

15 October 2021

Completion of Jack Track Acquisition

Astro Resources NL (ASX: ARO) (“**ARO**”, “**Astro**” or “the **Company**”) refers to the announcement dated 13 October 2021 “*new geological mapping and sampling completed at Needles Gold Project*” and advises that Section 1 of Table 1 was omitted and is included in **Appendix 1**.

BOARD APPROVAL

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Astro.

ENDS

More Information

Vince Fayad

Executive Director

Vince.fayad@vfassociates.com.au

+61 (0) 414 752 804

Victoria Humphries

Media & Investor Relations

victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au

+61 (0) 431 151 676

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Needles Property is based on information compiled by Richard Newport, principal partner of Richard Newport & Associates – Consultant Geoscientists. Mr Newport is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient 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 under the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Newport consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip sampling of selected sites was conducted during geological mapping of the Needles Property. The samples weighed approximately 1.5kg per sample. All samples were taken from outcrops. No systematic channel sampling was carried out. All samples were sent for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All surface rock chip samples were GPS located at the time of sampling and all samples were photographed as a permanent record before completing bagging for assay. Geological descriptions of the samples were also recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole sample was taken for assay, as is normal industry practice for reconnaissance rock chip sampling of surface areas.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were processed by ALS Chemex at its Reno, Nevada laboratory utilizing a standard sample preparation for rock chips (ALS codes WEI-21, LOG-22 CRU-QC, PUL-QC, DRY-21, CRU-31, SPL-21 and PUL-31). A suite of 35 chemical elements were assayed for using method ME-ICP41 all samples were subjected to Aqua Regia acid digest. Additionally, a 30gm fire assay (ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	code Au-AA23) with AAS finish was conducted on all samples. No internal duplicates were collected or sent for assay
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data was collected on hard copy sheets recording pertinent information relating to sample location and description. All relevant data was provided by the Consultant Geologist tasked with the mapping and sampling and provided in electronic format and retained by the Company.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample locations were collected utilizing a hand held GPS instrument and recorded in NAD27 datum. These locations were transformed into WGS84 UTMZ11N. Elevations were derived from SRTM digital terrain model using a Geoid 09 height datum. Estimated x and y error 5m. Estimated z error 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were not collected using a pre-determined spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected on the basis of recognizing mineralizing structures at surface and dump and trench samples from sub-surface excavations. The exact orientation of the samples from the dumps and trenches is not known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged on site and transported to Reno for assay by the Consultant Geologist, who submitted them for assay.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits have been done.