ASX Announcement

ASX: AAR 24 MARCH 2025

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT KAMPERMAN

All holes intersect high-grade mineralisation in three-hole program testing interpreted shoot controls and for metallurgical sampling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for a three-hole (369.9-metre) diamond drill (**DD**) program completed recently at the Kamperman Deposit, part of Astral's 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project near Kalgoorlie. Best results include:
  - In DD hole FRCD395:
    - **20.5 metres at 3.61g/t Au** from 19.8 metres including **0.6 metres at 25.9g/t Au** from 21.4 and **1 metre at 17.8g/t Au** from 25.95 metres; and
    - **18.8 metres at 2.07g/t Au** from 72.2 metres including **1 metre at 11.3g/t Au** from 89.45 metres,

    for an aggregate **112.6 gram-metres[1].**
  - In DD hole FRCD396:
    - **4.2 metres at 3.34g/t Au** from 53.8 metres; and
    - **10 metres at 13.5g/t Au** from 62.3 metres including **2.5 metres at 51.8g/t Au** from 69.8 metres,

    for an aggregate **149.2 gram-metres.**
  - In DD hole FRCD397A:
    - **5.7 metres at 1.83g/t Au** from 109.5 metres;
    - **20.8 metres at 2.15g/t Au** from 120 metres including **0.85 metres at 12.7g/t Au** from 134 metres; and
    - **3 metres at 26.6g/t Au** from 148.8 metres,

    for an aggregate **138.2 gram-metres.**
- DD hole FRCD395 was designed as a twin hole to FRC378, which intersected **12 metres at 7.26g/t Au** from 23 metres and **25 metres at 24.3g/t Au** from 68 metres[3]. While the exceptionally high grades previously recorded were not repeated in FRCD395, two coherent zones of high-grade gold mineralisation were reported consistent with FRC378.
- DD hole FRCD396 was designed as a twin hole to FRC243, which previously intersected **5 metres at 8.29g/t Au** from 53 metres and **4 metres at 94.8g/t Au** from 77 metres[4]. Again, while the tenor of the extremely high-grade mineralisation was not matched in FRCD396, another two coherent high-grade zones of gold mineralisation were reported consistent with FRC243.
- DD hole FRCD397A was designed to collect metallurgical samples from the southern lode at Kamperman. The hole returned grades as expected through the southern lode, consistent with the modelled Resource in this area. The intersection of **3 metres at 26.6g/t Au** from 148.8

[1] Gram-metres or GxM is the product of the assayed grade of the reported interval multiplied by the length of the reported interval.

metres was not previously modelled and therefore presents as upside that requires further testing.

- Assay results are pending from the recently completed 265-hole (5,760-metre) air-core (**AC**) drill program conducted at Feysville.
- A 46-hole (5,890-metre) Reverse Circulation (**RC**) program is currently underway at Feysville.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The Kamperman Deposit, which currently hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate of **2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 84koz**[2], represents a near-term high-grade satellite development opportunity for inclusion in the Mandilla Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study which is on-track to be completed in the June Quarter.*

"This latest diamond drill program was designed both to improve our understanding of the structural controls to the high-grade gold mineralisation observed from previous drilling and to collect samples for metallurgical testing.

*"All three drill-holes returned substantial high-grade mineralised intersections. Drill-holes FRCD395 and FRCD396 successfully replicated the expected mineralised intersections, albeit without the exceptional high grades seen previously. Metallurgical hole FRCD397A returned an intersection that matched the expected width and grade that was modelled in that area – and then surprised with an additional high-grade zone of **3m at 26.6g/t Au** intersected at depth in a silicified porphyry as opposed to the sulphidic chloritized mafic that hosts the southern lode. Further testing is required to determine the potential scale that this new high-grade lode may represent.*

"Our confidence in the ability of Kamperman to make a meaningful contribution to the Mandilla Gold Project economics as part of the upcoming Pre-Feasibility Study is growing with every hole drilled.

"On other fronts, we have recently completed a 265-hole air-core program at Feysville with assay results pending. A 46-hole RC program is underway comprising both in-fill and extensional drilling to the north of the Kamperman Deposit and a regional program following up significant historic gold intercepts across the wider tenement package.

"At Mandilla, the update to the Mineral Resource Estimate is currently being finalised and is expected to be reported shortly."

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[2] Kamperman JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 1.1Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 52.4koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 0.9Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 31.4koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to Astral ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results for a recent three-hole (369.9-metre) diamond drilling (**DD**) drill program at the Kamperman Deposit, part of the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located approximately 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

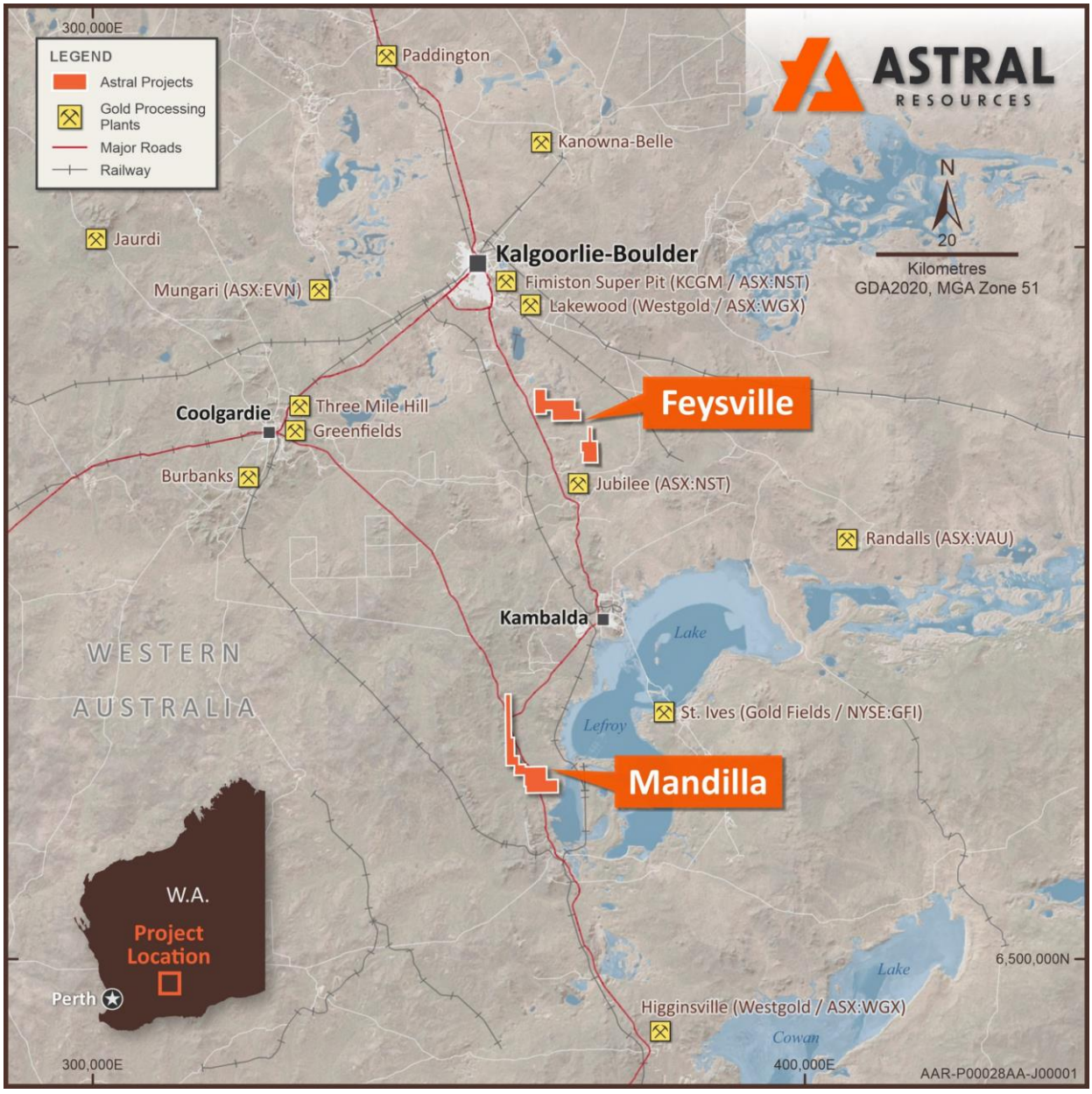

Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects.

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

The Feysville Gold Project is located within the north-north-west trending Norseman – Wiluna Greenstone Belt, within the Kambalda Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton, approximately 14km south of the KCGM Super Pit in Kalgoorlie.

Significant gold and nickel mineralisation occurs throughout the belt, including world-class deposits such as the Golden Mile Super Pit in Kalgoorlie owned by Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) and the St Ives Gold Mine, south of Kambalda, owned by Gold Fields Limited. The area also hosts the Beta Hunt Gold Mine, owned by Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX).

Feysville hosts an MRE of **5Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 196koz**[6] of contained gold at the Kamperman, Think Big and Rogan Josh deposits, providing a strong foundation for the project to become a source of satellite ore feed for a future operation based on Astral's flagship Mandilla Gold Project.

Locally, Feysville has been interpreted to contain upthrust ultramafics, emplaced within a sequence of volcanic sediments (the Black Flag sediment group), granitic intrusions, mafic basalts, gabbro and andesite. A map of the Feysville Gold Project showing tenements and deposits/prospects on local area geology is set out in Figure 2.

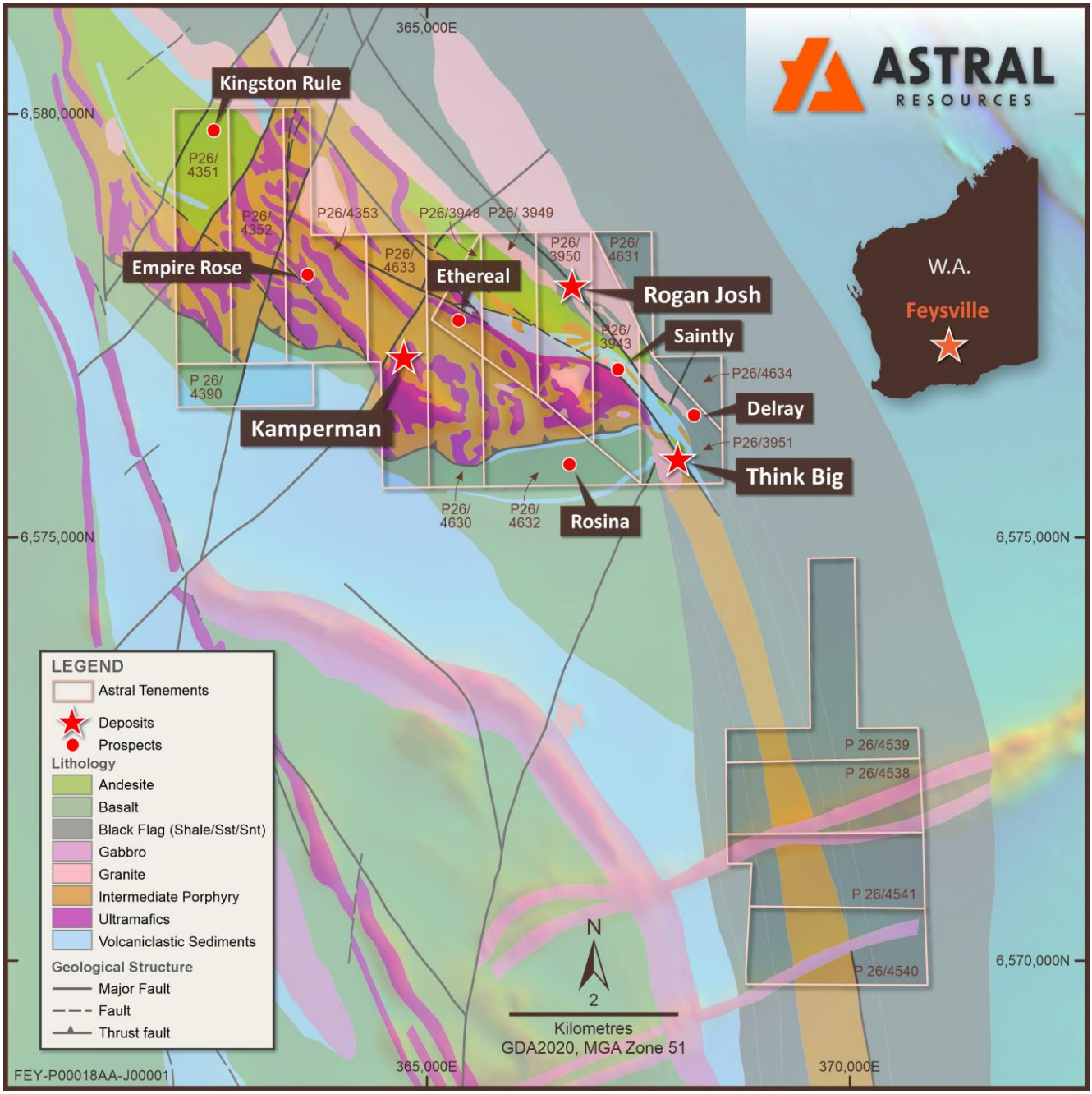

Figure 2 – Map of Feysville Gold Project on local area geology.

KAMPERMAN DD DRILL RESULTS

In January 2025, a three-hole (369.9-metre) DD program was undertaken at the Kamperman Deposit.

The aim of the program was to:

- Twin two previously drilled RC holes which intersected exceptionally high-grade gold to collect information that may lead to a better understanding of the orientation of these structures, which would in turn guide further delineation of high-grade lodes; and
- Collect samples from the southern Kamperman mineralisation for metallurgical testing.

The DD program was successful with all three holes returning significant high-grade gold, with an average aggregate 133.3 gram-metres for the three holes.

A map showing the drill-hole collar locations on local area geology is presented in Figure 3.

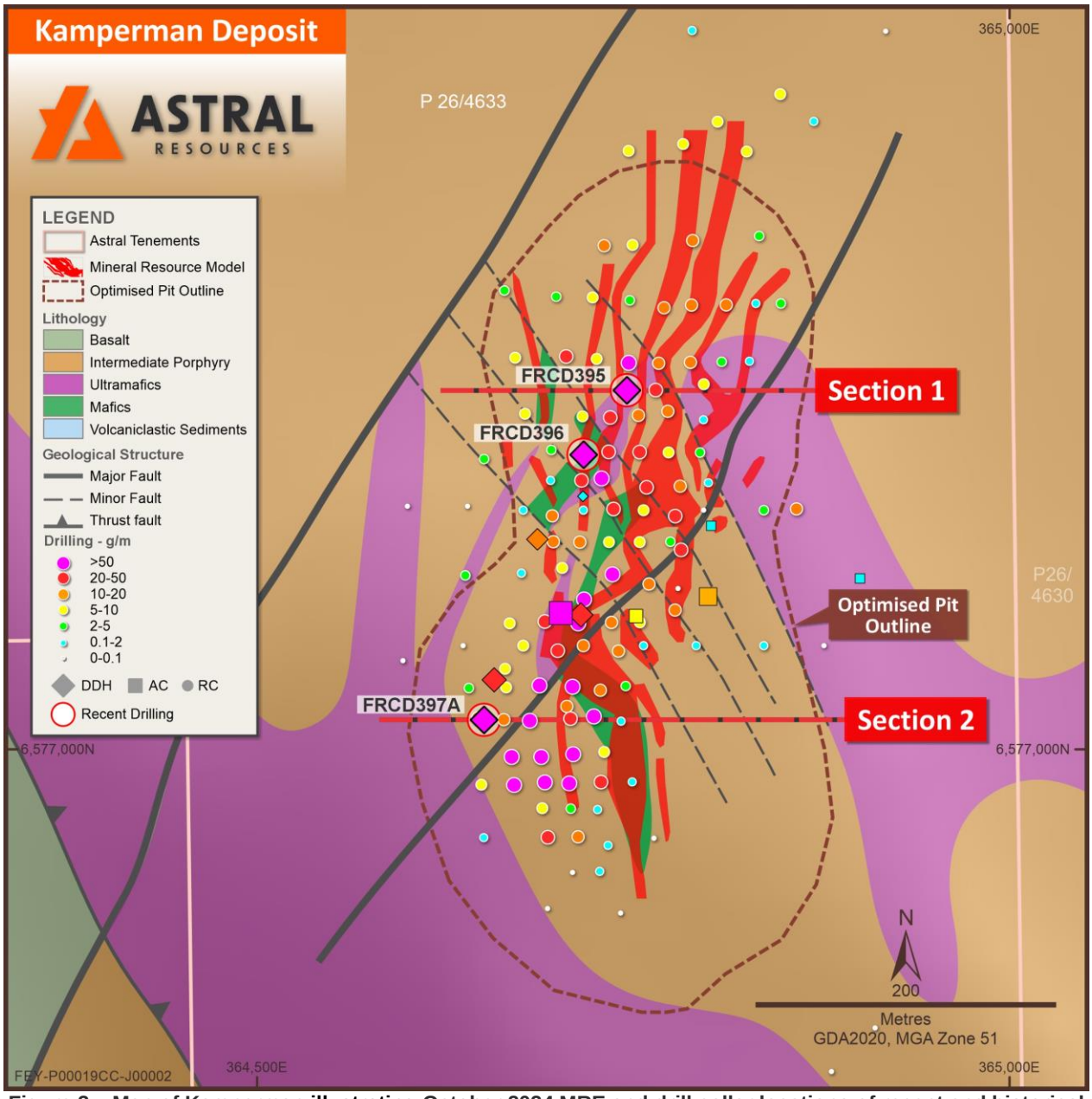

Figure 3 – Map of Kamperman illustrating October 2024 MRE and drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

DD HOLE FRCD395

DD hole FRCD395 was drilled as a twin hole to FRC378, which intersected **12 metres at 7.26g/t Au** from 23 metres and **25 metres at 24.3g/t Au** from 68 metres[3].

Best assay results from FRCD395 include:

- **20.5 metres at 3.61g/t Au** from 19.8 metres including **0.6 metres at 25.9g/t Au** from 21.4 and **1 metre at 17.8g/t Au** from 25.95 metres; and
- **18.8 metres at 2.07g/t Au** from 72.2 metres including **1 metre at 11.3g/t Au** from 89.45 metres,

Two coherent high-grade zones of gold mineralisation were reported, consistent with the depths and thicknesses intersected in FRC378.

The recorded intersection commencing at 19.8 metres represents a mineralised, strongly faulted zone that appears to form a very gently westward dipping ore body. This is interpreted to be a sub-parallel structure to the main NE trending Kamperman fault. Porphyry and ultramafic units appear to be mineralised within this zone.

The second intersection commencing at 72.2 metres did not return the extreme high-grade gold grades that were intersected in FRC378; however, the style of mineralisation was similar to FRC378, being related to mineralised intercalated porphyry and ultramafic units. This zone also included a 1.85 metre laminated quartz vein.

Structural measurements of lithological contacts were taken where possible to help guide modelling and exploration drilling; however, due to highly broken core, this was not as effective as initially hoped.

Optical televiewer surveys were conducted down hole. In this instance, silting of water prevented collection of data through the deeper mineralised zone.

A cross-section through Kamperman showing FRCD395 is set out in Figure 4.

[3] Astral ASX announcement dated 23 October 2024.

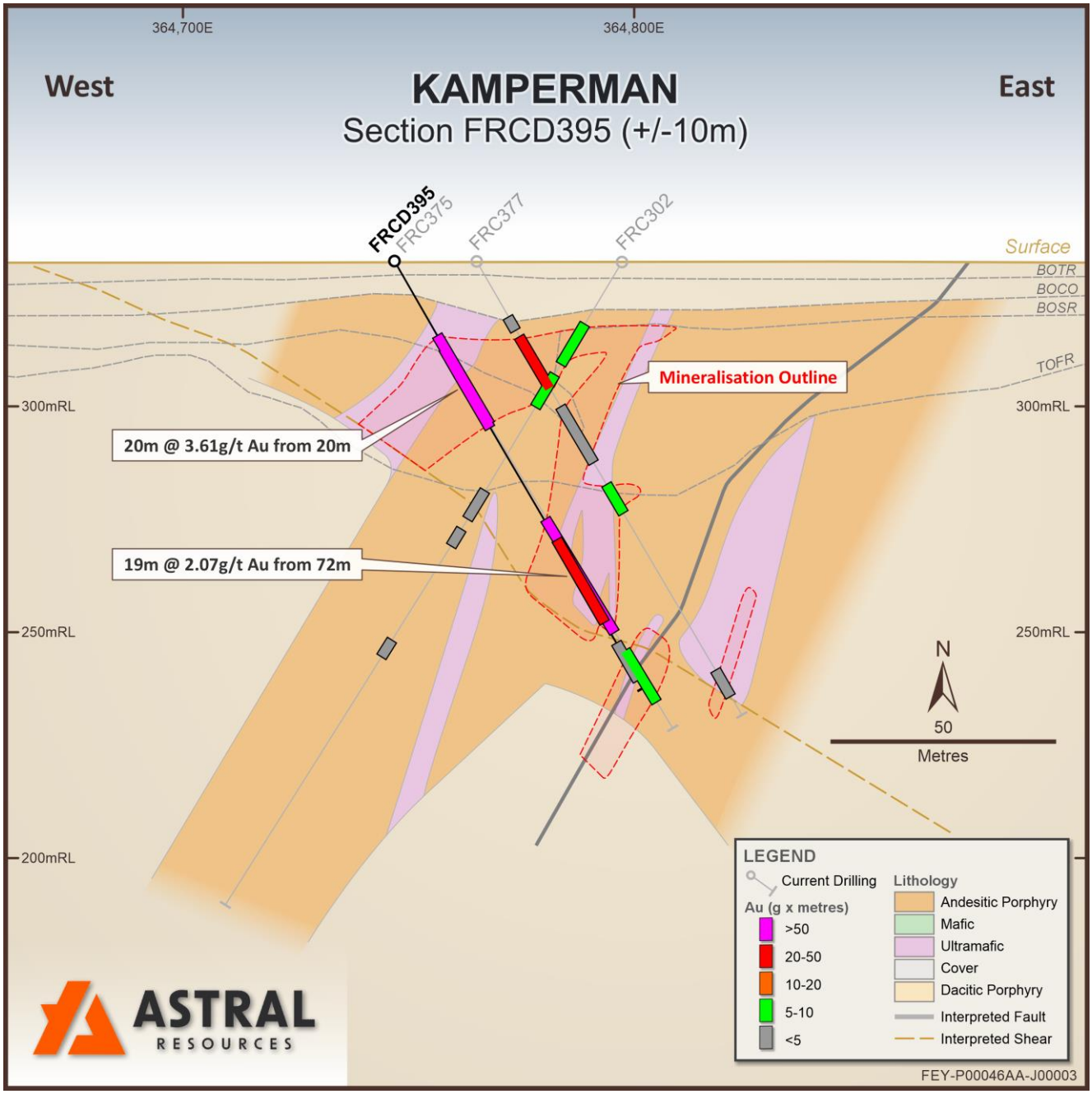

Figure 4 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating current mineralisation interpretation and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

DD HOLE FRCD396

DD hole FRCD396 was designed as a twin hole to FRC243, which intersected **5 metres at 8.29g/t Au** from 53 metres and **4 metres at 94.8g/t Au** from 77 metres[4].

Best assay results from FRCD396 include:

- **4.2 metres at 3.34g/t Au** from 53.8 metres; and
- **10 metres at 13.5g/t Au** from 62.3 metres including **2.5 metres at 51.8g/t Au** from 69.8 metres,

While the tenor of extreme high-grade mineralisation was not matched in FRCD396, two coherent high-grade zones of gold mineralisation were reported consistent with the depths and thicknesses intersected in FRC243.

Both intersections are characterised by intensely faulted and broken, chloritized, and sulphide rich zones.

Structural measurements of the highly broken core were not possible; however, optical televiewer surveys were conducted down hole.

Structural data from the televiewer survey has been investigated with, potentially, two parallel NW-SE structures dipping moderately to the SE being interpreted.

Due to the density of surrounding drilling, the potential size of this high-grade lode is limited with vertical continuity already constrained by the previously drilled hole FRCD260, which was drilled directly beneath and did not intersect the chloritic faulted/sheared zone.

A planned RC hole which is being drilled in the current program should test any lateral continuity should the high-grade zone follow a NW-SE trend.

DD HOLE FRCD397A

DD hole FRCD397A was designed to collect samples for metallurgical testing from the southern lode at Kamperman. The hole was also positioned to test the Mineral Resource between existing 20m spaced lines of RC drilling.

Best assay results from FRCD397A include:

- **5.7 metres at 1.83g/t Au** from 109.5 metres;
- **20.8 metres at 2.15g/t Au** from 120 metres including **0.85 metres at 12.7g/t Au** from 134 metres; and
- **3 metres at 26.6g/t Au** from 148.8 metres,

The hole returned grades as expected through the southern lode. An expected intersection width of 24 metres versus an actual intersection of 20 metres shows the robustness of the Resource model for the south lode at Kamperman. Grades are consistent with the Resource model in this area.

The intersection at 148.8m is of a slightly different nature to that encountered in the south. This was intersected within a silicified feldspar porphyry, as opposed to the sulphidic, chloritized mafic unit that hosts the south lode.

Follow-up drilling will be required to determine the potential extent of the high-grade volume. The existing drilling density in this area does somewhat limit its potential size.

A cross-section through the Kamperman southern lode showing FRCD397A is set out in Figure 5.

[4] Astral ASX announcement dated 5 September 2023.

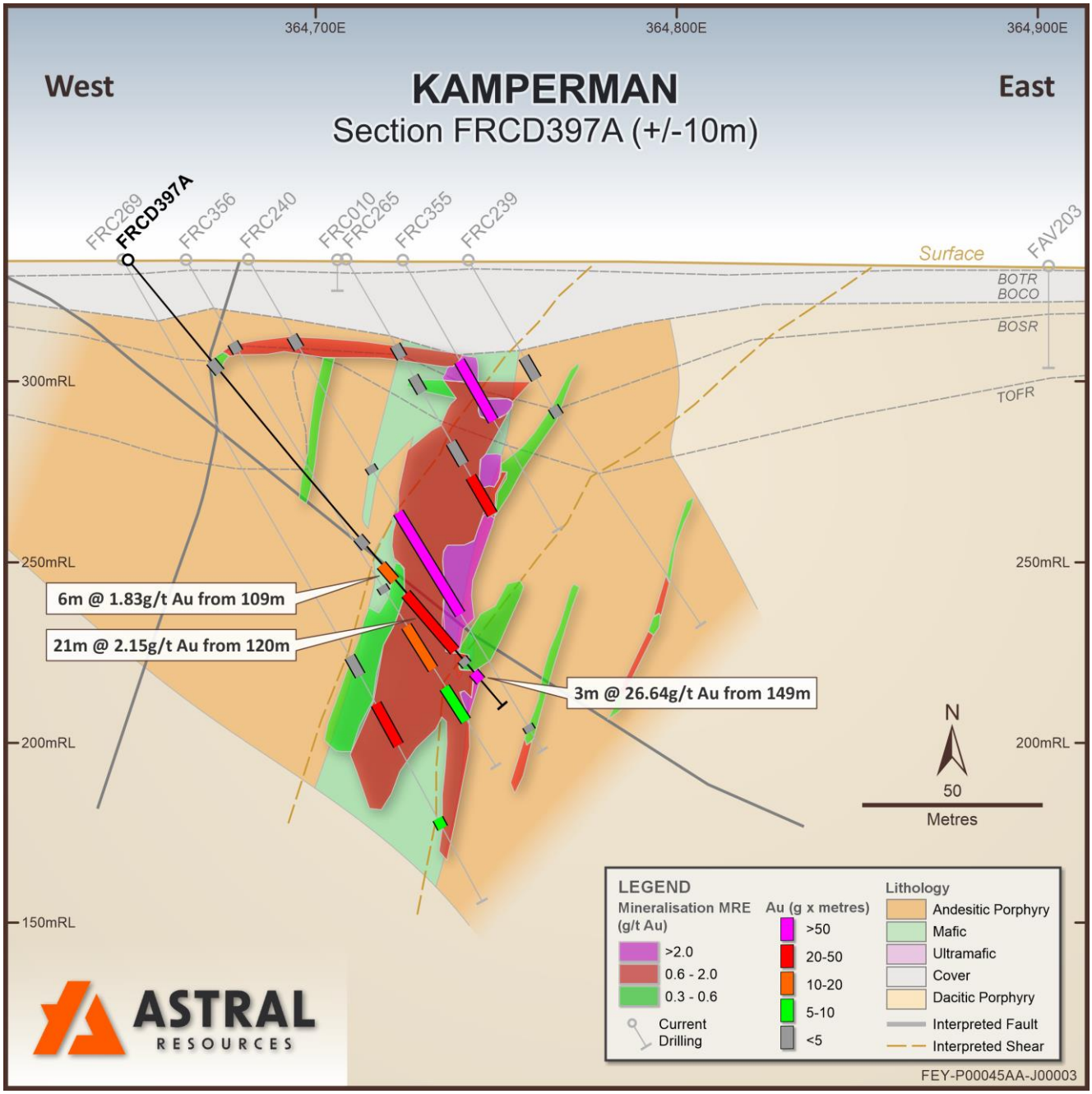

Figure 5 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating October 2024 MRE and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

EXPLORATION UPDATE

An AC drill program comprising 11 drill lines with 265 holes drilled for an aggregate of 5,760 metres was completed at Feysville in late February 2025.

Of the 11 drill lines, eight were completed over the Central Feysville Anticline and three over the southern tenements. Assay results are pending.

An RC drill program consisting of 46 holes for 5,890 metres has now commenced at Feysville. The program involves:

- An in-fill and extensional program to the north of the Kamperman Deposit; and
- A regional drilling program to follow up significant gold intercepts, including those from the regional AC program completed in the June Quarter 2024.

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Group's consolidated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate as at the date of this announcement is detailed in the table below.

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)
Mandilla[5]	21	1.1	694	17	1.1	571	37	1.1	1,265
Feysville[6]	4	1.3	144	1	1.1	53	5	1.2	196
Total	**25**	**1.1**	**838**	**18**	**1.1**	**624**	**42**	**1.1**	**1,461**
The preceding statement of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.									
The Mineral Resources for Mandilla and Feysville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t Au lower cut-off and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD$2,500 per ounce.									

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

For further information:

Investors
Marc Ducler
Managing Director
Astral Resources
+61 8 9382 8822

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

[5] Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 21Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 694koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 20 July 2023.

[6] Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 4Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 144koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 1Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 53koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).

Competent Person's Statement

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

The information in this announcement that relates to Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr 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 this Quarterly 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 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Mandilla Gold Project 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 this Quarterly Report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 31 January 2017, 19 June 2020, 11 August 2020, 15 September 2020, 17 February 2021, 26 March 2021, 20 April 2021, 20 May 2021, 29 July 2021, 26 August 2021, 27 September 2021, 6 October 2021, 3 November 2021, 15 December 2021, 22 February 2022, 3 May 2022, 6 June 2022, 5 July 2022, 13 July 2022, 10 August 2022, 23 August 2022, 21 September 2022, 13 October 2022, 3 November 2022, 30 November 2022, 15 March 2023, 12 April 2023, 24 April 2023, 16 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 3 July 2023, 30 August 2023, 5 September 2023, 18 September 2023, 8 November 2023, 22 November 2023, 21 December 2023, 18 January 2024, 30 January 2024, 28 February 2024, 6 March 2024, 4 April 2024, 4 June 2024, 11 July 2024, 25 July 2024, 2 August 2024,19 August 2024, 9 October 2024, 23 October 2024, 12 November 2024, 17 December 2024, 20 January 2025 and 28 January 2025. 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.

The information in this announcement relating to the Company's Scoping Study are extracted from the Company's announcement on 21 September 2023 titled "Mandilla Gold Project – Kalgoorlie, WA. Positive Scoping Study". All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Company's Scoping Study results referred to in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which include all matters that are not historical facts. Without limitation, indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are examples of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, including projections or guidance on future earnings and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. No representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given or made in relation to any forward-looking statement by any person. In particular, no representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this announcement will actually occur. Actual results, performance or achievement may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Feysville Gold Project

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
FRCD395	DD	109	6,577,237	364,747	331.9	-60	90
FRCD396	DD	100	6,577,194	364,717	332.2	-60	90
FRCD397A	DD	160.9	6,577,025	364,648	333.2	-50	90

Table 2 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRCD395	Kamperman	19.8	40.3	20.5	3.61
		Includes 0.6m at 25.9g/t Au from 21.4 metres			
		Includes 1.0m at 17.8g/t Au from 25.95 metres			
		72.2	91.0	18.8	2.07
		Includes 1.0m at 11.3g/t Au from 89.45 metres			
FRCD396	Kamperman	53.8	58.0	4.2	3.34
		62.3	72.3	10.0	13.52
		Includes 2.5m at 51.8g/t Au from 69.8 metres			
FRCD397A	Kamperman	36.0	40.0	4.0	0.24
		99.5	103.0	3.5	0.66
		109.5	115.2	5.7	1.83
		120.0	140.8	20.8	2.1
		Includes 0.85m at 12.7g/t Au from 134 metres			
		148.8	151.8	3.0	26.6

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville Gold Project

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the 2025 AC and RC drilling. The RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to ALS in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. All samples were assayed by ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample*. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. Definitive studies on RC recovery at Feysville have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg).

		Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet.
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.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	HQ and NQ2 diamond core was halved and the right side sampled. RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. *Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling.* Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (AC/RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a) The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.

		The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Senior Geology staff have 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.*	Drill holes have been picked up by Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest RC drilling collars. Historical hole collar locations and current AC drill holes were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S. RL was initially estimated then holes, once drilled were translated onto the surveyed topography wire frame using mining software. These updated RL's were then loaded into the database. Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	RC Drill hole spacing varies from 40x20m to 40x80m spacings. AC spacing is generally at 200m with some areas down to 100m. Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and stratigraphy and is not on any specific grid pattern. NO Sample compositing was undertaken for RC samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Diamond and RC drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted geological strike or interpreted mineralised structure. The drill orientation will be contingent on the prospect mineralistion location and style. AC drilling was oriented 60 degrees toward MGA east (090) and is based on local geology and alignment of the drilling targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Interest Held (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>P26/3943</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/3948-3951</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4390</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4351-4353</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4538-4541</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4630-4634</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M26/846</td><td>Pending</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.
No royalties other than the WA government 2.5% gold royalty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Previous exploration by WMC Resources Ltd targeted gold and nickel with initial focus on the ultramafic unit for nickel sulphides, with best results of 2m @ 1%Ni and 1m @ 2.2%Ni. Exploration has consisted of a comprehensive soil survey, 264 RAB / Aircore holes, 444 RC holes and 5 diamond holes. The soil survey defined an area of extensive gold anomalism clustered in the SE corner of the tenement package. Follow-up drilling confirmed the gold potential of the area with intersections such as 7m @ 2.47g/t Au at Empire Rose, 10m @ 9.1g/t Au at Ethereal, 8m @ 2.08g/t at Kamperman and 8m @ 3.26g/t Au at Rogan Josh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Feysville project is located 16km SSE of Kalgoorlie. The project is situated in the geological / structural corridor, bounded by the Boulder Lefroy Fault, that hosts the world class plus million-ounce deposits of Mt Charlotte, Fimiston, New Celebration, Victory-Defiance, Junction, Argo and Revenge / Belleisle. and St Ives.

Regional Geology
Geology at Feysville is complex with regional mapping identifying a double plunging northwest trending antiformal structure known as the Feysville Dome bounded to the west by the Boulder Lefroy Fault and south by the Feysville Fault. The Feysville fault, located on the southern margin of the tenement is interpreted to represent thrusting of underlying mafic/ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks over a younger felsic metasedimentary sequence to the south. The sequence has been extensively intruded by intermediate and felsic porphyries.

Local Geology and Mineralisation
There a number of historical gold workings on the project and drilling has identified strong alteration associated with primary gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is typically located at the sheared contacts of intrusive porphyry units, within pyrite sericite altered porphyries and also associated with chalcopyrite magnetite/epidote altered breccia zones within ultramafic units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
• easting and northing of the drill hole collar
• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
• dip and azimuth of the hole
• down hole length and interception depth</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	• *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling. A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m. A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The overall mineralisation trends have been intersected at an appropriate angle to form the closest intercept length to true width. The results are reported as downhole depths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Please refer to the maps and cross sections in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.