ARROW MINERALS

ASX: AMD

27 February 2019

FURTHER GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT STRICKLAND

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Shallow fence line drilling at T2d and T6 Prospects confirm mineralised corridors with gold mineralisation intersected in multiple drill holes on adjacent fence lines**
- **Drilling at T6a Prospect intersected gold mineralisation in the majority of drill holes over a 600m strike length and remains open to the west**
- **3,500m drilled at T2d with gold mineralisation confirmed along the entire 3km sheared granite and remaining open to the north, south and west**
- **Recently acquired detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity data has been integrated and will be used to further refine prospective target areas**

Arrow Minerals Limited (**Arrow** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide results from shallow fence line drilling at the T2d and T6 Prospects within the 100% owned Strickland Gold Project, located 125km north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia (***Figure 1***).

A total of 174 holes were drilled at the T6 Prospect for 8,500m, with results from the first batch of holes released on 22 November 2018. Assay results from the remaining holes have been received, with gold mineralisation intersected in nearly all holes along a 700m-long BIF-contact at the T6a Prospect.

At the T2d Prospect, 80 shallow aircore holes were drilled for 3,500m (average depth 45m) across a 3km-long sheared granite adjacent to the edge of the South Elvire Greenstone belt.

Significant gold intercepts from the drilling programme include:

- T6a – **3m @ 1.1g/t** from 25m and 3m @ 0.9g/t from 52m (STKAC0208);
- T6c – 12m @ 0.4g/t from 28m, including **3m @ 0.9g/t** from 37m (STKAC0230);
- T6d – **3m @ 2.3g/t** from 22m (STK0259); and
- T2d – **3m @ 0.7g/t** from 10m (STK0338).

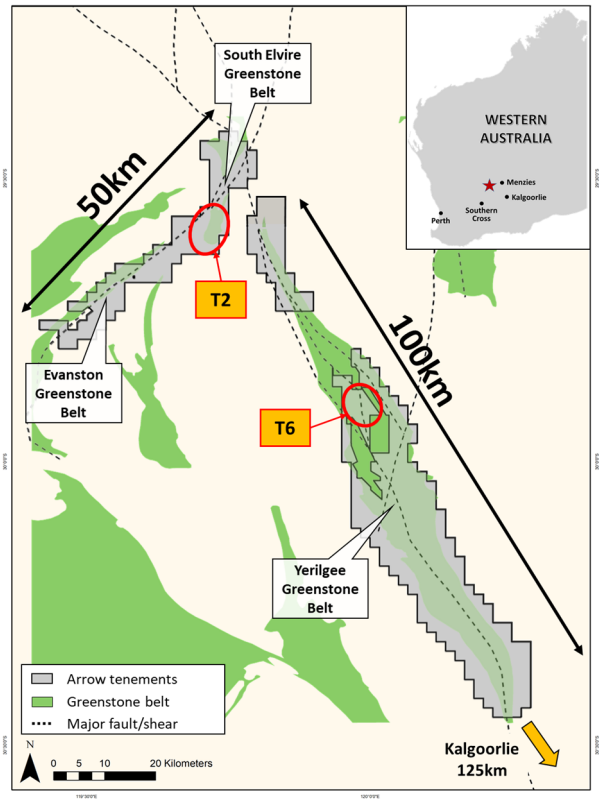

Figure 1: Strickland Gold Project location map

The fence line drilling programme was designed to follow up geochemical (gold-in-soil) anomalies and the results have confirmed several mineralised corridors, especially at T6a, T6c and T2d. Recently acquired aeromagnetic and ground gravity data will be used to further refine prospective target areas for deeper reverse circulation drill testing.

T6 Prospect

Drilling at T6 was designed to test a number of gold targets defined by detailed soil sampling, previous wide spaced aircore drilling and lithostructural mapping. Drilling commenced over the T6c mineralised corridor, followed by fence lines over T6a, T6b and T6d (***Figure 2***). A total of 174 holes have been drilled for 8,500m. Arrow has previously released results from the first 83 holes at T6c, with intersections including 4m @ 8.5g/t from surface and 3m @ 7.1g/t from 26m.

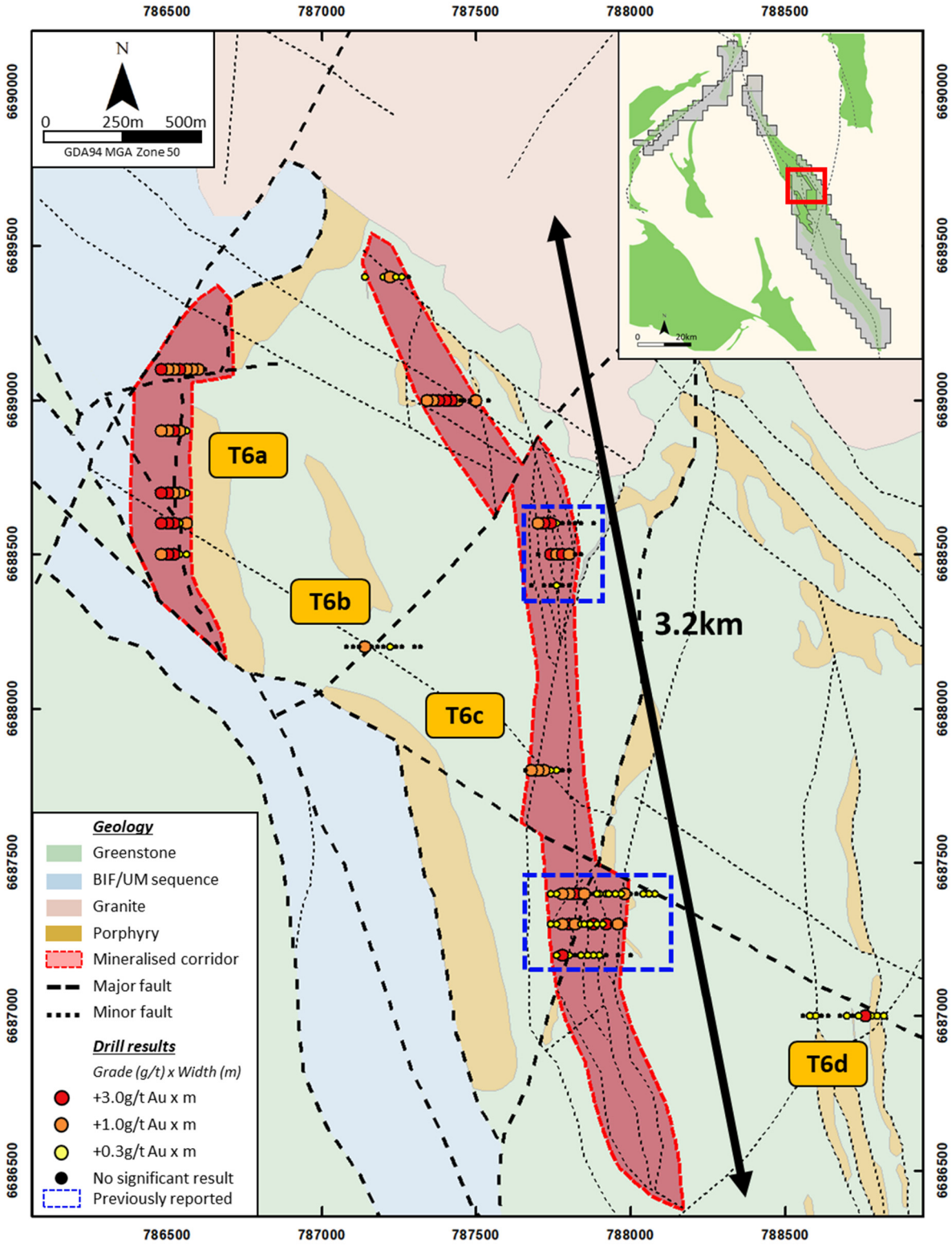

Figure 2: T6 Camp with mineralised corridor and drill collar locations

A total of 28 angled aircore holes for 1,650m (average depth of 59m) were drilled at the T6a Prospect, where previous drilling has identified gold mineralisation in a siliceous sulfidic unit within the lower BIF. Nearly all of the drill holes at T6a intersected gold mineralisation (***Figure 3***), with a second mineralised corridor identified. Mineralisation occurs along a north-south trending contact between an interbedded BIF/ultramafic unit and a large porphyritic intrusion (***Figure 3, Section A-A'***).

Drill hole STKAC0208 intersected multiple zones of mineralisation, including:

- 6m @ 0.7g/t from 25m, including **3m @ 1.1g/t** from 25m; and
- 18m @ 0.4g/t from 37m, including **3m @ 0.9g/t** from 52m.

The west-dipping BIF-porphyry contact has potential for down dip extensions and remains open to the west, north and south of the identified mineralisation.

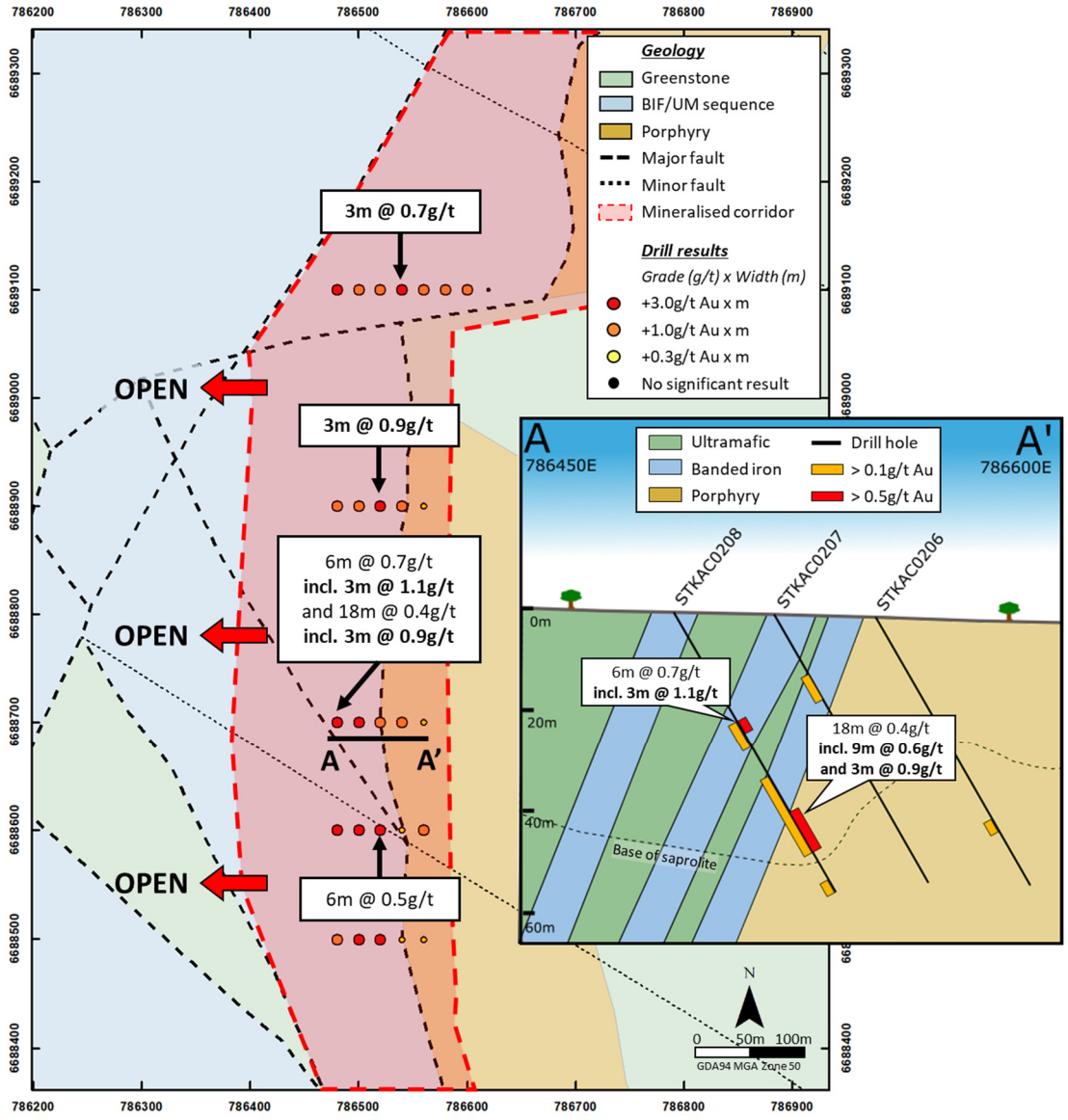

Figure 3: Drilling at T6a Prospect with section A-A' (inset) showing gold mineralisation in BIF units

Drilling at the northern extent of the mineralised corridor at T6c has continued to intersect mineralised porphyry intrusions in a complex structural setting, giving confidence to the interpretation of a camp-scale structural corridor with multiple mineralised centres. Depth of weathering in the northern extents of the corridor is shallower than areas previously reported, with most of the mineralisation occurring in fresh rock.

The first fence line of drilling at the T6d Prospect targeted the contact between the greenstone sequence and a large granitoid intrusion in the hinge of a regional anticline. Drilling intersected a similar sequence of porphyritic intrusions hosted by mafic and ultramafic rocks as seen in other parts of the T6 Prospect. Gold mineralisation in drill hole STKAC0259 (3m @ 2.3g/t from 22m) appears to be hosted in a lamprophyre dyke.

In late 2018, Arrow completed detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity surveys over the Evanston and Yerilgee Greenstone Belts, including over the T6 Prospect area (***Figures 4 & 5***). These geophysical surveys, along with Arrow's increased understanding of local geology and mineralised structures will enhance the Company's exploration drilling programmes in 2019.

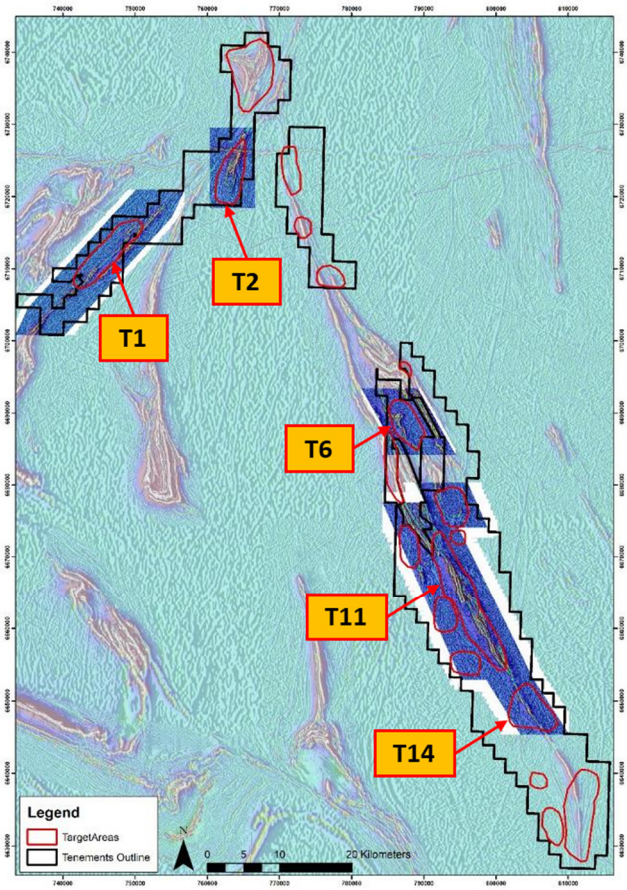

Figure 4: Detailed aeromagnetic surveys over Evanston and Yerilgee Greenstone Belts

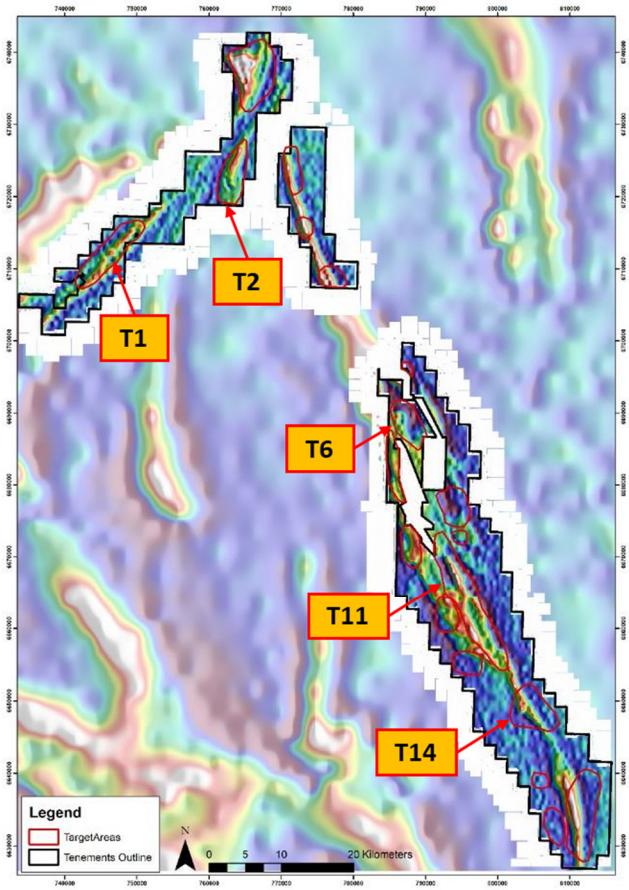

Figure 5: Ground gravity survey (800m x 400m stations)

T2 Prospect

The T2 Prospect is located in the South Elvire greenstone belt adjacent to the regionally significant Evanston Shear. Arrow has completed 80 shallow aircore drill holes for 3,500m at the T2d Prospect (***Figure 6***), which is defined by a 3km long gold-in-soil anomaly directly overlying a sheared granite adjacent to the edge of the South Elvire Greenstone belt. The sheared granite has been mapped and contains rafts of mafic amphibolite and locally intense epidote alteration and quartz veining.

Drilling at the T2d Prospect was undertaken on 200m spaced lines, with angled holes drilled to an average depth of 45m across the sheared granite. Gold mineralisation was intersected in the majority of drill holes, with several holes returning +0.5g/t Au within 15m of surface. The best intersection was in STKAC0338, which returned 3m @ 0.7g/t from 10m.

The drill programme has confirmed gold mineralisation occurs along a regional-scale bend in the shear identified in ground gravity and high-resolution airborne magnetic data. Along this section, higher grade mineralisation appears to be controlled by a series of NW-trending faults intersecting the main shear at regular intervals. The T2d Prospect remains open to the west, north and south.

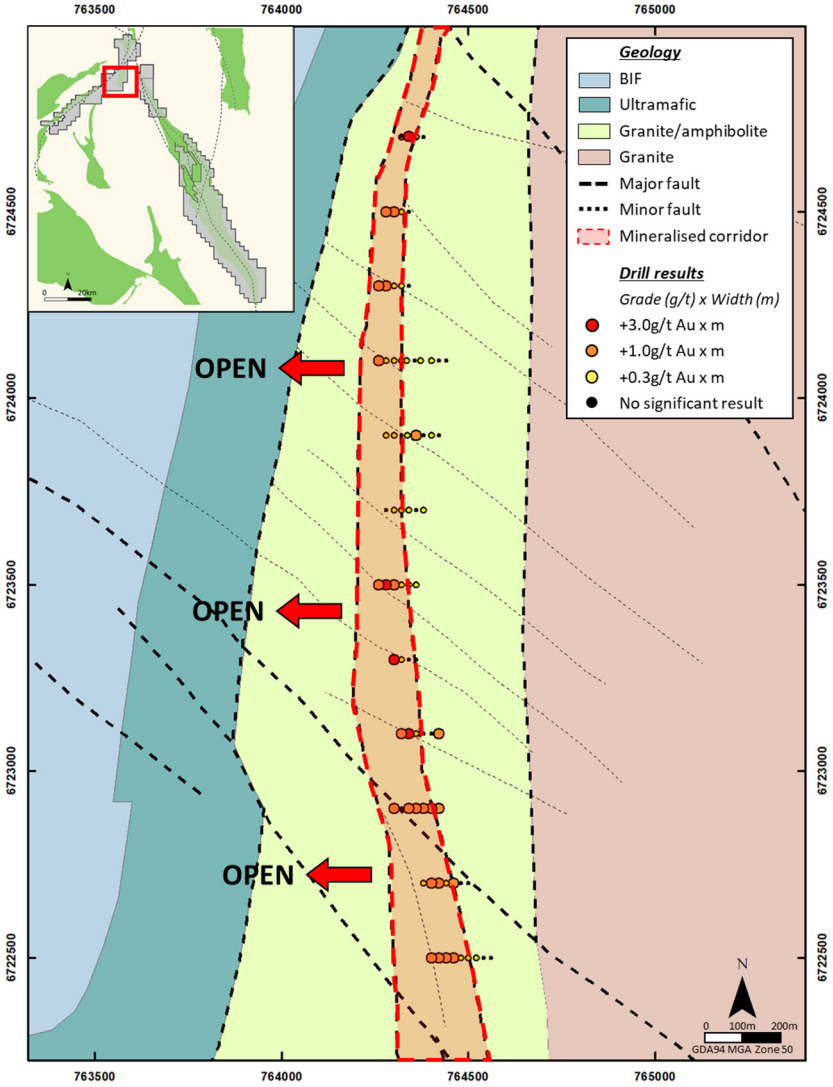

Figure 6: Map of T2d Prospect showing drill collar locations and gold mineralisation

2019 Exploration Programme

During 2018, Arrow acquired several project-wide datasets at the Strickland Gold Project, including:

- Geology – detailed structural mapping and lithostructural interpretation;
- Geochemistry – 400m x 100m soil surveys over the majority of camp-scale targets, including infill surveys on 200m x 50m and 50m x 50m spacing; and
- Geophysics – 25m line-spaced aeromagnetic surveys over Evanston and Yerilgee Greenstone Belts and a project-wide 800m x 400m ground gravity survey.

Arrow will use the newly acquired exploration data and the results of aircore and fence line drilling programmes to identify high-priority drill targets for 2019. In addition to follow-up drill programmes at the T1, T2, T6 and T8 Prospects, Arrow will commence first pass drilling at the Yerilgee South prospects, including the large T11 and T14 Prospects.

For further information visit www.arrowminerals.com.au or contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Tabeart is a Director of Arrow and has more than five years' experience which 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Dr Tabeart confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Appendix A: Significant Drill Results (>0.1 g/t Au)

Prospect	Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
T6a	STKAC0187		0	4	4	0.3
	STKAC0188		0	10	10	0.2
		and	32	35	3	0.1
	STKAC0189		13	14	1	0.1
			32	35	3	0.1
		and	50	53	3	0.1
	STKAC0190		25	37	12	0.3
		incl.	**28**	**31**	**3**	**0.7**
	STKAC0191		27	30	3	0.2
		and	44	47	3	0.1
	STKAC0192		51	57	6	0.2
	STKAC0193		49	58	9	0.1
		and	67	76	9	0.2
		incl.	**73**	**76**	**3**	**0.5**
	STKAC0196		16	31	15	0.2
		incl.	**28**	**31**	**3**	**0.9**
	STKAC0197		34	37	3	0.1
	STKAC0198		34	46	12	0.2
	STKAC0199		0	4	4	0.2
	STKAC0201		0	10	10	0.2
		and	16	28	12	0.1
		and	46	54	8	0.1
	STKAC0202		34	40	6	0.4
		incl.	**37**	**40**	**3**	**0.5**
		and	49	52	3	0.1
	STKAC0203		37	40	3	0.1
	STKAC0204		46	49	3	0.1
	STKAC0206		43	52	9	0.1
	STKAC0207		13	19	6	0.2
	STKAC0208		**25**	**31**	**6**	**0.7**
		incl.	**25**	**28**	**3**	**1.1**
		and	37	55	18	0.4
		incl.	**52**	**55**	**3**	**0.9**
		and	61	64	3	0.2
	STKAC0210		0	4	4	0.1
	STKAC0211		0	21	21	0.2
		incl.	**7**	**13**	**6**	**0.5**
		and	36	40	4	0.2
	STKAC0212		0	4	4	0.2
		and	25	37	18	0.3
		incl	**28**	**31**	**3**	**0.5**
	STKAC0213		27	39	12	0.4
		incl.	**30**	**33**	**3**	**0.6**
		and	46	61	15	0.2

Prospect	Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
T6b	STKAC0244		34	37	3	0.4
T6c	STKAC0214		0	4	4	0.1
	STKAC0218		31	34	3	0.1
		and	43	46	3	0.3
	STKAC0223		4	10	6	0.3
		and	22	25	3	0.2
	STKAC0228		19	22	3	0.4
		and	**43**	**46**	**3**	**0.5**
	STKAC0229		0	19	19	0.3
		and	28	40	18	0.3
	STKAC0230		13	22	9	0.3
		incl.	**16**	**19**	**3**	**0.6**
		and	28	40	12	0.4
		incl.	**37**	**40**	**3**	**0.9**
	STKAC0231		13	16	3	0.2
		and	40	43	3	0.1
	STKAC0232		13	16	3	0.2
	STKAC0252		16	19	3	0.1
		and	34	37	3	0.2
	STKAC0254		34	40	6	0.1
	STKAC0274		49	52	3	0.1
T6d	STKAC0258		37	40	3	0.1
	STKAC0259		**22**	**25**	**3**	**2.3**
	STKAC0268		37	40	3	0.1
T2d	STKAC0280		7	10	3	0.1
	STKAC0281		13	16	3	0.2
		and	31	37	6	0.2
	STKAC0282		19	22	3	0.1
	STKAC0286		37	40	3	0.4
	STKAC0290		0	4	4	0.1
	STKAC0297		7	10	3	0.1
	STKAC0301		13	16	3	0.3
		and	22	25	3	0.3
	STKAC0305		22	25	3	0.1
	STKAC0310		15	18	3	0.1
	STKAC0313		25	28	3	0.2
	STKAC0315		7	10	3	0.1
	STKAC0316		0	4	4	0.1
		and	10	31	21	0.2
	STKAC0317		34	43	9	0.2
	STKAC0322		7	22	15	0.2
		incl.	**7**	**10**	**3**	**0.5**
		and	43	46	3	0.2
	STKAC0323		16	19	3	0.3
	STKAC0326		0	4	4	0.1
	STKAC0327		10	16	6	0.4

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
		incl. 13	**16**	**3**	**0.6**
	STKAC0329	28	31	3	0.3
	STKAC0330	22	25	3	0.1
	STKAC0331	28	31	3	0.2
	STKAC0333	19	22	3	0.1
	STKAC0335	31	34	3	0.2
	STKAC0338	**10**	**13**	**3**	**0.7**
	STKAC0340	0	4	4	0.1
	STKAC0341	4	7	3	0.3
	STKAC0348	4	10	6	0.2
		and 31	34	3	0.1
	STKAC0351	25	31	6	0.3
	STKAC0353	4	10	6	0.3
		and 16	19	3	0.1
		and 28	31	3	0.1
		and 37	40	3	0.1

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at +0.1 g/t Au. Intervals may contain up to 3m of internal dilution. Intervals reported are down hole intervals, true widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Appendix B: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0186	786620	6689100	450	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0187	786600	6689100	454	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0188	786580	6689100	458	RC	-60	90	53
STKAC0189	786560	6689100	458	AC	-60	90	58
STKAC0190	786540	6689100	458	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0191	786520	6689100	459	AC	-60	90	63
STKAC0192	786500	6689100	459	RC	-60	90	66
STKAC0193	786480	6689100	459	AC	-60	90	79
STKAC0194	786560	6688900	460	RC	-60	90	63
STKAC0195	786540	6688900	460	RC	-60	90	61
STKAC0196	786520	6688900	460	AC	-60	90	65
STKAC0197	786500	6688900	460	AC	-60	90	63
STKAC0198	786480	6688900	460	AC	-60	90	65.1
STKAC0199	786560	6688500	460	AC	-60	90	55
STKAC0200	786540	6688500	461	AC	-60	90	58
STKAC0201	786520	6688500	460	AC	-60	90	54
STKAC0202	786500	6688500	460	AC	-60	90	61
STKAC0203	786480	6688500	460	RC	-60	90	55
STKAC0204	786560	6688700	458	RC	-60	90	55
STKAC0205	786540	6688700	458	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0206	786520	6688700	458	AC	-60	90	61
STKAC0207	786500	6688700	458	RC	-60	90	61
STKAC0208	786480	6688700	459	RC	-60	90	64
STKAC0209	786560	6688600	457	RC	-60	90	50
STKAC0210	786540	6688600	458	RC	-60	90	53
STKAC0211	786520	6688600	459	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0212	786500	6688600	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0213	786480	6688600	450	RC	-60	90	64
STKAC0214	787140	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0215	787160	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0216	787180	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	46
STKAC0217	787200	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0218	787220	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	46
STKAC0219	787240	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	46
STKAC0220	787260	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0221	787280	6689400	450	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0222	787520	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0223	787500	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0224	787480	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0225	787460	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0226	787440	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0227	787450	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0228	787420	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0229	787400	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0230	787380	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	49

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0231	787360	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0232	787340	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0233	787540	6689000	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0234	787340	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0235	787320	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0236	787300	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0237	787280	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	42
STKAC0238	787260	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0239	787240	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0240	787220	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0241	787200	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0242	787180	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0243	787160	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0244	787140	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0245	787120	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0246	787100	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0247	787080	6688200	450	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0248	787800	6687800	460	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0249	787780	6687800	460	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0250	787760	6687800	460	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0251	787740	6687800	460	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0252	787720	6687800	460	RC	-60	90	55
STKAC0253	787700	6687800	456	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0254	787680	6687800	456	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0255	787660	6687800	456	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0256	788820	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0257	788800	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0258	788780	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0259	788760	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	55
STKAC0260	788740	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0261	788720	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0262	788700	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0263	788680	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	51
STKAC0264	788660	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0265	788640	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	45
STKAC0266	788620	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0267	788600	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0268	788580	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0269	788560	6687000	456	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0270	787760	6687200	460	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0271	787740	6687200	460	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0272	787780	6687300	463	RC	-60	90	53
STKAC0273	787760	6687300	464	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0274	787740	6687300	465	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0275	764380	6724700	419	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0276	764360	6724700	419	RC	-60	90	46

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0277	764340	6724700	420	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0278	764320	6724700	420	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0279	764340	6724500	423	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0280	764320	6724500	424	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0281	764300	6724500	424	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0282	764280	6724500	425	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0283	764340	6724300	422	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0284	764320	6724300	423	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0285	764300	6724300	423	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0286	764280	6724300	423	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0287	764260	6724300	424	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0288	764440	6724100	418	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0289	764420	6724100	418	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0290	764400	6724100	418	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0291	764371	6724100	419	RC	-60	90	58
STKAC0292	764355	6724100	419	RC	-60	90	37
STKAC0293	764335	6724100	419	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0294	764320	6724100	419	RC	-60	90	34
STKAC0295	764300	6724100	420	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0296	764280	6724100	420	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0297	764260	6724100	420	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0298	764420	6723900	415	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0299	764400	6723900	415	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0300	764380	6723900	416	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0301	764360	6723900	416	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0302	764337	6723900	417	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0303	764320	6723900	418	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0304	764300	6723900	418	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0305	764280	6723900	418	RC	-60	90	45
STKAC0306	764380	6723700	418	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0307	764360	6723700	419	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0308	764340	6723700	419	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0309	764320	6723700	420	RC	-60	90	45
STKAC0310	764300	6723700	420	RC	-60	90	48
STKAC0311	764280	6723700	421	RC	-60	90	42
STKAC0312	764360	6723500	416	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0313	764340	6723500	417	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0314	764320	6723500	417	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0315	764300	6723500	418	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0316	764280	6723500	418	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0317	764260	6723500	418	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0318	764380	6723300	414	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0319	764360	6723300	414	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0320	764340	6723300	414	RC	-60	90	45
STKAC0321	764320	6723300	415	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0322	764300	6723300	415	RC	-60	90	52

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0323	764420	6723100	412	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0324	764400	6723100	413	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0325	764380	6723100	414	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0326	764360	6723100	414	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0327	764340	6723100	414	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0328	764320	6723100	415	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0329	764420	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	49
STKAC0330	764400	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0331	764380	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	52
STKAC0332	764360	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0333	764340	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	55
STKAC0334	764320	6722900	414	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0335	764300	6722900	415	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0336	764500	6722700	410	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0337	764480	6722700	411	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0338	764460	6722700	411	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0339	764440	6722700	412	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0340	764420	6722700	412	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0341	764400	6722700	413	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0342	764380	6722700	413	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0343	764560	6722500	408	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0344	764540	6722500	408	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0345	764520	6722500	409	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0346	764500	6722500	409	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0347	764480	6722500	409	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0348	764460	6722500	410	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0349	764440	6722500	410	RC	-60	90	46
STKAC0350	764420	6722500	411	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0351	764400	6722500	411	RC	-60	90	43
STKAC0352	764320	6724702	420	RC	-60	270	41
STKAC0353	764340	6724702	420	RC	-60	270	43
STKAC0354	764360	6724702	420	RC	-60	270	23

Drill type: AC = aircore; RC = reverse circulation

Coordinates are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• Aircore (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals using meter marks on the mast to ensure accuracy. • 2-4m composites were collected by a scoop sample from 1m sample piles. Scoops are taken via a vertical cut through the top of the cone using a round bottomed scoop. • Composite size is determined by the length of the drill rod which changes depending if it is a starter rod or whether an RC hammer is used or not. This ensures that each composite sample error is only associated with each drill rod interval and associated bit type. • Samples were collected from a single rig with an interchangeable AC blade bit and a slim-line (5in), face sampling RC hammer and bit. • The sample was collected in buckets and placed in rows on the pad in 1m intervals.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Field duplicates were collected on a 1:50 ratio to ensure repeatability of sampling method. • CRM standards were inserted on a 1:50 ratio to test the calibration of lab equipment. • Sample weights have been recorded and reported by the lab. • Drill samples were collected via a cyclone return system attached to the Drill Rig. No splitter was used and therefore no duplicate field samples were collected.
	• *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for*	• All samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • ~3 kg composite samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron prior to gold and multielement analysis. • Au was determined by fire assay of a 50g aliquot followed by ICP-AES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	(ALS Code Au-ICP22). • Multielement analysis of the composites was determined by pXRF analysis (ALS Code pXRF30) • A 100-200g fresh rock sample was collected from the end of each hole and analysed for a 48-element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four-acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • This sample was handpicked from the least weathered chips and selected to ensure that only the dominant lithology was present. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest. • Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11)
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 samples were collected from the same drill rig. • "AC" samples refer to aircore drilling comprised of a 5-inch aircore (blade) sampling bit. • "RC" samples refer to drilling using a slim-line hammer and a 5-inch face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sample piles are visually inspected by the sampler and recorded as either "low", "moderate" or "good". No weighing of the drilled interval is recorded. • 2.5-3 kg composite samples were collected from the sample piles and weighed on the rig using fish scales to maintain consistent sample weight.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Drill samples are visually inspected during drilling to ensure sample recovery is satisfactory. • Down-hole air pressures were optimised to focus on maximum recovery, with occasional use of water and drilling foam when broken/difficult ground conditions encountered. • Composite samples are collected once an entire drill rod has been drilled. Nominally this is a 3m composite sample as the drill rods are 3m in length. However, if the driller puts the hammer on or takes it

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		off, it can result in a 2m or 4m composite sample. This ensures that the composite samples represent the actual depth interval and removes any error with improper metre marking or waiting for sample to travel up the drill string. As the cyclone is cleaned out at the end of each rod, this sampling process also reduces the potential for contamination between composite 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.*	• No bias is known at this stage.
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 drill chips have been logged for lithology, mineralogy, weathering, regolith and alteration whilst in the field. • Photographs and logging data were forwarded to company senior geologists based in Perth daily for validation of logging standards. • Select drill holes are re-logged following examination of assays or when other new data becomes available (thin sections). • This level of detail is deemed appropriate for this early stage of exploration
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature. Chip trays have been retained for further work and re-interpretation if required.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core reported
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Scoops are taken via a vertical cut through the top of the cone using a round bottomed scoop. >95% of the samples were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis using standard codes and practices.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Duplicates of the composite samples were taken at a ratio of 1:50. The duplicate involved taking a second cut from the same cone on the opposite side of the first cut. • Second splits of the pulp duplicates are analysed at the lab with no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		known issues reported.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates were collected at a ~1:50 ratio.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 2.5-3kg samples are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample Preparation included riffle split to a maximum of 3kg (if required) and then pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. • Gold results were obtained by Fire Assay fusion and ICP-AES finish from a 50 gram aliquot (ALS Code Au-ICP22) with a 1ppb detection limit. • Fire assay is considered a total digest for gold. • This procedure is considered appropriate for gold analysis. • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of hole and analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest. • Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) or Hylogger (HYLOG-10)and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11)
	• *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.*	• No geophysical results discussed.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Field duplicates and CRMs (certified reference materials) were inserted in to the sample string at a 1:50 ratio. • The laboratory analyses a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis. • All field and lab QC samples demonstrate an acceptable level of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All significant results have been reviewed by the exploration manager.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is recorded in the field into to a digital data entry software daily during the drill program. All logging and sampling data is then exported and emailed to company senior geologists in Perth for internal QC and submission to the database administrators.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• Initial drill hole at the start of the line was located using a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/-5m, and then measured from there with a survey compass and tape measure. • Drill holes were spaced 20m apart and measured with a tape measure and compass to ensure proper spacing for fenceline drilling. This was deemed more accurate than the hand-held GPS given the fence lines crossed the Mercator zone 50/51 boundary. • Drill hole orientation was determined using a hand-held compass. Orientation lines were marked on the ground with paint to assist drillers lining up rig accurately. Rig orientation was checked by compass again by geologists prior to the commencement of drilling. • All RL values are generated by draping the collars over the DEM.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 50 and Zone 51. • For the purpose of displaying results in plan view, all coordinates have been converted to Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic data is derived from DEM data generated from close spaced airborne magnetics and DGPS survey points from ground gravity.
	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill holes are spaced at 20m along lines spaced 100-200m apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples reported have been collected as 2-4m (nominally 3m) intervals which are composited from 1m drill intervals.
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.*	• Drill lines are oriented perpendicular to the strike of the geology. • The orientation of mineralised structures is unknown at this time.
	• *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.*	• Further work is required to confirm the true orientation of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, stored and delivered to the lab by company personnel. • After samples were collected, they were placed in green plastic bags and sealed using cable ties. The bags were labelled with permanent marker and bags placed in rows at the end of each days drilling. Bag labels were then double checked to ensure all samples were present and secured. Sample bags were then placed in a bulka bag which was also labelled and documented by site project geologists. Bulka bags were then loaded in order onto a flat bed truck and secured with ratchet straps. Samples were then delivered directly from site to ALS Laboratories in Perth. This chain of custody was documented and repeated each time samples were dispatched.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Strickland Gold Project is comprised of 9 granted Exploration Licenses (E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488, E30/493, E30/494, E30/503, E16/495 and E16/498) which are held by Arrow (Strickland) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Arrow Minerals Limited. • There are no JVs, Partnerships or overriding royalties associated with these tenements. • There are no Native Title Claims over the tenements. • The project is adjacent to the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve. Available ground within the nature reserve was not pegged. • Part of E77/2403 and E30/488 are located within the Proposed Mt Elvire Conservation Park. Mining and Exploration is allowed within the Mt Elvire Conservation Park.
	• *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.*	• Tenements E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488, E30493, E30/494, E16/495, E16/498 and E30/503 have been granted and are currently live and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This report refers to data generated by Arrow Minerals. • Historical exploration of the project area has been discussed in previous ASX announcements. • The Rainy Rocks prospect (in and around T1) has been explored and prospected by numerous parties over the years. The area has old shafts and evidence of historical drilling. There does appear to be additional ground disturbance in the area but no record of those activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Strickland Project is located over granite greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton within the Southern Cross Domain. The project covers a majority of the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt as well as the South Elvire Greenstone Belt and the NE extension of the Evanston Greenstone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Belt. • This geological setting is prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold style of mineralization as well as VMS base metal, nickel sulfide and nickel-cobalt laterite mineralization.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer to Appendix A.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Intercepts are length weight averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
	• *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.*	• Reported significant gold assay intersections are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at plus 0.1 g/t Au (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut). They may contain up to 3m of internal dilution.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true*	• All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. • True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Refer to figures within the 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.*	• All exploration results greater than 0.1 g/t Au have been reported. • All drill collars have been reported in the table of Appendix 2 and in the associated diagrams in the release.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further drilling will be completed over high ranking prospects and deeper RC drilling completed over prospective mineralised targets. • Further multielement, hyperspectral and petrographic work will be undertaken as required to further the geological understanding of mineralisation intersected to date.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.