STRONG AIR-CORE RESULTS AT EOS SHOW POTENTIAL FOR CONTINUED RESOURCE GROWTH AT MANDILLA

In-fill drilling demonstrates scale of the high-grade palaeochannel mineralisation and evidence of bedrock gold mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- In-fill air-core (AC) drilling at the Eos deposit increases the mineralised footprint to the east, with 71% of holes intersecting gold greater than 0.1g/t Au. Significant results include:
  - **4m at 4.00g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC444;
  - **8m at 3.51g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC425;
  - **8m at 3.40g/t Au** from 53m in MDAC442;
  - **4m at 3.39g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC483;
  - **8m at 3.09g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC427;
  - **5m at 2.74g/t Au** from 51m in MDAC457; and
  - **4m at 2.63g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC443.
- Regional AC drilling 500 metres to the south-east of Eos also intersected significant mineralisation with **24m at 1.63g/t Au** from 51m in MDAC388.
- AC drilling has recommenced at Eos to complete the in-fill of the high-grade palaeochannel deposit.
- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has recently been completed with 9,295 metres drilled at the target west of Theia, Iris and Theia with assay results pending.
- Diamond drilling (DD) program underway, initially testing for extensions to high-grade mineralisation identified on the western portion of the conceptual pit design at Theia.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said*: "The impressive high-grade results from recent air-core drilling clearly show the potential of the palaeochannel position at Eos to deliver additional Mineral Resources to our inventory. In-fill drilling at Eos is 50% complete, with an AC rig currently on site completing the program.*

"These latest results, combined with the results from the diamond drilling reported in May, are building a solid platform to further increase the current 784,000oz Mandilla Mineral Resource.

"An RC program designed to test the target discovered late last year a few hundred metres west of Theia, has recently been completed, with assays expected in coming weeks.

"We now also have a diamond drill rig on site to further evaluate Theia adjacent to the western margin of the conceptual pit, where previous drilling identified significant high-grade zones not currently modelled in our Mineral Resource. Diamond drilling will also in-fill a section of the Theia mineralisation to increase our understanding of the geological and structural controls that we believe have significant influence on the high-grade mineralisation.

"Once the current drill programs are complete, we expect to be in a strong position to update Mandilla's Mineral Resource Estimate.

"Meanwhile, field activities have also kicked off at Feysville where we are embarking on a program to relog and sample historic holes to compliment new geological interpretation and targets that have been generated from desk-top work. In a highly prospective project area only 14km south of the Kalgoorlie Super Pit we are excited to be applying modern geological concepts and techniques to data that has not been looked at systematically for a number of years."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report significant results from the in-fill AC drill program underway at its 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project (**Mandilla** or **Project**), located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Mandilla Project location map

The results demonstrate the continued potential to grow the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate (**MRE**) at Mandilla of **24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 784koz**, with in-fill drilling intersecting consistent and extensive zones of high-grade mineralisation hosted within the palaeochannel position situated above primary mineralisation at Eos.

Mandilla itself is a shear hosted gold deposit situated on the western margin of the Emu Rocks Granite in contact with sediments of the Spargoville Group (Figure 2).

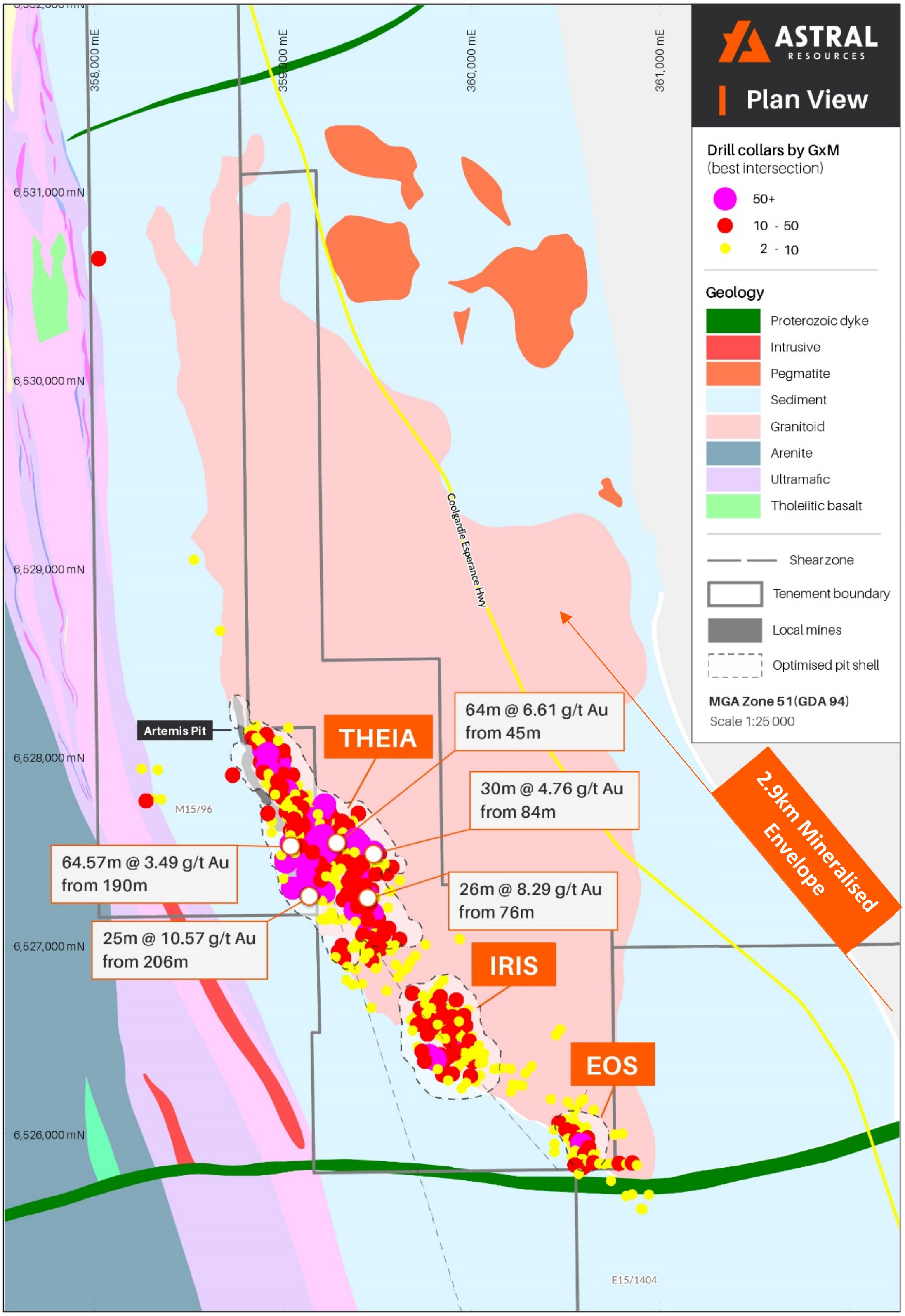

Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology (including significant historical intercepts)

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion and may be important in localising mineralisation at Theia, where a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.5km has been identified to date.

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

At Eos, further to the south-east, a relatively shallow mineralised palaeochannel has previously been identified. The results reported in this announcement and the drilling currently underway are expected to increase the known extent of the mineralisation at Eos in future MRE updates.

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

EXPLORATION UPDATE

This announcement reports assay results from 196 AC drill-holes for an aggregate 10,621 metres.

The results relate to an AC program of regional exploration to the east of Eos and a partially complete Eos in-fill drill program.

Image 1 – RC drilling west of Theia

AC drilling is currently underway to complete the in-fill of the high-grade palaeochannel portion of the Eos deposit situated directly above poorly defined primary bedrock gold mineralisation. There remains considerable scope for future drilling to improve understanding of the primary mineralisation controls.

RC drilling has been completed testing a parallel shear zone west of Theia, confirming stratigraphy immediately to the north-west of Iris, and for in-fill drilling (four holes) and diamond pre-collars (five holes) at Theia. Assay results for all RC programs are pending.

Diamond drilling recommenced on 25 June testing for extensions to the high-grade mineralisation on the western margin of the conceptual pit design at Theia.

The locations of the drill-holes reported in this announcement are illustrated below (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

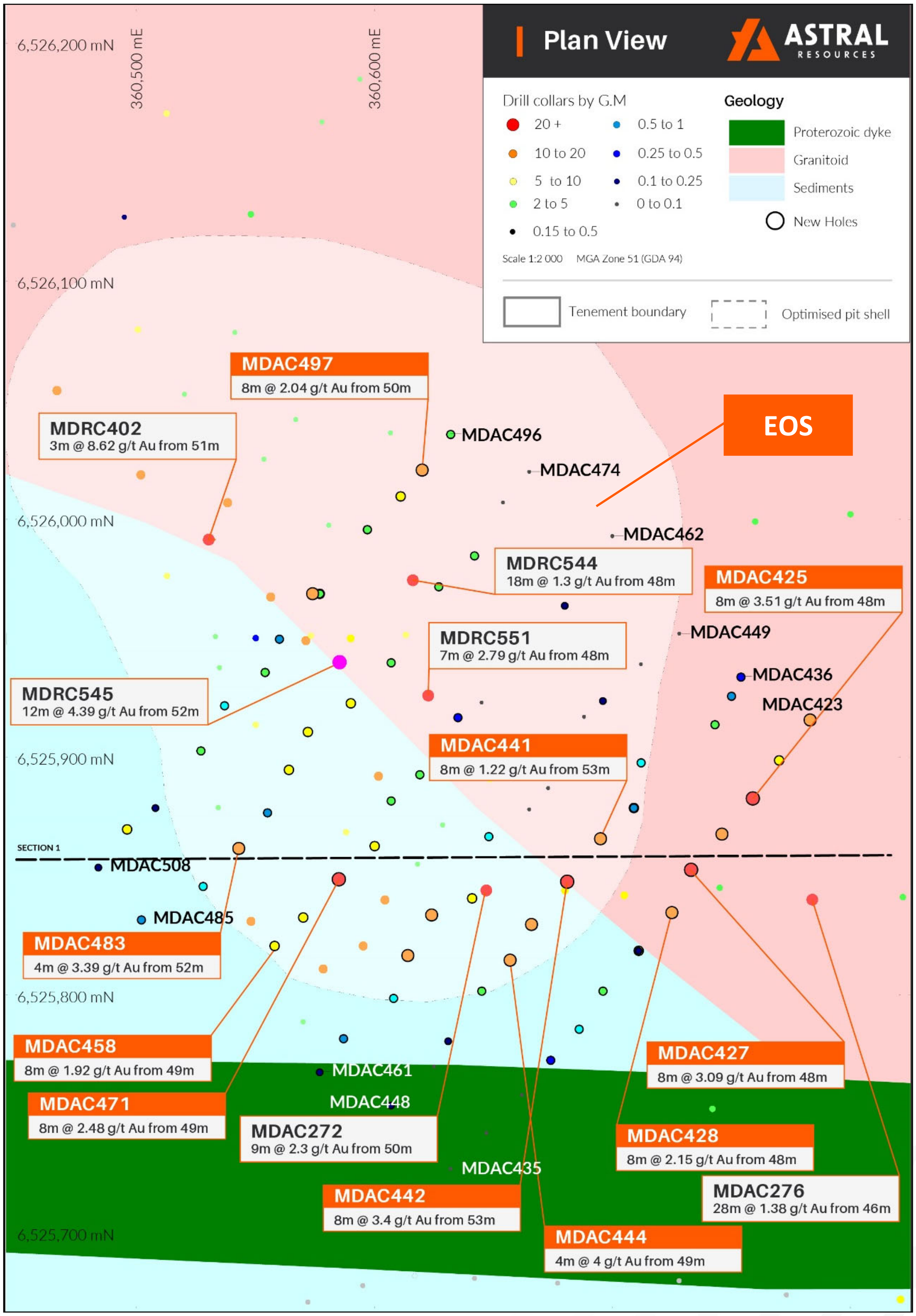

Figure 3 – Drill collar and section location on local area geology for the Eos in-fill drilling.

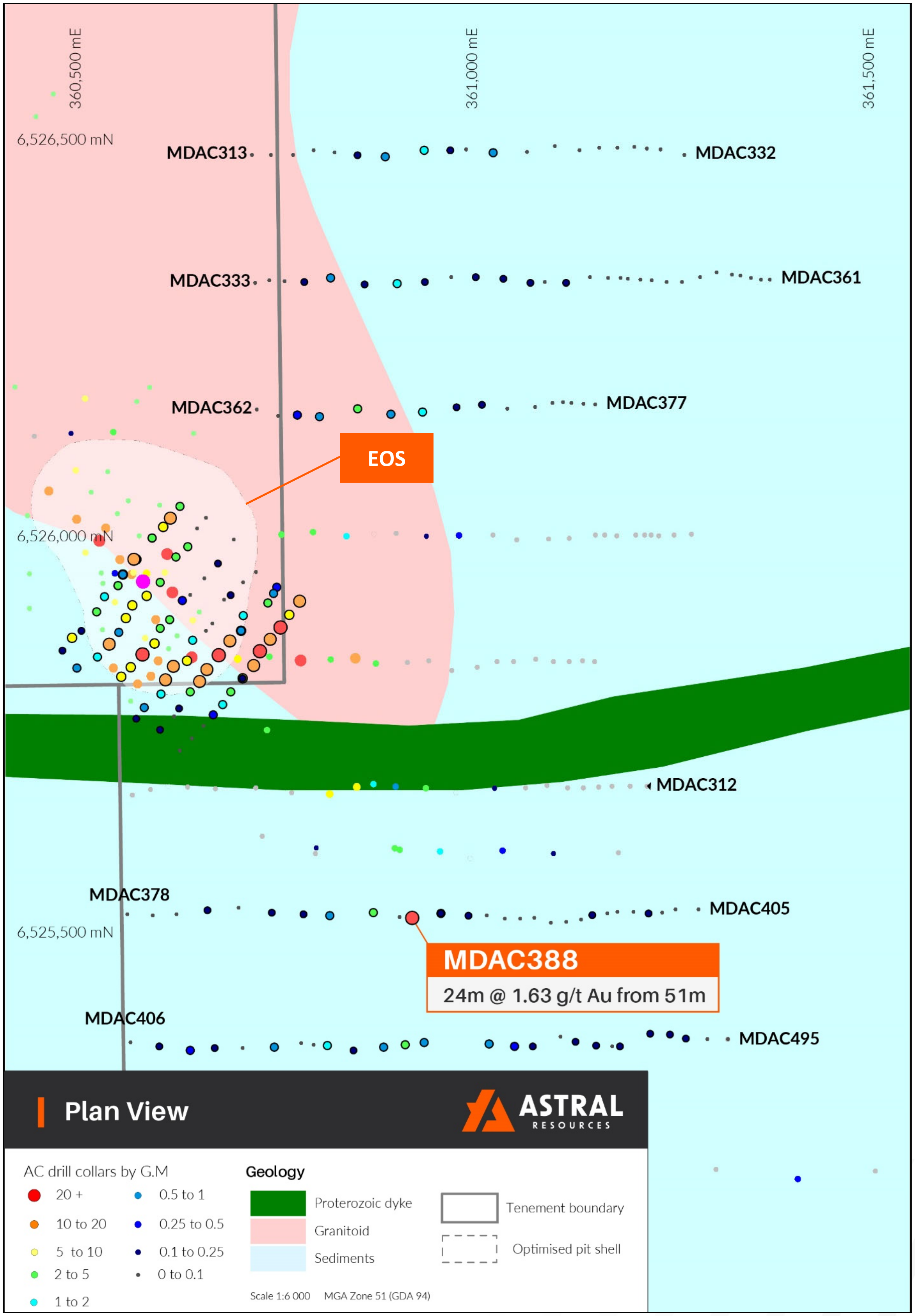

Figure 4 – Drill collar locations on local area geology for the regional AC drilling.

DISCUSSION ON AC DRILL RESULTS

The current AC program is being completed in two phases. Phase 1 (196 drill-holes for 10,621 metres) is the subject of this announcement.

Phase 2, which incorporates the remainder of the Eos in-fill drilling originally scheduled to start late in the September Quarter has recently commenced due to earlier rig availability. The program will now be completed mid-September Quarter 2022.

EOS IN-FILL DRILL RESULTS

At Eos, a total of 76 AC drill-holes over six lines were completed for an aggregate 4,540 metres. This represents approximately 45% of the planned Eos in-fill program, with the remainder currently underway. The program to date has been highly successful, with the AC drilling consistently intersecting high-grade zones of flat-lying palaeochannel mineralisation, and with 71% of holes intersecting mineralisation above 0.1 g/t Au which is considered a reliable indicator of palaeochannel-style gold. Best results include:

- **4m at 4.00g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC444;
- **8m at 3.51g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC425;
- **8m at 3.40g/t Au** from 53m in MDAC442;
- **4m at 3.39g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC483;
- **8m at 3.09g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC427;
- **5m at 2.74g/t Au** from 51m in MDAC457;
- **4m at 2.63g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC443;
- **8m at 2.48g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC471;
- **8m at 2.19g/t Au** from 50m in MDAC426;
- **8m at 2.15g/t Au** from 48m in MDAC428;
- **8m at 2.04g/t Au** from 46m in MDAC497;
- **8m at 1.92g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC458; and
- **8m at 1.83g/t Au** from 49m in MDAC501.

As set out in Figure 3 above, the high-grade palaeochannel mineralisation has been extended to the east. Further drilling is required to delineate the lateral extent of mineralisation.

Figure 5 below illustrates the Eos palaeochannel in an east-west sectional view oblique to the completed AC drilling lines and demonstrates the potential to expand the Eos MRE further to the east.

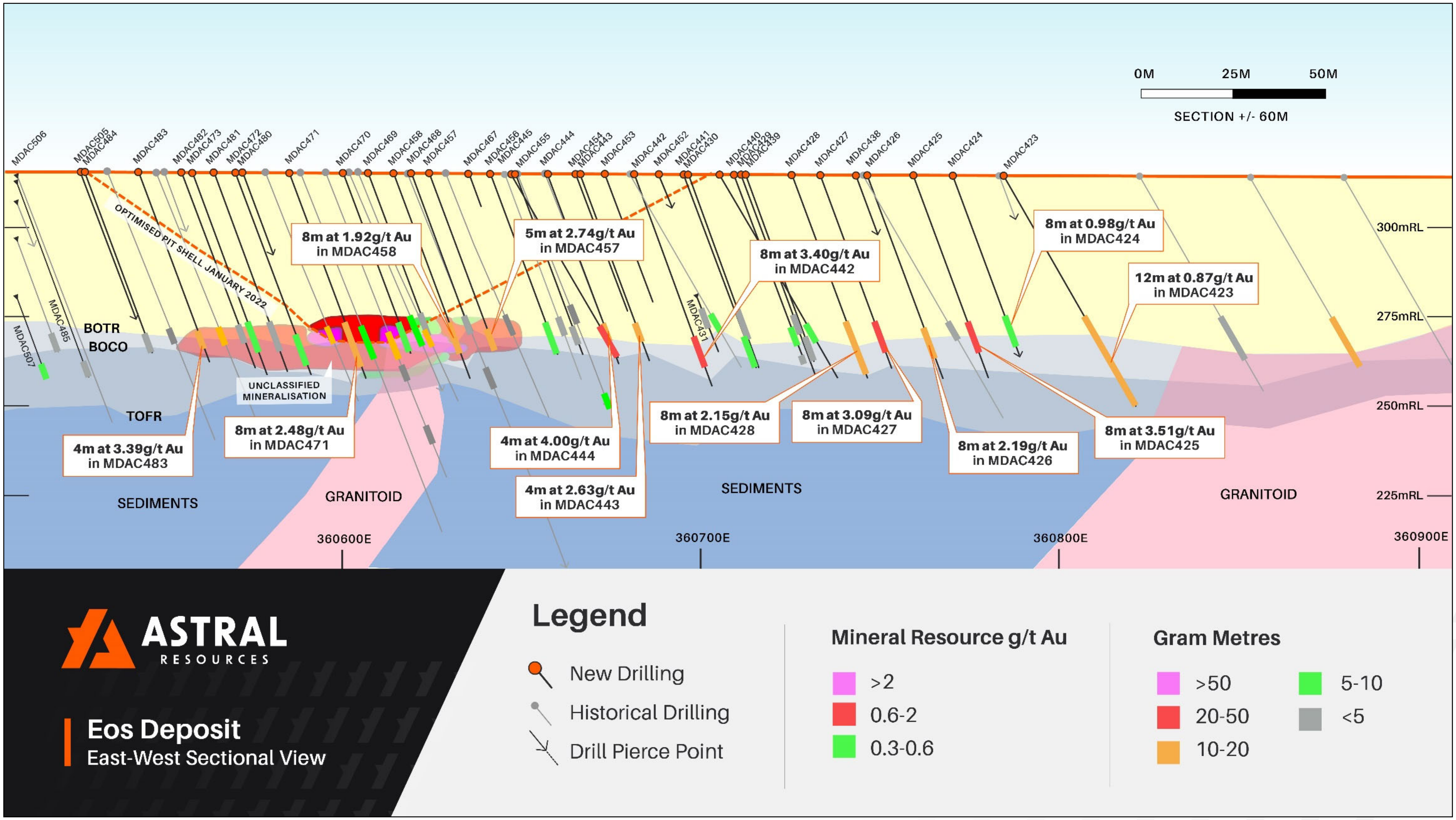

Figure 5 – Eos east-west sectional view (refer Figure 3 for section location)

In addition to the high-grade palaeochannel mineralisation, potential bedrock gold mineralisation (greater than 0.1g/t Au) was intersected at the end-of-hole (EOH) in 25 of the 76 drill-holes completed to date. AC drilling continued until blade refusal at the fresh rock interface, meaning mineralisation remains open at depth. Best EOH 1 metre intervals at Eos include:

- **1m at 4.00g/t Au** from 53m to EOH in MDAC479;
- **1m at 2.31g/t Au** from 54m to EOH in MDAC477;
- **1m at 2.23g/t Au** from 55m to EOH in MDAC476;
- **1m at 1.92g/t Au** from 64m to EOH in MDAC500;
- **1m at 0.84g/t Au** from 50m to EOH in MDAC468;
- **1m at 0.68g/t Au** from 51m to EOH in MDAC469;
- **1m at 0.62g/t Au** from 59m to EOH in MDAC440;
- **1m at 0.59g/t Au** from 65m to EOH in MDAC471;
- **1m at 0.52g/t Au** from 65m to EOH in MDAC507; and
- **1m at 0.51g/t Au** from 60m to EOH in MDAC502.

A plan view of the potential bedrock mineralisation is set out in Figure 6.

Identification of potential bedrock mineralisation represents a new target that will be followed up with future RC drilling.

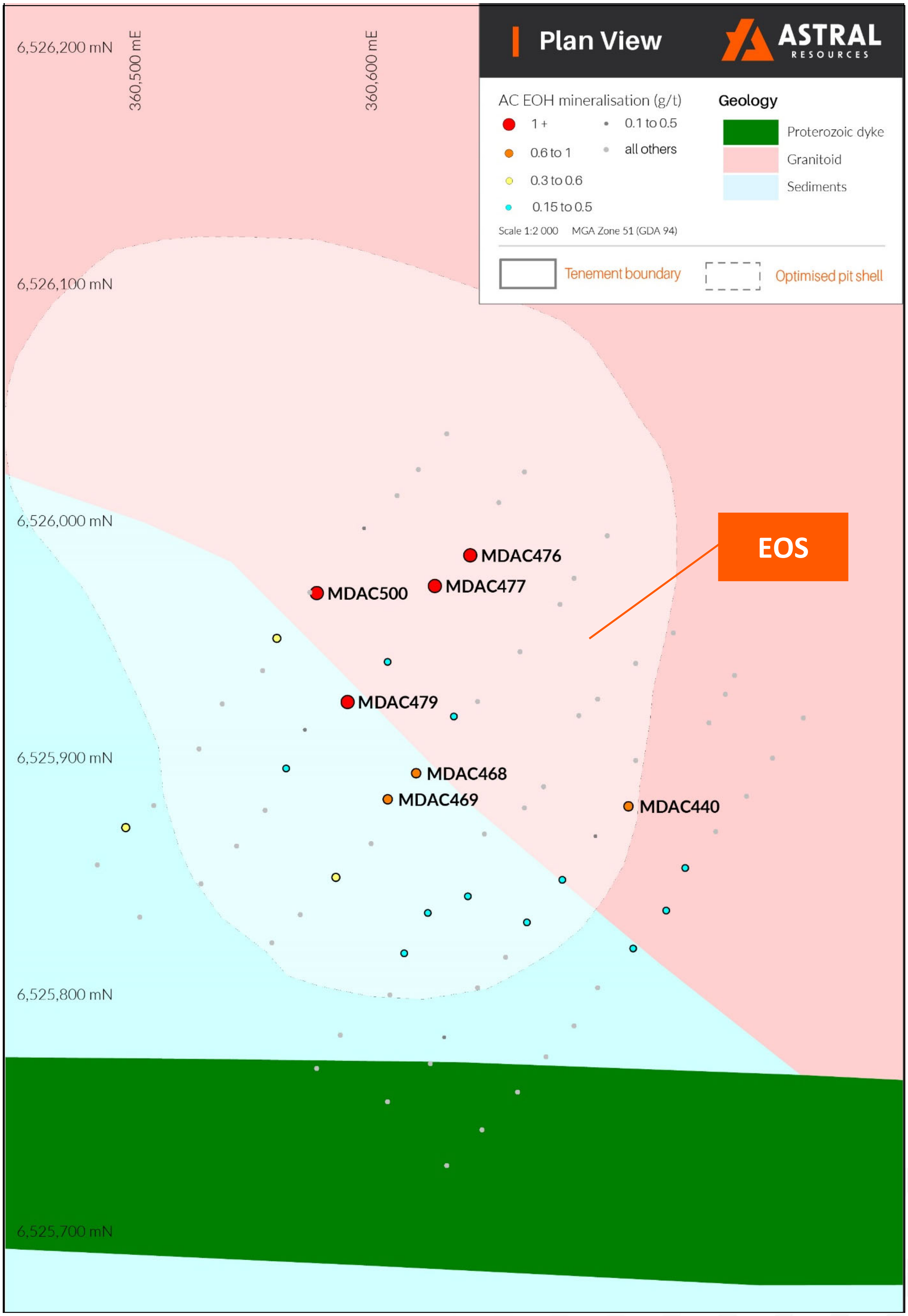

Figure 6 – EOH mineralisation on local area geology from the recent Eos in-fill drilling.

REGIONAL AIR-CORE DRILL RESULTS

The regional AC drill program comprised 120 drill-holes for 6,081 metres. The program was designed to test for gold mineralisation east of Eos. A total of five lines of AC drilling were completed, with three lines to the north-east of Eos and two lines to the south-east.

AC drilling approximately 500 metres to the south-east of Eos returned a significant result of **24m at 1.63g/t Au** from 51m in MDAC388. This included potential bedrock mineralisation of **1m at 0.49g/t Au** from 74m to EOH.

EOH mineralisation above 0.1g/t Au to the south of the regional cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke was identified in five AC drill-holes.

RC drilling will be planned to follow up on mineralisation identified in MDAC388 with a view to determining the potential for bedrock mineralisation to the south of the Proterozoic dyke, an area previously considered to have limited prospectivity.

CURRENT / FUTURE WORK PROGRAM

As reported above, an AC drill rig is currently completing the Eos in-fill program.

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

The RC drill rig has been demobilised. Ahead of this, five RC pre-collars were completed at Theia for the upcoming DD program. In addition, four RC in-fill holes were completed to assist with the next Mineral Resource estimation, planned for the December 2022 Quarter. Assay results are pending.

At Feysville, a geological review is ongoing and field activities including EOH lithology logging and EOH geochemical analysis are currently underway. In addition, on completion of the DD program at Mandilla, the intention is to immediately relocate the DD rig to Feysville to recommence drilling after a three-year hiatus.

Figure 7 below sets out the drill collar locations for the recently completed and upcoming work program.

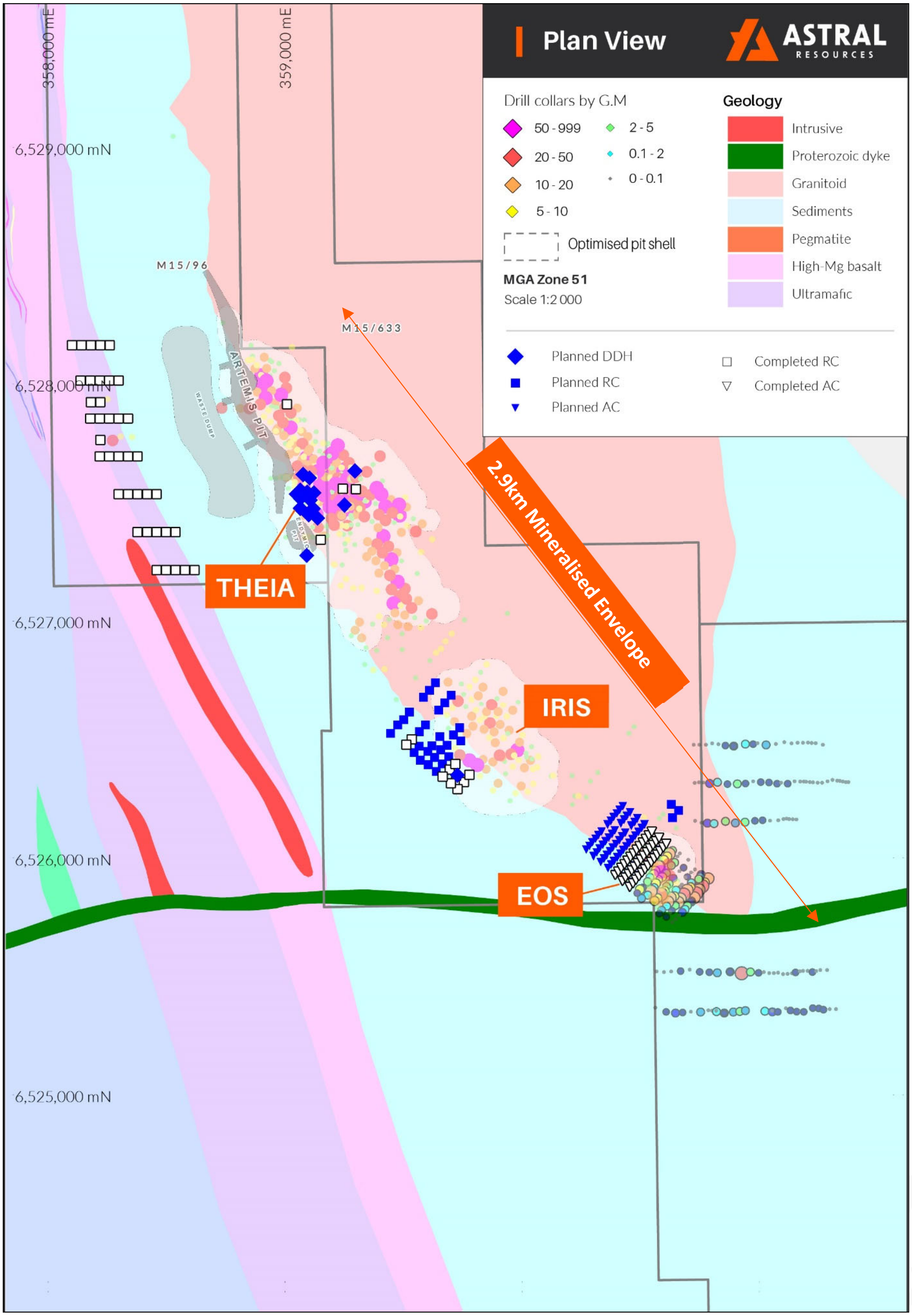

Figure 7 - Drill collar locations for future work program on Mandilla local area geology

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

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Compliance Statement

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

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Julie Reid, who is a full-time employee of Astral Resources NL. Ms Reid is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Reid has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Reid consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the material based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 19 June 2020, 11 August 2020, 15 September 2020, 17 February 2021, 26 March 2021, 20 April 2021, 20 May 2021, 29 July 2021, 26 August 2021, 27 September 2021, 6 October 2021, 3 November 2021, 15 December 2021, 22 February 2022, 3 May 2022 and 6 June 2022. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDAC313	AC	45	6,526,478	360,723	314.3	-60	90
MDAC314	AC	48	6,526,478	360,747	314.2	-60	90
MDAC315	AC	56	6,526,478	360,775	314.1	-60	90
MDAC316	AC	51	6,526,484	360,801	314.0	-60	90
MDAC317	AC	50	6,526,481	360,827	313.9	-60	90
MDAC318	AC	72	6,526,479	360,856	313.7	-60	90
MDAC319	AC	98	6,526,477	360,891	313.6	-60	90
MDAC320	AC	66	6,526,485	360,940	313.3	-60	90
MDAC321	AC	67	6,526,485	360,973	313.2	-60	90
MDAC322	AC	63	6,526,485	360,993	313.1	-60	90
MDAC323	AC	86	6,526,482	361,027	313.0	-60	90
MDAC324	AC	72	6,526,482	361,070	312.9	-60	90
MDAC325	AC	55	6,526,489	361,105	312.7	-60	90
MDAC326	AC	42	6,526,484	361,136	312.6	-60	90
MDAC327	AC	47	6,526,487	361,161	312.5	-60	90
MDAC328	AC	34	6,526,487	361,184	312.4	-60	90
MDAC329	AC	24	6,526,488	361,205	312.3	-60	90
MDAC330	AC	20	6,526,486	361,221	312.2	-60	90
MDAC331	AC	17	6,526,485	361,238	312.1	-60	90
MDAC332	AC	17	6,526,478	361,268	312.0	-60	90
MDAC333	AC	33	6,526,317	360,727	314.2	-60	90
MDAC334	AC	35	6,526,320	360,745	314.1	-60	90
MDAC335	AC	45	6,526,319	360,764	314.0	-60	90
MDAC336	AC	63	6,526,319	360,789	313.9	-60	90
MDAC337	AC	82	6,526,324	360,822	313.8	-60	90
MDAC338	AC	75	6,526,316	360,865	313.6	-60	90
MDAC339	AC	75	6,526,317	360,906	313.4	-60	90
MDAC340	AC	67	6,526,319	360,941	313.2	-60	90
MDAC341	AC	64	6,526,324	360,974	313.1	-60	90
MDAC342	AC	74	6,526,325	361,005	313.0	-60	90
MDAC343	AC	62	6,526,323	361,040	312.8	-60	90
MDAC344	AC	52	6,526,318	361,074	312.7	-60	90
MDAC345	AC	48	6,526,318	361,092	312.6	-60	90
MDAC346	AC	54	6,526,318	361,119	312.5	-60	90
MDAC347	AC	45	6,526,324	361,149	312.4	-60	90
MDAC348	AC	33	6,526,323	361,172	312.3	-60	90

MDAC349	AC	32	6,526,323	361,188	312.2	-60	90
MDAC350	AC	31	6,526,322	361,197	312.2	-60	90
MDAC351	AC	33	6,526,321	361,213	312.1	-60	90
MDAC352	AC	41	6,526,320	361,227	312.1	-60	90
MDAC353	AC	40	6,526,318	361,246	312.0	-60	90
MDAC354	AC	47	6,526,318	361,265	311.9	-60	90
MDAC355	AC	44	6,526,324	361,288	311.8	-60	90
MDAC356	AC	38	6,526,330	361,309	311.7	-60	90
MDAC357	AC	32	6,526,327	361,328	311.7	-60	90
MDAC358	AC	27	6,526,326	361,339	311.6	-60	90
MDAC359	AC	29	6,526,323	361,352	311.6	-60	90
MDAC360	AC	21	6,526,321	361,365	311.5	-60	90
MDAC361	AC	17	6,526,321	361,376	311.5	-60	90
MDAC362	AC	56	6,526,157	360,729	314.4	-60	90
MDAC363	AC	49	6,526,149	360,756	314.3	-60	90
MDAC364	AC	63	6,526,151	360,780	314.2	-60	90
MDAC365	AC	99	6,526,149	360,808	314.0	-60	90
MDAC366	AC	82	6,526,159	360,856	313.8	-60	90
MDAC367	AC	80	6,526,152	360,898	313.7	-60	90
MDAC368	AC	85	6,526,155	360,938	313.5	-60	90
MDAC369	AC	65	6,526,161	360,981	313.4	-60	90
MDAC370	AC	70	6,526,164	361,013	313.2	-60	90
MDAC371	AC	65	6,526,158	361,045	313.0	-60	90
MDAC372	AC	47	6,526,160	361,080	312.9	-60	90
MDAC373	AC	26	6,526,165	361,102	312.8	-60	90
MDAC374	AC	25	6,526,166	361,115	312.7	-60	90
MDAC375	AC	24	6,526,165	361,126	312.7	-60	90
MDAC376	AC	33	6,526,164	361,141	312.6	-60	90
MDAC377	AC	19	6,526,163	361,156	312.5	-60	90
MDAC378	AC	62	6,525,520	360,566	314.3	-60	90
MDAC379	AC	54	6,525,518	360,598	314.1	-60	90
MDAC380	AC	81	6,525,520	360,628	314.0	-60	90
MDAC381	AC	77	6,525,526	360,667	313.9	-60	90
MDAC382	AC	78	6,525,528	360,706	313.8	-60	90
MDAC383	AC	77	6,525,523	360,748	313.6	-60	90
MDAC384	AC	74	6,525,521	360,788	313.5	-60	90
MDAC385	AC	86	6,525,519	360,821	313.5	-60	90
MDAC386	AC	75	6,525,523	360,876	313.2	-60	90
MDAC387	AC	26	6,525,516	360,909	313.0	-60	90
MDAC388	AC	75	6,525,516	360,925	313.0	-60	90

MDAC389	AC	51	6,525,522	360,961	312.9	-60	90
MDAC390	AC	51	6,525,519	360,996	312.7	-60	90
MDAC391	AC	44	6,525,518	361,019	312.6	-60	90
MDAC392	AC	39	6,525,514	361,042	312.5	-60	90
MDAC393	AC	37	6,525,514	361,061	312.5	-60	90
MDAC394	AC	37	6,525,515	361,079	312.4	-60	90
MDAC395	AC	43	6,525,509	361,100	312.3	-60	90
MDAC396	AC	39	6,525,510	361,119	312.3	-60	90
MDAC397	AC	33	6,525,513	361,138	312.2	-60	90
MDAC398	AC	35	6,525,520	361,152	312.2	-60	90
MDAC399	AC	31	6,525,521	361,171	312.2	-60	90
MDAC400	AC	33	6,525,523	361,184	312.1	-60	90
MDAC401	AC	33	6,525,523	361,204	312.1	-60	90
MDAC402	AC	37	6,525,522	361,223	312.0	-60	90
MDAC403	AC	37	6,525,522	361,240	312.0	-60	90
MDAC404	AC	41	6,525,526	361,257	311.9	-60	90
MDAC405	AC	50	6,525,526	361,286	311.8	-60	90
MDAC406	AC	80	6,525,368	360,561	314.6	-60	90
MDAC407	AC	86	6,525,354	360,606	314.4	-60	90
MDAC408	AC	68	6,525,349	360,645	314.1	-60	90
MDAC409	AC	60	6,525,352	360,676	313.9	-60	90
MDAC410	AC	75	6,525,351	360,711	313.7	-60	90
MDAC411	AC	65	6,525,353	360,751	313.5	-60	90
MDAC412	AC	39	6,525,357	360,785	313.4	-60	90
MDAC413	AC	24	6,525,355	360,801	313.3	-60	90
MDAC414	AC	55	6,525,355	360,818	313.2	-60	90
MDAC415	AC	62	6,525,349	360,851	313.0	-60	90
MDAC416	AC	60	6,525,353	360,889	313.0	-60	90
MDAC417	AC	41	6,525,356	360,916	312.9	-60	90
MDAC418	AC	57	6,525,359	360,940	312.8	-60	90
MDAC419	AC	40	6,525,357	361,001	312.5	-60	90
MDAC420	AC	56	6,525,357	361,022	312.4	-60	90
MDAC421	AC	57	6,525,354	361,054	312.3	-60	90
MDAC422	AC	51	6,525,354	361,077	312.2	-60	90
MDAC423	AC	65	6,525,916	360,783	314.1	-60	40
MDAC424	AC	65	6,525,899	360,770	314.2	-60	40
MDAC425	AC	65	6,525,883	360,759	314.3	-60	40
MDAC426	AC	65	6,525,868	360,746	314.3	-60	40
MDAC427	AC	62	6,525,853	360,733	314.4	-60	40
MDAC428	AC	65	6,525,835	360,725	314.3	-60	40

MDAC429	AC	64	6,525,819	360,711	314.4	-60	40
MDAC430	AC	62	6,525,802	360,696	314.5	-60	40
MDAC431	AC	57	6,525,786	360,686	314.5	-60	40
MDAC432	AC	51	6,525,773	360,674	314.5	-60	40
MDAC433	AC	53	6,525,758	360,662	314.5	-60	40
MDAC434	AC	60	6,525,742	360,647	314.5	-60	40
MDAC435	AC	60	6,525,727	360,632	314.5	-60	40
MDAC436	AC	69	6,525,934	360,754	314.2	-60	40
MDAC437	AC	77	6,525,926	360,750	314.3	-60	40
MDAC438	AC	70	6,525,914	360,743	314.3	-60	40
MDAC439	AC	60	6,525,898	360,712	314.4	-60	40
MDAC440	AC	60	6,525,879	360,709	314.5	-60	40
MDAC441	AC	62	6,525,866	360,695	314.5	-60	40
MDAC442	AC	68	6,525,848	360,681	314.6	-60	40
MDAC443	AC	60	6,525,830	360,666	314.6	-60	40
MDAC444	AC	61	6,525,815	360,657	314.6	-60	40
MDAC445	AC	66	6,525,802	360,645	314.7	-60	40
MDAC446	AC	60	6,525,781	360,631	314.7	-60	40
MDAC447	AC	69	6,525,770	360,625	314.7	-60	40
MDAC448	AC	71	6,525,754	360,607	314.7	-60	40
MDAC449	AC	38	6,525,952	360,728	314.4	-60	40
MDAC450	AC	39	6,525,939	360,712	314.4	-60	40
MDAC451	AC	44	6,525,924	360,696	314.5	-60	40
MDAC452	AC	41	6,525,917	360,688	314.5	-60	40
MDAC453	AC	41	6,525,887	360,673	314.6	-60	40
MDAC454	AC	44	6,525,878	360,665	314.7	-60	40
MDAC455	AC	58	6,525,867	360,648	314.7	-60	40
MDAC456	AC	58	6,525,841	360,641	314.8	-60	40
MDAC457	AC	56	6,525,834	360,624	314.8	-60	40
MDAC458	AC	66	6,525,817	360,614	314.9	-60	40
MDAC459	AC	65	6,525,799	360,608	314.8	-60	40
MDAC460	AC	73	6,525,782	360,587	314.9	-60	40
MDAC461	AC	74	6,525,768	360,577	314.8	-60	40
MDAC462	AC	44	6,525,993	360,700	314.5	-60	40
MDAC463	AC	42	6,525,975	360,686	314.6	-60	40
MDAC464	AC	43	6,525,964	360,680	314.6	-60	40
MDAC465	AC	49	6,525,944	360,663	314.7	-60	40
MDAC466	AC	39	6,525,923	360,645	314.8	-60	40
MDAC467	AC	46	6,525,917	360,635	314.8	-60	40
MDAC468	AC	51	6,525,893	360,619	314.9	-60	40

MDAC469	AC	52	6,525,882	360,607	315.0	-60	40
MDAC470	AC	58	6,525,863	360,600	315.0	-60	40
MDAC471	AC	66	6,525,849	360,585	315.0	-60	40
MDAC472	AC	65	6,525,833	360,570	315.0	-60	40
MDAC473	AC	65	6,525,821	360,558	315.0	-60	40
MDAC474	AC	52	6,526,020	360,665	314.8	-60	40
MDAC475	AC	51	6,526,007	360,654	314.8	-60	40
MDAC476	AC	56	6,525,985	360,642	314.9	-60	40
MDAC477	AC	55	6,525,972	360,627	315.0	-60	40
MDAC478	AC	60	6,525,940	360,607	315.0	-60	40
MDAC479	AC	54	6,525,923	360,590	315.1	-60	40
MDAC480	AC	68	6,525,911	360,572	315.1	-60	40
MDAC481	AC	64	6,525,895	360,564	315.2	-60	40
MDAC482	AC	63	6,525,877	360,555	315.2	-60	40
MDAC483	AC	61	6,525,862	360,543	315.2	-60	40
MDAC484	AC	58	6,525,846	360,528	315.2	-60	40
MDAC485	AC	58	6,525,832	360,502	315.2	-60	40
MDAC486	AC	48	6,525,365	361,112	312.0	-60	40
MDAC487	AC	49	6,525,360	361,131	312.0	-60	40
MDAC488	AC	39	6,525,355	361,157	311.9	-60	40
MDAC489	AC	54	6,525,353	361,177	311.8	-60	40
MDAC490	AC	40	6,525,354	361,187	311.7	-60	40
MDAC491	AC	39	6,525,370	361,225	311.5	-60	40
MDAC492	AC	37	6,525,369	361,250	311.5	-60	40
MDAC493	AC	39	6,525,364	361,270	311.4	-60	40
MDAC494	AC	36	6,525,362	361,297	311.3	-60	40
MDAC495	AC	31	6,525,362	361,323	311.2	-60	40
MDAC496	AC	71	6,526,036	360,632	315.0	-60	40
MDAC497	AC	78	6,526,021	360,620	315.0	-60	40
MDAC498	AC	79	6,526,010	360,611	315.0	-60	40
MDAC499	AC	73	6,525,996	360,597	315.1	-60	40
MDAC500	AC	64	6,525,969	360,577	315.2	-60	40
MDAC501	AC	64	6,525,969	360,574	315.2	-60	40
MDAC502	AC	61	6,525,950	360,560	315.3	-60	40
MDAC503	AC	65	6,525,936	360,554	315.3	-60	40
MDAC504	AC	60	6,525,922	360,537	315.3	-60	40
MDAC505	AC	63	6,525,903	360,527	315.3	-60	40
MDAC506	AC	66	6,525,879	360,508	315.3	-60	40
MDAC507	AC	66	6,525,870	360,496	315.3	-60	40
MDAC508	AC	66	6,525,854	360,484	315.3	-60	40

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDAC313	North-east of EOS	22	26	4	0.01
MDAC314	North-east of EOS	21	25	4	0.003
MDAC315	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.002
MDAC316	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.002
MDAC317	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.002
MDAC318	North-east of EOS	52	56	4	0.05
MDAC319	North-east of EOS	60	68	8	0.07
		80	84	4	0.05
MDAC320	North-east of EOS	52	56	4	0.33
MDAC321	North-east of EOS	61	67	6	0.01
MDAC322	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.004
MDAC323	North-east of EOS	54	58	4	0.13
MDAC324	North-east of EOS	47	51	4	0.01
MDAC325	North-east of EOS	54	55	1	0.01
MDAC326	North-east of EOS	41	42	1	0.001
MDAC327	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC328	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC329	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC330	North-east of EOS	19	20	1	0.01
MDAC331	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC332	North-east of EOS	15	16	1	0.001
MDAC333	North-east of EOS	18	22	4	0.01
MDAC334	North-east of EOS	18	22	4	0.004
MDAC335	North-east of EOS	38	42	4	0.002
MDAC336	North-east of EOS	55	59	4	0.06
MDAC337	North-east of EOS	70	74	4	0.18
MDAC338	North-east of EOS	52	64	12	0.01
MDAC339	North-east of EOS	65	69	4	0.33
MDAC340	North-east of EOS	62	67	5	0.02
MDAC341	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC342	North-east of EOS	66	74	8	0.01
MDAC343	North-east of EOS	51	59	8	0.02
MDAC344	North-east of EOS	51	52	1	0.09
MDAC345	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.01
MDAC346	North-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.02
MDAC347	North-east of EOS	18	22	4	0.001
MDAC348	North-east of EOS	19	23	4	0.001
MDAC349	North-east of EOS	NSI			

MDAC350	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC351	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC352	North-east of EOS	40	41	1	0.002
MDAC353	North-east of EOS	23	27	4	0.01
MDAC354	North-east of EOS	46	47	1	0.01
MDAC355	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC356	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC357	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC358	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC359	North-east of EOS	19	23	4	0.003
MDAC360	North-east of EOS	20	21	1	0.01
MDAC361	North-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC362	South-east of EOS	55	EOH	1	0.01
MDAC363	South-east of EOS	21	25	4	0.01
MDAC364	South-east of EOS	54	EOH	9	0.04
MDAC365	South-east of EOS	58	66	8	0.03
MDAC365		74	78	4	0.23
MDAC366	South-east of EOS	54	70	16	0.02
		78	81	3	0.52
MDAC367	South-east of EOS	21	29	8	0.01
		69	EOH	11	0.06
MDAC368		64	72	8	0.13
MDAC369	South-east of EOS	19	35	16	0.01
		63	EOH	2	0.04
MDAC370	South-east of EOS	64	69	5	0.02
MDAC371	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC372	South-east of EOS	19	23	4	0.01
MDAC373	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC374	South-east of EOS	22	24	1	0.01
MDAC375	South-east of EOS	18	22	1	0.01
MDAC376	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC377	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC378	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC379	South-east of EOS	19	27	8	0.003
MDAC380	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC381	South-east of EOS	72	EOH	5	0.01
MDAC382	South-east of EOS	74	EOH	4	0.01
MDAC383	South-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.01
		52	60	8	0.02
MDAC384	South-east of EOS	17	21	4	0.04

		61	69	8	0.01
MDAC385	South-east of EOS	52	64	12	0.06
MDAC386	South-east of EOS	56	60	4	0.65
		74	EOH	1	0.07
MDAC387	South-east of EOS	20	24	4	0.01
MDAC388	South-east of EOS	23	27	4	0.01
		51	**EOH**	**24**	**1.63**
MDAC389	South-east of EOS	23	35	12	0.06
		55	67	11	0.22
MDAC390	South-east of EOS	50	EOH	1	0.12
MDAC391	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC392	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC393	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC394	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC395	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC396	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC397	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC398	South-east of EOS	33	EOH	2	0.03
MDAC399	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC400	South-east of EOS	17	21	4	0.01
MDAC401	South-east of EOS	16	20	4	0.01
MDAC402	South-east of EOS	17	21	4	0.03
MDAC403	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC404	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC405	South-east of EOS	49	50	1	0.002
MDAC406	South-east of EOS	NSI			
MDAC407	South-east of EOS	45	49	4	0.06
MDAC408	South-east of EOS	45	49	4	0.09
MDAC409	South-east of EOS	37	41	4	0.02
MDAC410	South-east of EOS	69	73	4	0.01
MDAC411	South-east of EOS	34	50	16	0.04
MDAC412	South-east of EOS	38	EOH	1	0.02
MDAC413	South-east of EOS	23	EOH	1	0.00
MDAC414	South-east of EOS	36	44	8	0.13
		54	EOH	1	0.02
MDAC415	South-east of EOS	36	44	8	0.05
		61	EOH	1	0.12
MDAC416	South-east of EOS	57	EOH	3	0.30
MDAC417	South-east of EOS	33	37	4	0.57
MDAC418	South-east of EOS	46	50	4	0.12

MDAC420	South-east of EOS	39	43	4	0.14
MDAC421	South-east of EOS	32	40	8	0.05
		56	EOH	1	0.02
MDAC422	South-east of EOS	35	39	4	0.03
MDAC486	South-east of EOS	32	36	4	0.01
MDAC487	South-east of EOS	31	35	4	0.04
MDAC488	South-east of EOS	32	36	4	0.06
MDAC489	South-east of EOS	31	35	4	0.01
MDAC490	South-east of EOS	35	39	4	0.02
MDAC491	South-east of EOS	36	38	2	0.04
MDAC492	South-east of EOS	35	36	1	0.21
MDAC493	South-east of EOS	36	EOH	3	0.08
MDAC494	South-east of EOS	35	EOH	1	0.01
MDAC495	South-east of EOS	30	EOH	1	0.01
MDAC423	EOS	**46**	**58**	**12**	**0.87**
MDAC424	EOS	46	54	8	0.98
MDAC425	EOS	**48**	**56**	**8**	**3.51**
MDAC426	EOS	**50**	**58**	**8**	**2.19**
MDAC427	EOS	**48**	**56**	**8**	**3.09**
MDAC428	EOS	**48**	**56**	**8**	**2.15**
MDAC429	EOS	46	50	4	1.19
		63	EOH	1	0.20
MDAC430	EOS	44	52	8	0.19
MDAC431	EOS	44	48	4	0.36
MDAC432	EOS	47	51	4	0.11
MDAC433	EOS	52	EOH	1	0.04
MDAC434	EOS	53	57	4	0.01
MDAC435	EOS	59	EOH	1	0.02
MDAC436	EOS	56	60	4	0.11
MDAC437	EOS	58	62	4	0.14
MDAC438	EOS	53	57	4	0.45
MDAC439	EOS	53	EOH	7	0.14
MDAC440	EOS	50	54	4	1.63
		59	EOH	1	0.62
MDAC441	EOS	53	61	8	1.22
MDAC442	EOS	**53**	**61**	**8**	**3.40**
MDAC443	EOS	**49**	**53**	**4**	**2.63**
MDAC444	EOS	**49**	**53**	**4**	**4.00**
MDAC445	EOS	47	51	4	0.64
MDAC446	EOS	59	EOH	1	0.13

MDAC447	EOS	68	EOH	1	0.01
MDAC448	EOS	62	70	8	0.03
MDAC449	EOS	37	38	1	0.01
MDAC450	EOS	24	28	4	0.01
MDAC451	EOS	22	30	8	0.01
MDAC452	EOS	22	26	4	0.00
MDAC453	EOS	25	29	4	0.01
MDAC454	EOS	22	26	4	0.01
MDAC455	EOS	50	54	4	0.36
MDAC456	EOS	49	58	9	0.75
MDAC457	EOS	**51**	**EOH**	**5**	**2.74**
MDAC458	EOS	**49**	**57**	**8**	**1.92**
MDAC459	EOS	47	55	8	0.14
MDAC460	EOS	50	54	4	0.18
MDAC461	EOS	54	58	4	0.05
MDAC462	EOS	43	44	1	0.00
MDAC463	EOS	NSI			
MDAC464	EOS	21	25	4	0.02
MDAC465	EOS	22	26	4	0.01
MDAC466	EOS	23	31	8	0.00
MDAC467	EOS	42	EOH	4	0.07
MDAC468	EOS	47	EOH	4	0.86
MDAC469	EOS	46	EOH	6	0.44
MDAC470	EOS	49	EOH	9	0.75
MDAC471	EOS	**49**	**57**	**8**	**2.48**
		65	EOH	1	0.59
MDAC472	EOS	53	61	8	0.67
MDAC473	EOS	49	57	8	1.14
MDAC474	EOS	51	EOH	1	0.01
MDAC475	EOS	46	50	4	0.01
MDAC476	EOS	55	EOH	1	2.23
MDAC477	EOS	54	EOH	1	2.31
MDAC478	EOS	50	54	4	0.61
MDAC479	EOS	49	EOH	5	1.20
MDAC480	EOS	50	54	4	1.76
MDAC481	EOS	49	53	4	1.18
MDAC482	EOS	50	54	4	0.22
MDAC483	EOS	**52**	**56**	**4**	**3.39**
MDAC484	EOS	53	57	4	0.33
MDAC485	EOS	53	57	4	0.14

MDAC496	EOS	53	57	4	0.80
MDAC497	EOS	**50**	**58**	**8**	**2.04**
MDAC498	EOS	50	58	8	0.58
MDAC499	EOS	51	55	4	0.54
		63	71	8	0.51
MDAC500	EOS	49	61	12	0.79
		63	64	1	1.92
MDAC501	EOS	**49**	**57**	**8**	**1.83**
MDAC502	EOS	51	55	4	1.61
		60	61	1	0.51
MDAC503	EOS	47	51	4	0.97
		55	59	4	0.40
MDAC504	EOS	51	59	8	0.12
MDAC505	EOS	51	63	12	0.28
MDAC506	EOS	62	EOH	4	0.03
MDAC507	EOS	63	66	3	2.39
MDAC508	EOS	62	EOH	4	0.06

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 5

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the last 2022 AC drilling. AC- 4m composite samples were collected from individual 1m sample piles. The last metre for each hole was collected as a 1m sample. Sample weights were between 2 and 3 kg. *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample.* 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All AC holes were drilled to blade refusal.
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.*	Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	DD 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 All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using the current company logging scheme. AC samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, alteration veining and mineralisation where possible 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.

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.*	NQ Diamond core was halved and 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* Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. MinAnalytical assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA. No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	AC 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 UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	AC Drill hole spacing is 10 to 50m on section, with 200m sectional spacing (approximate). The spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration 1m sample piles were composited over 4m
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.*	AC Drill lines were drilled -60 degrees at MGA94_51 grid east which are parallel to previous AC drill lines.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results - Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**Tenement** / **Status** / **Location** / **Interest Held (%)** E 15/1404 / Granted / Western Australia / 100 M 15/96 / Granted / Western Australia / Gold Rights 100 M 15/633 / Granted / Western Australia / Gold Rights 100 The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. No royalties other than the WA government 2.5% gold royalty.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Several programs of RC percussion, diamond and air core drilling were completed in the area between 1988-1999 by Western Mining Corporation (WMC). In early 1988 a significant soil anomaly was delineated, which was tested late 1988 early 1989 with a series of 4 percussion traverses and diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation was intersected in thin quartz veins within a shallowly dipping shear zone. 1989-90- limited exploration undertaken with geological mapping and 3 diamond holes completed. 1990-91- 20 RC holes and 26 AC were drilled to follow up a ground magnetic survey and soil anomaly. 1991-94 - no gold exploration undertaken 1994-95 – extensive AC programme to investigate gold dispersion. A WNW trending CS defined lineament appears to offset the Mandilla granite contact and surrounding sediments, Shallow patchy supergene (20-25m) mineralisation was identified, which coincides with the gold soil anomaly During 1995- 96 - Three AC traverses 400m apart and 920m in length were drilled 500m south of the Mandilla soil anomaly targeting the sheared granite felsic sediment contact. 1996-97 - A 69 hole AC program to the east of the anomaly was completed but proved to be ineffective due to thin regolith cover in the area. WID3215 returned 5m @7g/t from 69m to EOH. 1997-1998- 17 RC infill holes to test mineralisation intersected in previous drilling was completed. A number of bedrock intersections were returned including WID3278 with 4m @ 6.9g/t Au from 46m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mandilla Gold Project (Mandilla) is located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, and about 25km south-west of Kambalda in Western Australia. The deposit is located on granted Mining Leases M15/633 (AAR gold rights), M15/96 (AAR gold rights) and Exploration Lease E15/1404 (wholly-owned by AAR). **Regional Geology** Mandilla is located within the south-west of the Lefroy Map Sheet 3235. It is situated in the Coolgardie Domain, on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrain within the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt, Archaean Yilgarn Block. Mandilla is located between the western Kunanalling Shear, and the eastern Zuleika Shear. Project mineralisation is related to north-south trending major D2[1] thrust faults known as the "Spargoville Trend". The Spargoville Trend contains four linear belts of mafic to ultramafic lithologies (the Coolgardie Group) with intervening felsic rocks (the Black Flag Group) forming a D1[2] anticline modified and repeated by intense D2 faulting and shearing. Flanking the Spargoville Trend to the east, a D2 Shear (possibly the Karramindie Shear) appears to host the Mandilla mineralisation along the western flank of the Emu Rocks Granite, which has intruded the felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Group. This shear can be traced across the region, with a number of deflections present. At these locations, granite stockworks have formed significant heterogeneity in the system and provide structural targets for mineralisation. The Mandilla mineralisation is interpreted to be such a target.

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

		Local Geology and Mineralisation Mandilla is located along the SE margin of M15/96 extending into the western edge of M15/633. It comprises an east and west zone, both of which are dominated by supergene mineralisation between 20 and 50 m depth below surface. Only the east zone shows any significant evidence of primary mineralisation, generally within coarse granular felsic rocks likely to be part of the granite outcropping to the east. Minor primary mineralisation occurs in sediments. The nature of gold mineralisation at Mandilla is complex, occurring along the western margin of a porphyritic granitoid that has intruded volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralisation appears as a series of narrow, high grade quartz veins with relatively common visible gold, with grades over the width of the vein of up to several hundreds of grams per tonne. Surrounding these veins are lower grade alteration haloes. These haloes can, in places, coalesce to form quite thick zones of lower grade mineralisation. The mineralisation manifests itself as large zones of lower grade from ~0.5 – 1.5g/t Au with occasional higher grades of +5g/t Au over 1 or 2 metres. In addition to the granite-hosted mineralisation, a paleochannel is situated above the granite/sediment contact that contains significant gold mineralisation. An 800 m section of the paleochannel was mined by AAR in 2006 and 2007, with production totalling 20,573 ounces.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m. A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The overall mineralisation trend strikes to the north-west at about 325°, with a sub-vertical dip. However, extensive structural logging from diamond core drilling of the quartz veins within the mineralised zones shows that the majority dip gently (10° to 30°) towards SSE to S (160° to 180°). The majority of drilling is conducted at an 040 azimuth and 60° dip to intersect the mineralisation at an optimum angle. No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current AC programme

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Applied
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.