

ASX Announcement: 23 July 2025

## **DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH GRADE GOLD AT GLADSTONE PROSPECT AT LEONORA SOUTH GOLD PROJECT**

### **Highlights**

- Five RC drill holes completed at Gladstone prospect at Kookynie East Gold Project each has intersected the targeted mineralised structure at depth with exceptional gold assay results
- Key intercepts include:
  - 2m at 18.31g/t Au from 60m in NIC014 including 1m at 34.74g/t Au from 62m (40.78g/t Au repeat assay)
  - 1m at 4.13g/t Au from 105m in NIC016
  - 2m at 3.18g/t Au from 57m and 3m at 2.01g/t Au from 64m in NIC001
  - 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 111m in NIC013
  - 2m at 1.07g/t Au from 77m in NIC015
- This drilling successfully demonstrates the extension of mineralisation at Gladstone up to 45m below previously drilled intercepts
- The drilling validates the presence of coarse gold, and high grades at depth as indicated by historical intersections, strengthening confidence in the 1994 drilling at all prospects

**Asra Minerals Limited (ASX : ASR) (“Asra” or “the Company”)** is pleased to announce highly encouraging assay results from its recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Gladstone Prospect, part of the Company’s Leonora South Gold Project in Western Australia.

This drilling program comprised several strategic holes designed to test both infill and extensional targets within the Gladstone mineralisation. All drill holes intersected gold mineralisation, providing strong resource potential and warranting further investigation.

### **Asra Minerals Managing Director, Paul Stephen:**

*“We are extremely pleased with these latest drilling results from Gladstone, which consistently confirm the presence of significant gold mineralisation, intercepting high-grade gold in all holes validates our interest in the area and provides valuable insights for future exploration programs. These results are a major step forward in building our understanding of the broader Leonora South gold Project.”*

The successful intersection of high-grade gold mineralisation significantly improves the confidence and confirms the down-dip continuity of mineralisation, indicating potential for expanding the overall resource footprint at depth.

The Gladstone workings consist of sulphide quartz lode which has been worked over a length of approximately 600 metres. The strike of the lode is east-northeast, dipping approximately 55° to the south-southeast at 70° with auriferous shoots plunging steeply to south-east.

RC hole NC001 was originally drilled in 2024 as a twin hole to the historical NGR00015 hole, which previously intercepted elevate gold results but ceased sampling within mineralisation at 64m (total depth 74m). The wide variation of gold values observed between NIC001 and its historical twin is a strong indicator of the presence of coarse gold, a characteristic often associated with high-grade gold systems. Significant intercepts from NIC001 include 1m @ 4.965 g/t Au from 58m and 1m @ 4.702 g/t Au from 65m. The results provide valuable insights into the geological characteristics of the Gladstone gold mineralisation.

RC hole NIC014 was strategically drilled to test a significant gap in the existing drilling coverage. Successful intersection of gold mineralisation in this area is critical for infilling and informing a greater understanding of the current Gladstone resource model. Notably, NIC014 returned a high-grade intercept of 1m @ 34.741 g/t Au from 62m, demonstrating the presence of high-grade zones within the resource gap.

The remaining holes NIC013, NIC015 and NIC016 were designed as step back holes to test the continuity and extent of gold mineralisation at depth. The positive results from these holes confirm the down-dip potential of the Gladstone gold system. Key intercepts include 1m @ 2.901 g/t Au from 111m (NIC013), 1m @ 1.128 g/t Au from 77m (NIC015), and 1m @ 4.127 g/t Au from 105m (NIC016).

The drill-hole collar information is documented in the table below:

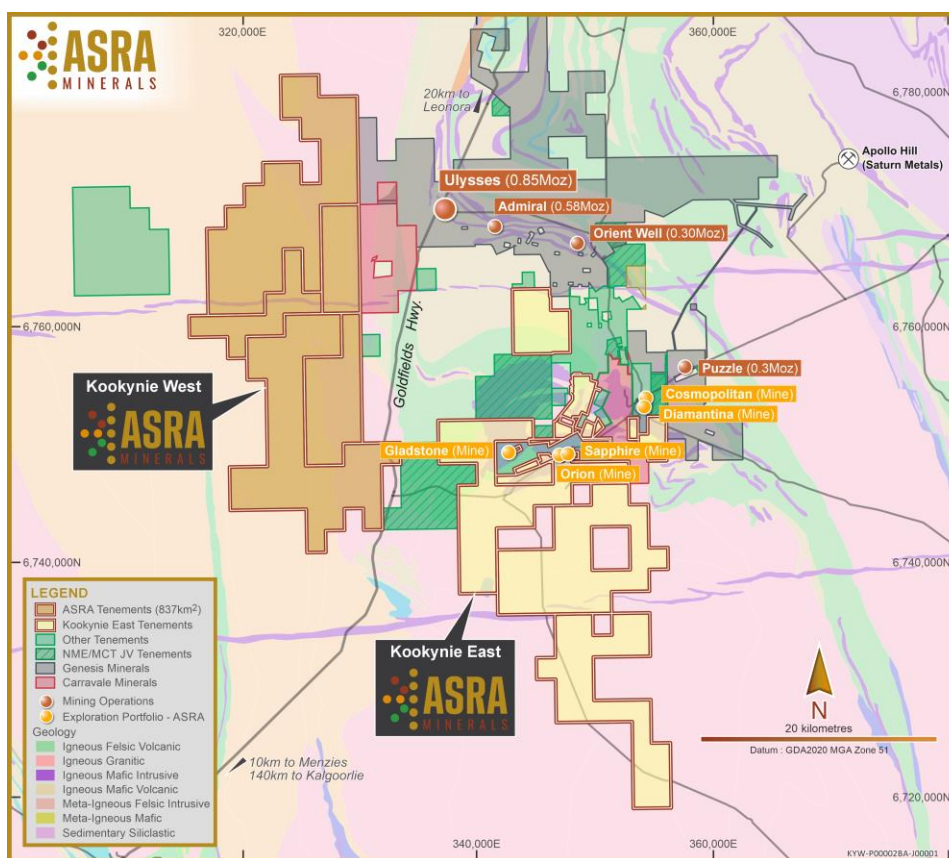
Prospect	Hole ID	Type	Depth	GDAE	GDAN	RL	Dip	Azi	Date Completed
Gladstone	NIC001	RC	100	342528	6749318	453	-60	325	28/08/2024
Gladstone	NIC013	RC	146	342519	6749256	453	-60	325	16/05/2025
Gladstone	NIC014	RC	122	342560	6749343	453	-60	325	17/05/2025
Gladstone	NIC015	RC	110	342600	6749352	453	-60	325	18/05/2025
Gladstone	NIC016	RC	134	342558	6749288	453	-60	325	17/05/2025

**Table 1:** Drill-hole collar details for drillholes NIC001 and NIC013-NIC016

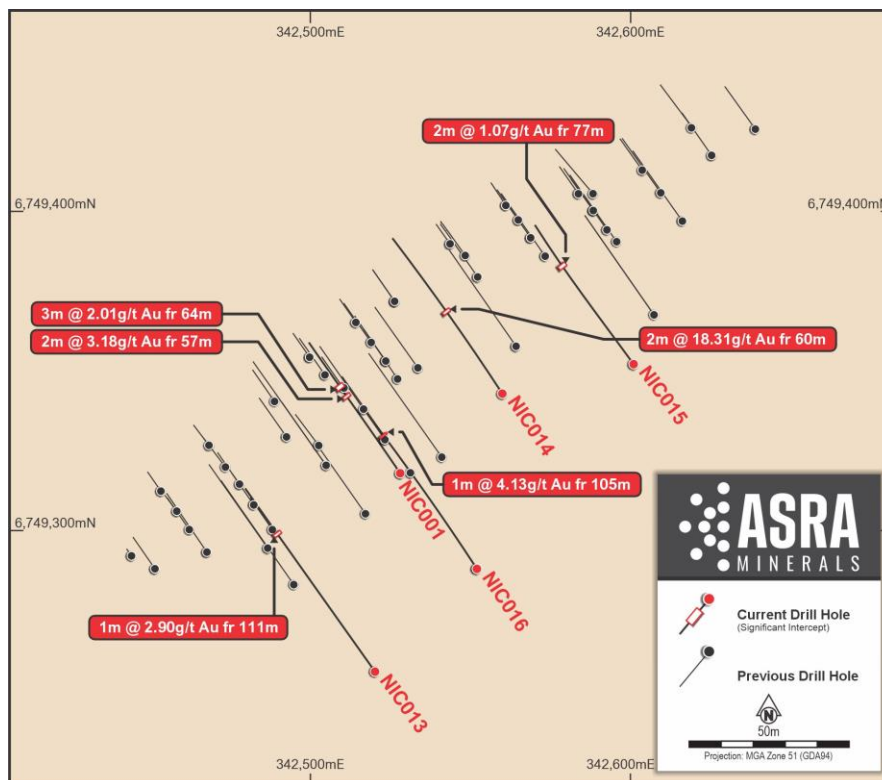
Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Sample ID	Au_g/t FA50/OE	Au_g/t FA50/OE_Rpt1	Au_g/t FA50/OE_Rpt2
Gladstone	NIC001	57	58	ASR00122	1.386		
Gladstone	NIC001	58	59	ASR00123	4.965		
Gladstone	NIC001	64	65	ASR00129	0.846		
Gladstone	NIC001	65	66	ASR00130	4.702		
Gladstone	NIC001	66	67	ASR00132	0.488		
Gladstone	NIC013	106	107	ASR00947	0.115		
Gladstone	NIC013	109	110	ASR00950	0.293		
Gladstone	NIC013	111	112	ASR00953	2.901		3.989
Gladstone	NIC013	112	113	ASR00954	0.348		
Gladstone	NIC014	60	61	ASR01053	0.143	0.181	
Gladstone	NIC014	61	62	ASR01054	0.401		
Gladstone	NIC014	62	63	ASR01055	34.741	40.775	
Gladstone	NIC014	63	64	ASR01056	1.885		
Gladstone	NIC014	64	65	ASR01057	0.326		
Gladstone	NIC015	77	78	ASR01107	1.128		
Gladstone	NIC015	78	79	ASR01108	1.019		
Gladstone	NIC016	103	104	ASR01016	0.422		
Gladstone	NIC016	104	105	ASR01017	0.137		
Gladstone	NIC016	105	106	ASR01018	4.127	1.777	2.769
Gladstone	NIC016	106	107	ASR01019	0.148		

**Table 2:** Significant intercepts for drillholes NIC001 and NIC013-NIC016

Review of historic results, recent detailed aeromagnetics and mapping has identified possible strike extensions to the west of the Gladstone historical workings. This conceptual target will be further evaluated prior to a decision on drill testing in the coming quarters.

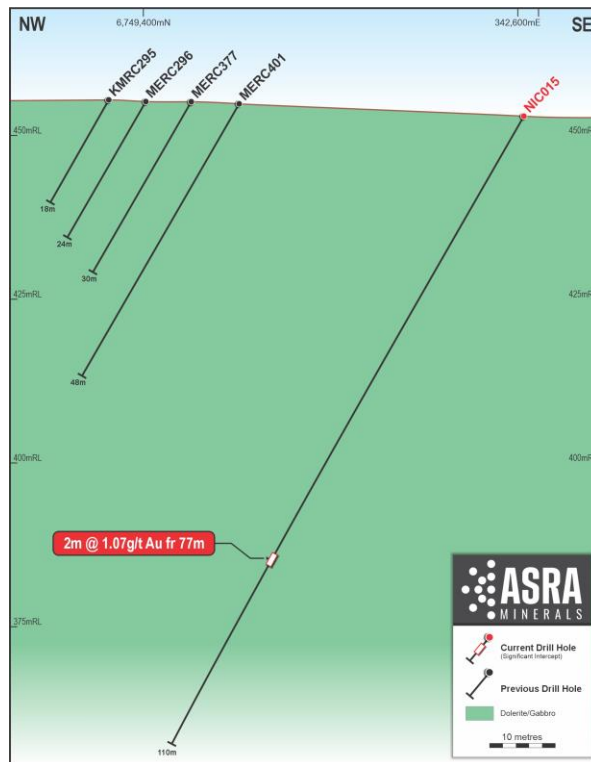


**Figure 1: Kookynie Gold Project**



**Figure 2: Gladstone RC Collars Plan**

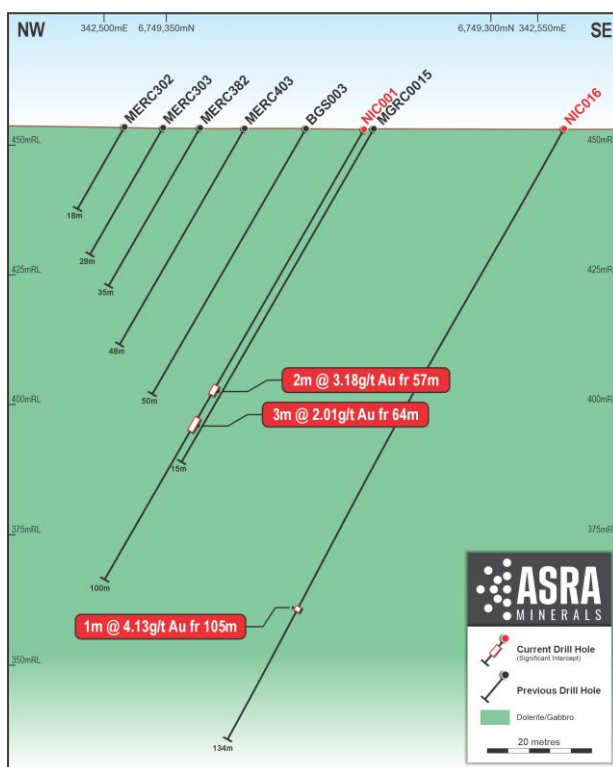




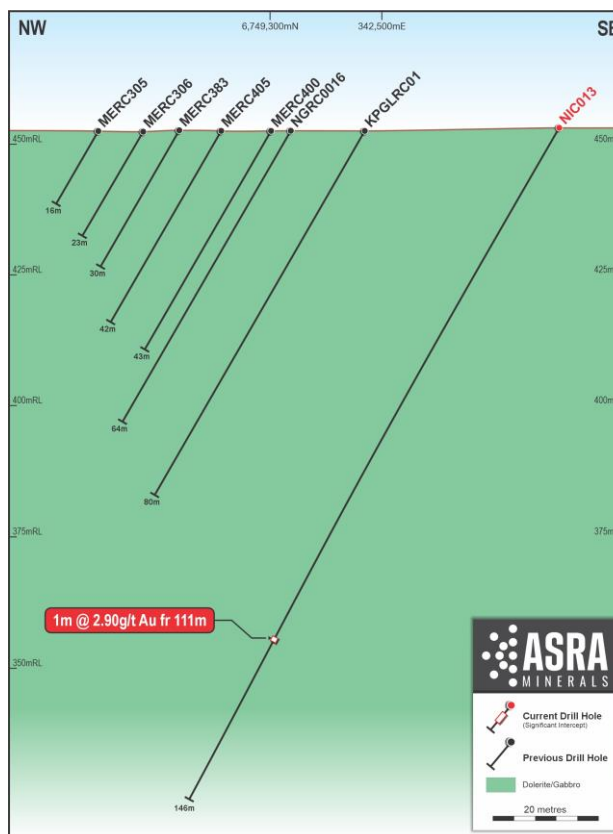
**Figure 3:** RC Drill-hole NIC015 on Geological Section at Gladstone (all other drill holes are historical)



**Figure 4:** RC Drill-hole NIC014 on Geological Section at Gladstone (all other drill holes are historical)



**Figure 5:** RC Drill-hole NIC001 and NIC016 on Geological Section at Gladstone (all other drill holes are historical)



**Figure 6:** RC Drill-hole NIC013 on Geological Section at Gladstone (all other drill holes are historical)

**This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.**

**INVESTORS:**

Paul Stephen  
Managing Director  
Asra Minerals Ltd  
info@asraminerals.com.au

**MEDIA:**

Madeline Howson  
Investor Relations  
Discovir Investor Relations  
madeline@discovir.com.au

**Forward looking statements disclaimer**

This announcement contains certain “forward-looking statements” and comments about future matters. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as, “expect”, “anticipate”, “likely”, “intend”, “should”, “estimate”, “target”, “outlook”, and other similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, and guidance or outlook on, future events, growth opportunities, exploration activities or the financial position or performance of the Company. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any such statements, opinions and estimates in this release speak only as of the date hereof, are preliminary views and are based on assumptions and contingencies subject to change without notice. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Any such forward looking statement also inherently involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors and may involve significant elements of subjective judgement and assumptions that may cause actual results, performance and achievements to differ. Except as required by law the Company undertakes no obligation to finalise, check, supplement, revise or update forward-looking statements in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or results or other factors affect the information contained in this announcement.

**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report as it relates to exploration results and geology is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Ziggy Lubieniecki, who is a consultant of the Company. Mr. Lubieniecki, who is a shareholder has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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. Lubieniecki consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

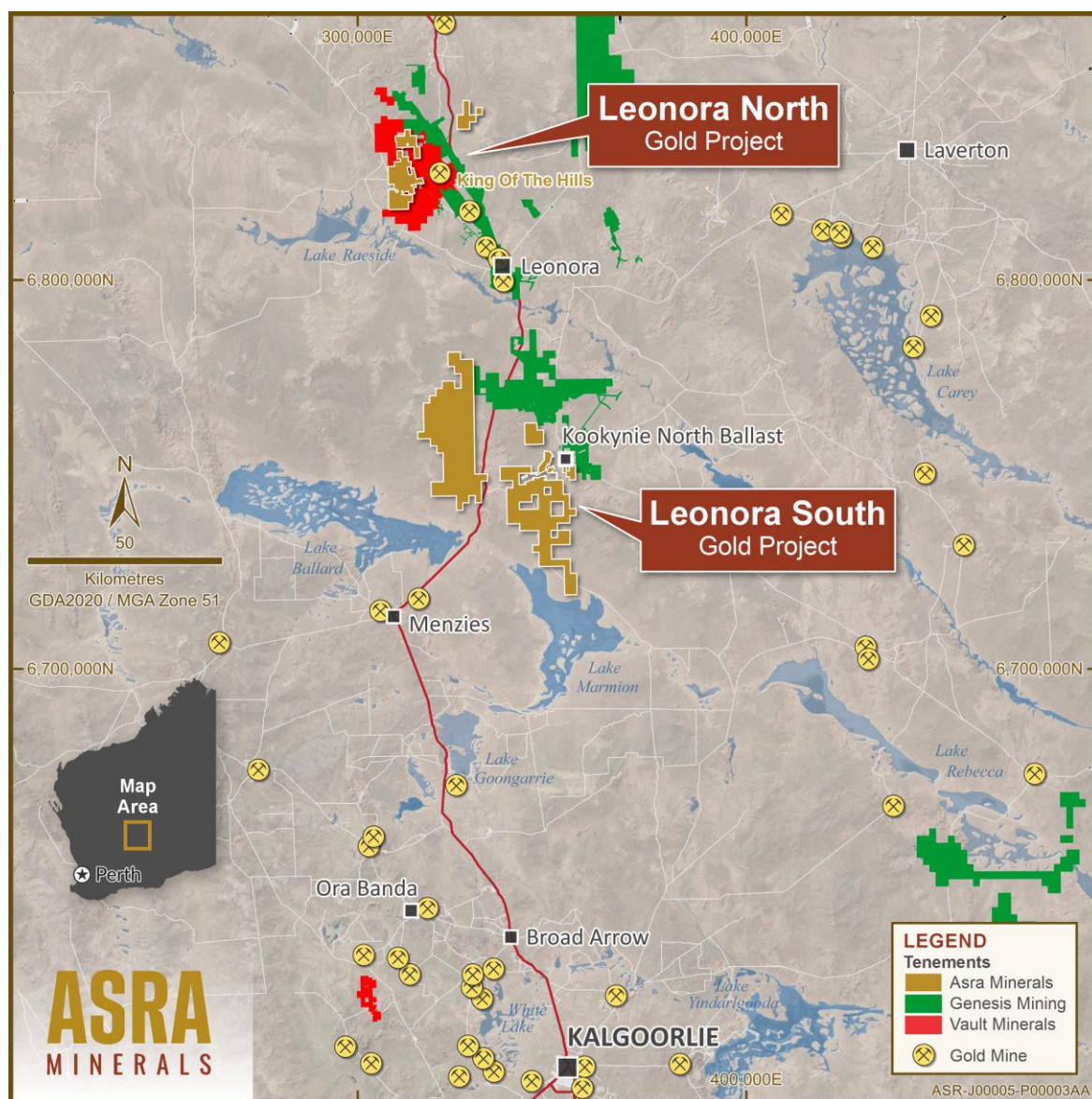
For all historical results referred in this announcement, please refer to ASX announcement dated 23 October 2024 titled “Drilling Confirms High Grade Gold at Kookynie East”. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Orion-Sapphire Mineral Resources is contained in the ASX announcements released on 28 May 2024. The information in this announcement that relates to the gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Stirling Project is contained in the ASX announcements released on 25 February 2019, 29 January 2020 and 5 September 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. that the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.



## About Asra Minerals Leonora Gold Projects

Asra Minerals' Leonora Gold Project comprises key project areas to the North and South of Leonora in the prolific region of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Asra Minerals' Leonora Gold Project comprises key project areas to the North and South of Leonora in the prolific region of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The projects cover a large area of prospective greenstone belts, with geological similarities to nearby multi-million-ounce gold deposits and operating mines, Asra's substantial exploration position provides a strong foundation for growth and consolidation in this renowned gold region.



**Figure 7: Asra's Leonora Landholdings**



### Leonora North – Mt Stirling

- Located 40km northeast of Leonora, Western Australia, within a prolific gold mining district.
- Situated in the Eastern Goldfields Super terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, the area is known for orogenic gold deposits.
- Close proximity to significant gold mines, including Vault Minerals' 6Moz King of the Hills mine and Genesis Minerals' 2Moz Leonora and Kookynie operations.
- Two JORC compliant gold resources:
  - Mt Stirling Viserion: 111koz at 1.6g/t Au (Inferred) and 26koz at 2.1g/t Au (Indicated)
  - Stirling Well: 15koz at 2.3g/t Au (Inferred)
- 12km of prospective ground along the Ursus Fault Line, with 9km yet to be explored.
- Identified targets east of the historic Diorite King Mine, which previously produced gold at high grades

### Leonora South – Kookynie

- Leonora South consists of 8 semi-contiguous mining licences, covering 549 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Located 60km south of Leonora in the Kookynie Goldfields, the area is known for high-grade gold discoveries, including the nearby Ulysses Operation with 850koz Au.
- JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 48,000oz at 2.2g/t Au at the Orion-Sapphire Deposit.
- Recent drilling has shown mineralisation extends approximately 30m below previous intercepts, confirming gold grades at depth.
- Asra plans to expand resource estimates at Orion and Sapphire beyond the historical drilling limits of 100-150m below the surface.

### Asra Global Gold Mineral Resources

Asra's Gold Projects	Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade g/t Au	Gold Ounces
Leonora North - Viserion	Indicated	391,000	2.1	26,000
	Inferred	2,158,000	1.6	111,000
Leonora North - Stirling Well	Inferred	198,000	2.3	15,000
Leonora South - Niagara - Orion	Inferred	370,000	2.2	26,409
Leonora South - Niagara - Sapphire	Inferred	320,000	2.1	21,605
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,437,000</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>200,064</b>

*Gold Deposits estimated in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) using 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m split samples from which 2-3kg was pulverised for a 50g Fire Assay.</li> <li>Sampling has been carried out to company methodology and QA/QC to industry best practice. Zones of interest were 1m split sampled, and comp spear sampling was carried out on interpreted barren zones. Sand blanks were inserted on regular bases.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current RC drilling was carried out by Challenge Drilling and utilised a face sampling hammer with holes usually 155mm in diameter.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All care was taken by Challenge Drilling to maximise the drill core sample recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill holes have been geologically logged to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation.</li> <li>Logging is qualitative in nature based on the observational skills and experience of the rig Geologist.</li> <li>All drilling was logged from start of hole to end of hole and all holes were logged.</li> <li>Logging was captured digitally and imported into Asra's relational SQL database.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample preparation was by Intertek laboratory in Perth and the samples were pulverised to less than 75um.</li> <li>The QAQC procedure included assaying of Oreas Standards, sand and basalt blanks and quartz washes between samples.</li> <li>Industry standard sampling methods employed, and size of samples is appropriate for material sampled. Samples were sawn half core with a consistent side of the core submitted for assay.</li> </ul>

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were submitted to Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</li> <li>Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>Au was analysed by Screen Fire assay fusion technique with ICP/OES finish for all core samples.</li> <li>Screen fire assays utilised a large sample mass of 1kg. The pulp sample is screened, and the entire coarse fraction is fire assayed to recover the gold. Duplicate assays were carried out on the more reproducible undersize fraction. The gold content was reported as a mass weighted mean along with the individual fractions' results.</li> <li>The techniques are considered quantitative in nature.</li> <li>QAQC sampling included insertion of Oreas standards, sand and basalt blanks and quartz washes between samples.</li> <li>The Analytical method is considered appropriate for samples with visible gold observed.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>independent verification of significant intersections was carried out by additional company personnel, reviewing the original laboratory files and the assay data base. Additional company personnel were present from the point of logging the core to cutting and submission of the samples.</li> <li>This drilling was in confirmation holes for verification purposes.</li> <li>Data was entered into library constrained excel spreadsheets and then uploaded into the MaxGeo SQL Asra database.</li> <li>There has been no adjustment to the assay data.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collars were surveyed in GDA 94_51 coordinates using both handheld GPS.</li> <li>Down hole surveys were taken at the end of the drilling using the Axis Gyro tool.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill spacing was about 40m to test the gaps in historical drilling.</li> <li>The drilling has confirmed the continuity of mineralisation consistent with the resource classifications.</li> </ul>



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones.</li> <li>The deposits are aligned with well-defined structural orientations and drilling is oriented to generally intersect at a high angle to the mineralisation and the holes have been angled at 60°.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were delivered to the laboratory prep facility in Kalgoorlie by Asra personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out</li> <li>No formal audits have taken place</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gladstone deposit is located on Mining Lease M40/26.</li> <li>An agreement between Asra Minerals and Ziggy Wolski has recently been signed whereby Asra can earn 70%.</li> <li>Historical Drilling Data Review was carried on valid Western Australian Mining Licenses 100% owned by Ziggy Wolski and the leases are in good standing.</li> <li>The Niagara Gold Project in the Kookynie Gold District of Western Australia comprises eight granted Mining Leases (M40/02, M40/08, M40/26, M40/56, M40/117, M40/192, M40/342, M40/344), two granted Exploration Licenses (E40/396 and E40/397), three pending Exploration Licenses (E40/413, E40/415, E40/416), and nine pending Prospecting Licenses (P40/1533, P40/1546, P40/1547, P40/1548, P40/1549, P40/1550, P40/1553, P40/1556, P40/1557). The combined area of the project is approximately 38, 400 ha.</li> <li>There is a 2% Royalty to a third party for minerals on these licenses.</li> <li>There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Niagara Gold Tenements have undergone multiple drill programs over a protracted period focusing on areas around the historic prospects of Cosmopolitan, Diamantina, Orion, Sapphire, Gladstone, Missing Link, Eclipse, OK, Justice, Challenge, Niagara, Latrobe, and W.E.G. This drilling has already resulted in modern (post 1980) mining campaigns at Diamantina, Orion, and Sapphire. Numerous significant intercepts occur outside of mined areas.</li> <li>1982 Australian Anglo-American drilling at Orion Sapphire.</li> <li>1981-1985 Mogul Mining</li> <li>1982-1987 BP Minerals, Minplex Resources and Spargos Exploration</li> <li>1984-1989 BP Minerals.</li> <li>1982-1990 BP Minerals and Hill Minerals and Hillman Gold mines explored the Sapphire workings with RAB and RC drilling.</li> <li>1990-2000 Money Mining drilled the Diamantina and Cosmopolitan mineralization CRC and DRC drillholes.</li> <li>1993-1994 Horizon Mining Niagara Project. RC and Diamond drilling for a resource definition at Orion and Sapphire.</li> <li>2000-2010 Diamond ventures Kookynie Resources and Barmingo drilled Diamantina and Cosmopolitan. Kookynie Resources drilled extensions at Sapphire and Orion.</li> <li>2010-2020 Nex Metals from 2009-2013, sold to A&amp;C Mining Investments in 2014. A&amp;C completed Aircore and RC drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kookynie Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles.</li> <li>At the Gladstone, Orion and Sapphire deposits, gold mineralisation is controlled by a quartz vein system which trends east-northeast across an iron rich dolerite/gabbro host rock (the Niagara Gabbro Complex). The system dips to the south at between 50° and 80°. The mineralised structure, which is generally 2 to 5 metres wide appears to be brittle with only minor shearing and alteration of the host gabbro.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All twin hole results for completed RC drilling have been reported.</li> <li>All results reported for historical intersections were reported by previous exploration companies. Drill holes RC333 onwards were drilled and reported by Horizon Mining NL in 1993/1994.</li> <li>The extent of drilling is shown with diagrams included in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.</li> <li>Intervals reported for all holes that are used in the Mineral Resource Estimate.</li> <li>High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans and cross-section figures are included in this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes within the Mineral Resource have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compilation of all historical exploration data at the project is underway and will be stored digitally.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programs of Work have been submitted to DEMIRS to request approval to drill test prospective areas and they have been approved.</li> <li>Exploration programs are currently being planned by Asra to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>