown in Figure 3 above.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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 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 31 January 2017, 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, 5 September 2023, 18 September 2023, 8 November 2023, 22 November 2023, 21 December 2023 and 18 January 2024. 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
FRCD260	DD	146	6,577,167	364,717	332.2	-60	50
FRCD261	DD	209	6,577,138	364,686	332.3	-60	50
FRCD262	DD	140	6,577,088	364,715	332.7	-60	50

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRCD260	Kamperman	24.4	27.3	2.9	0.61
		43.8	45.0	1.2	0.43
		58.4	59.5	1.1	0.78
		71.9	75.6	3.7	0.42
		111.5	112.4	0.9	0.42
		135.7	138.0	2.3	0.47
FRCD261	Kamperman	26.5	27.5	1.0	0.6
		34.0	38.0	4.0	0.84
		68.3	69.0	0.7	0.47
		144.0	146.0	2.0	0.30
		184.9	187.1	2.2	0.46
		196.7	**198.0**	**1.3**	**9.21**
		Includes 0.5m at 22.2g/t Au from 196.7m			
FRCD262	Kamperman	**43.0**	**57.0**	**14.0**	**0.89**
		67.8	**71.5**	**3.7**	**12.23**
		Includes 1.0m at 41.0g/t Au from 70.1m			
		109.7	111.7	2.0	0.32
		120.9	121.3	0.5	0.30
		129.8	133.8	4.0	0.38

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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 2023 DD drilling. DD holes were drilled and sampled. The DD core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metre constrained by geological or alteration boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ or NQ2 core samples submitted for assay analysis. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists. The core was cut on site with AAR's CoreWise saw. All samples were assayed by ALS 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).*	Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits
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.*	DD: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
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 logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	HQ and NQ2 diamond core is halved using a Corewise core saw with the right side sampled. *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. ALS 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 ALS, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a) The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. 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 utilizes 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. 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 Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars. Historical 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. Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA 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 varies from 40x40m to 80x160m spacings. Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and is not on any specific grid pattern. 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.*	Diamond and RC drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted geological strike or interpreted mineralised structure. The drill orientation will be contingent on the prospect mineralistion location and style.
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

<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>P26/3943</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/3948-3951</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4390</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4351-4353</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4538-4541</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4632-4634</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M26/846</td><td>Pending</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>-</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>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>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.

Regional Geology
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.

Local Geology and Mineralisation
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.</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</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	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	• *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').*	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.
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.*	Please refer to the maps and cross sections in the body of this announcement.
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.