ASX Announcement

ASX: AAR 11 AUGUST 2025

HIGH-GRADE GOLD IDENTIFIED WITHIN PIT SHELL AT KAMPERMAN

Drilling delivers assays up to 100.7g/t Au within pit shell at Kamperman. Plus, significant supergene mineralisation intersected at Rogan Josh and Think Big.

HIGHLIGHTS

Feysville Project

- Assay results received from 15 geotechnical diamond drill (**DD**) holes (1,371 metres) completed during the March Quarter at the Kamperman, Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits, part of the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project, to support the recently completed Mandilla Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**). Best results include:
  - Kamperman:
    - **6.6 metres at 2.42g/t Au** from 22.7 metres, **4.7 metres at 30.6g/t Au** from 31.8 metres (including **1.3 metres at 95.7g/t Au**) and **2.1 metres at 32.8g/t Au** from 123 metres (including **0.6 metres at 100.7g/t Au** from 124.5 metres) in FYGT005; and
    - **11.5 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 27 metres and **3.3 metres at 2.64g/t Au** from 118 metres in FYGT004.
  - Rogan Josh:
    - **3.9 metres at 5.26g/t Au** from 21.7 metres, including **0.7 metres at 13.2g/t Au** from 23.5 metres in FYGT009.
  - Think Big:
    - **5.2 metres at 3.93g/t Au** from 31.6 metres (including **1 metre at 10.5g/t Au** from 31.6 metres) and **5.7 metres at 1.27g/t Au** from 79.8 metres in FYGT014.
- The geotechnical drilling program was designed to gather information about the rock properties proximal to the designed pit walls for the Kamperman, Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits. Though resource identification was not the primary purpose of the program, the intersections highlight the opportunity to further increase the Mineral Resources at these deposits.

Mandilla Project

- A 19-hole (2,971-metre) reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program has been completed at the Iris deposit with assays pending.
- A 24-hole (3,306-metre) RC drill program has also been completed at Hestia, to sterilise the tailings storage facility and the south waste rock landform locations and/or extend Hestia to the north-west and south-east. Assays have been received and being interpreted.
- At Theia, RC drilling commenced a 99-hole (10,000-metre) in-fill program to achieve a 12m x 12m drill spacing over an 80-metre x 120-metre area down to a maximum drill-hole depth of 150 metres within a portion of the Stage 1 pit as proposed in the recently completed PFS.

- A diamond drill rig is scheduled to arrive at Theia prior to the end of the current Quarter. This will undertake a geotechnical program to support the DFS as well as a 3,000 metre in-fill and extensional program targeting high-grade gold.

Spargoville Project

- A 90-hole (13,458-metre) program is currently underway with 48 holes for 7,819 metres completed at the Karramindie, 8500N, Trapdoor and Lindsays targets.

- Following completion of the Spargoville program, Astral will commence a 41-hole (5,000-metre) RC program on behalf of the joint venture (**JV**) with KOMIR to investigate targets identified from a high-resolution geophysical survey completed across the JV tenure.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The completion of the Feysville geotechnical diamond drill program was a necessary de-risking step to support pit optimisations and detailed mine designs for the Kamperman, Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits, the mining of which is a component of the recently reported Mandilla PFS.*

"For this drilling to have returned such high-grade gold intersections that, for the most part, are outside of the areas contemplated in the PFS, is a great outcome that presents as pure upside!

*"Intercepts such as **4.7 metres at 30.6g/t Au** and **2.1 metres at 32.8g/t Au** at Kamperman are impressive high-grade intersections in any context. Occurring as they did within the optimised pit shell but outside the extents of the known gold mineralisation is even more beneficial as we look to grow the already significant opportunity that is emerging at Kamperman. We have consistently struck zones of high-grade gold within this deposit and still believe we have upside in localised high-grade shoots on which we are working on understanding.*

"The DFS is progressing well with the particular focus for this quarter on tendering the Process and Non-process Infrastructure DFS workstreams, DWER works approval submissions and the Native Title Agreement over the Feysville tenement area.

"Our campaign to unlock the potential of our broader regional land-holding is also advancing, with assay results received from the preliminary 24-hole regional RC program at Feysville and regional drilling now underway at Spargoville – after which we will return to Feysville later this year.

"A second RC rig has also commenced the Theia Stage 1 in-fill program and a diamond drill rig is expected on-site before the end of the quarter. The diamond program will target high-grade structures within and extensional to the known gold mineralisation at Theia.

"Astral has a history of adding new Mineral Resources at a discovery cost of less than $20 per ounce, a benchmark we aim to maintain as we pursue both a greenfield and extensional exploration focus across our tenement packages."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results received from 15 geotechnical diamond drill (**DD**) holes for 1,371 metres completed during the March Quarter at the Kamperman, Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits, part of its 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located ~14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1) to support the recently completed Mandilla Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**).

Assay results for a 24-hole (3,342-metre) regional Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill program completed across the broader Feysville tenement package are also reported as part of this announcement.

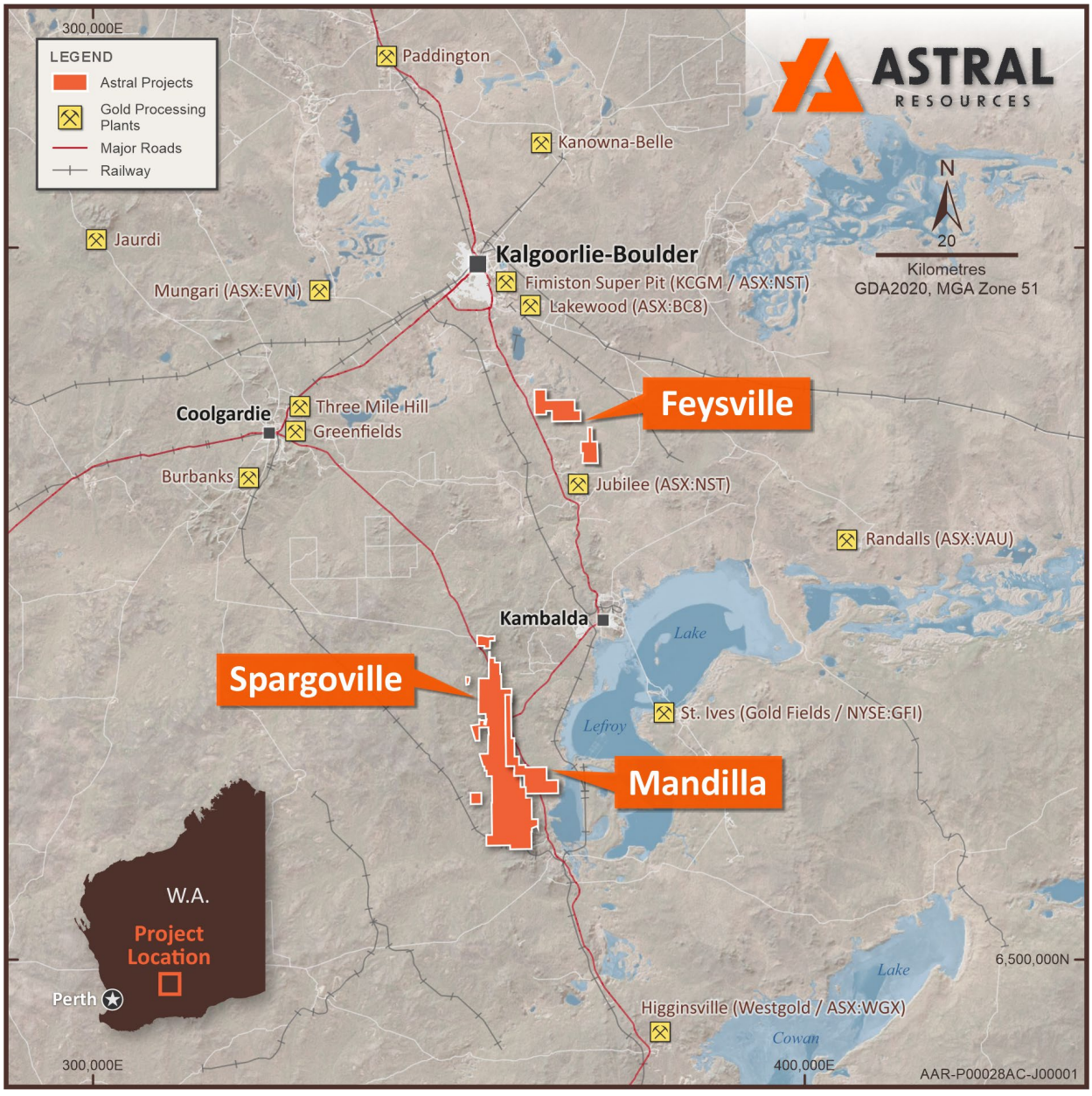

Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla, Spargoville and Feysville Gold Projects.

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**[1] of contained gold at the Kamperman, Think Big and Rogan Josh deposits. The recently completed PFS demonstrated that Feysville is a valuable source of satellite ore feed for a future operation based at Astral's flagship Mandilla Gold Project, contributing **3.7Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 132koz** towards the production target of **1.41Moz**[2].

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.

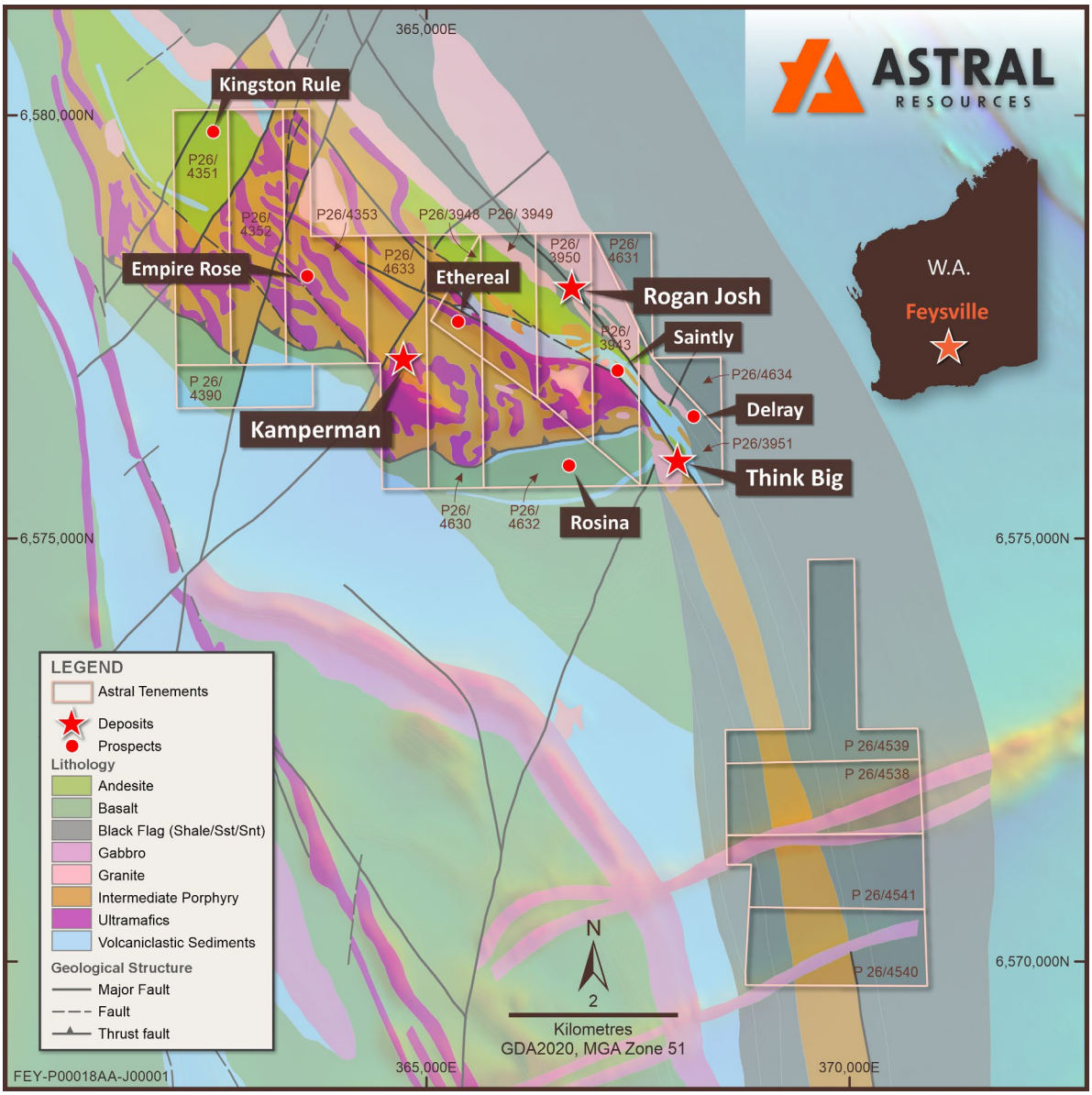

Figure 2 – Map of Feysville Gold Project on local area geology.

[1] 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 Astral ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).
[2] Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility – Maiden Ore Reserve (refer to Astral ASX Announcement dated 25 June 2025).

FEYSVILLE GEOTECHNICAL DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

During the March Quarter 2025, a 15-hole (1,371-metre) geotechnical DD program was undertaken at Feysville to support the recently completed Mandilla Gold Project PFS (which included satellite ore from Feysville).

The project consisted of six DD holes at Kamperman, four DD holes at Rogan Josh and five DD holes at Think Big. The aim of the program was to obtain geotechnical information from drill-core collected on the periphery of the known extents of gold mineralisation at the respective deposits to determine the optimum wall angles for the open pit designs.

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

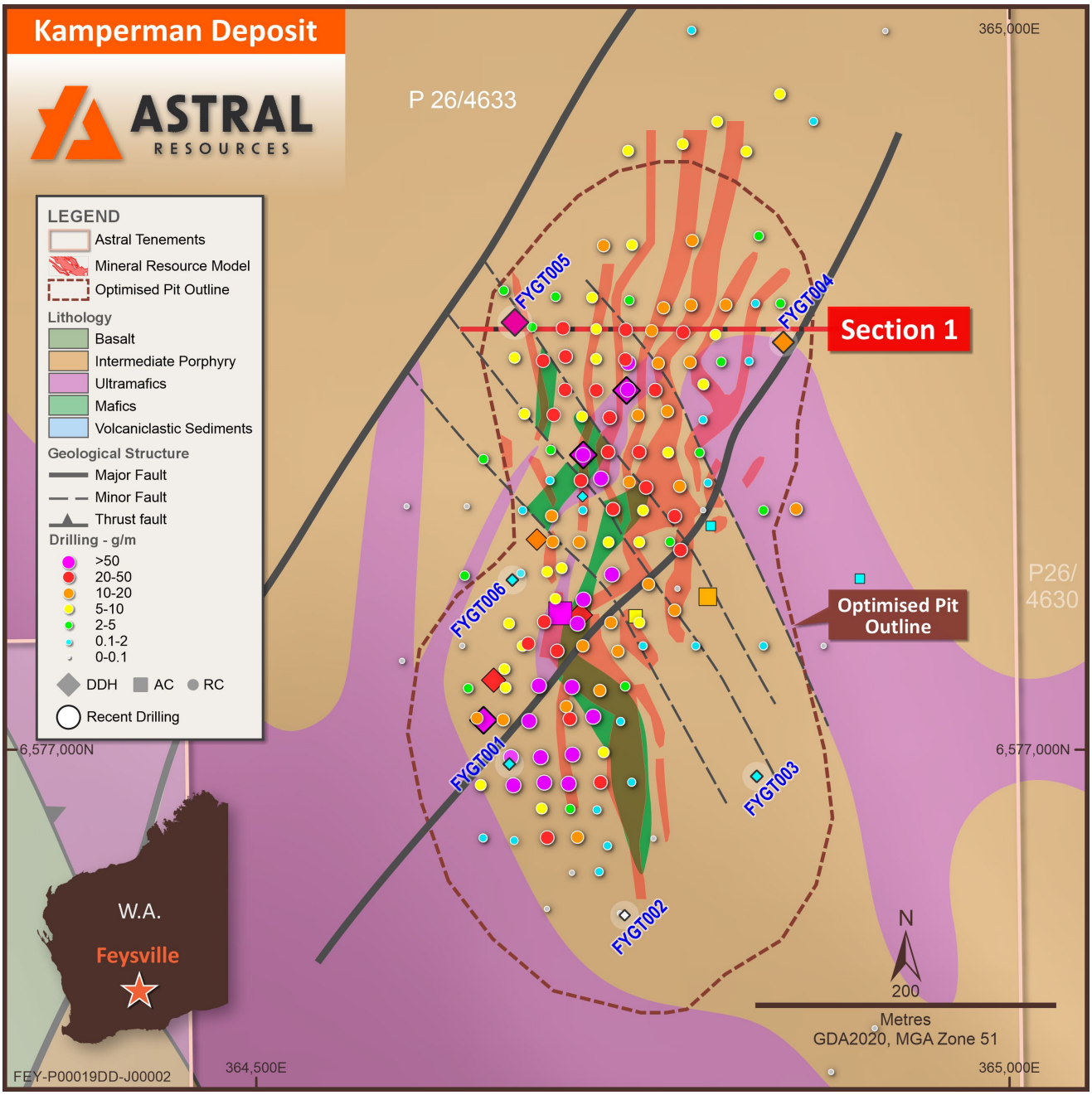

Figure 3 – Map of Kamperman illustrating the October 2024 MRE and drill collar locations of recently completed geotechnical diamond drilling on local area geology.

Figure 4 shows the drill collar locations for the Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits.

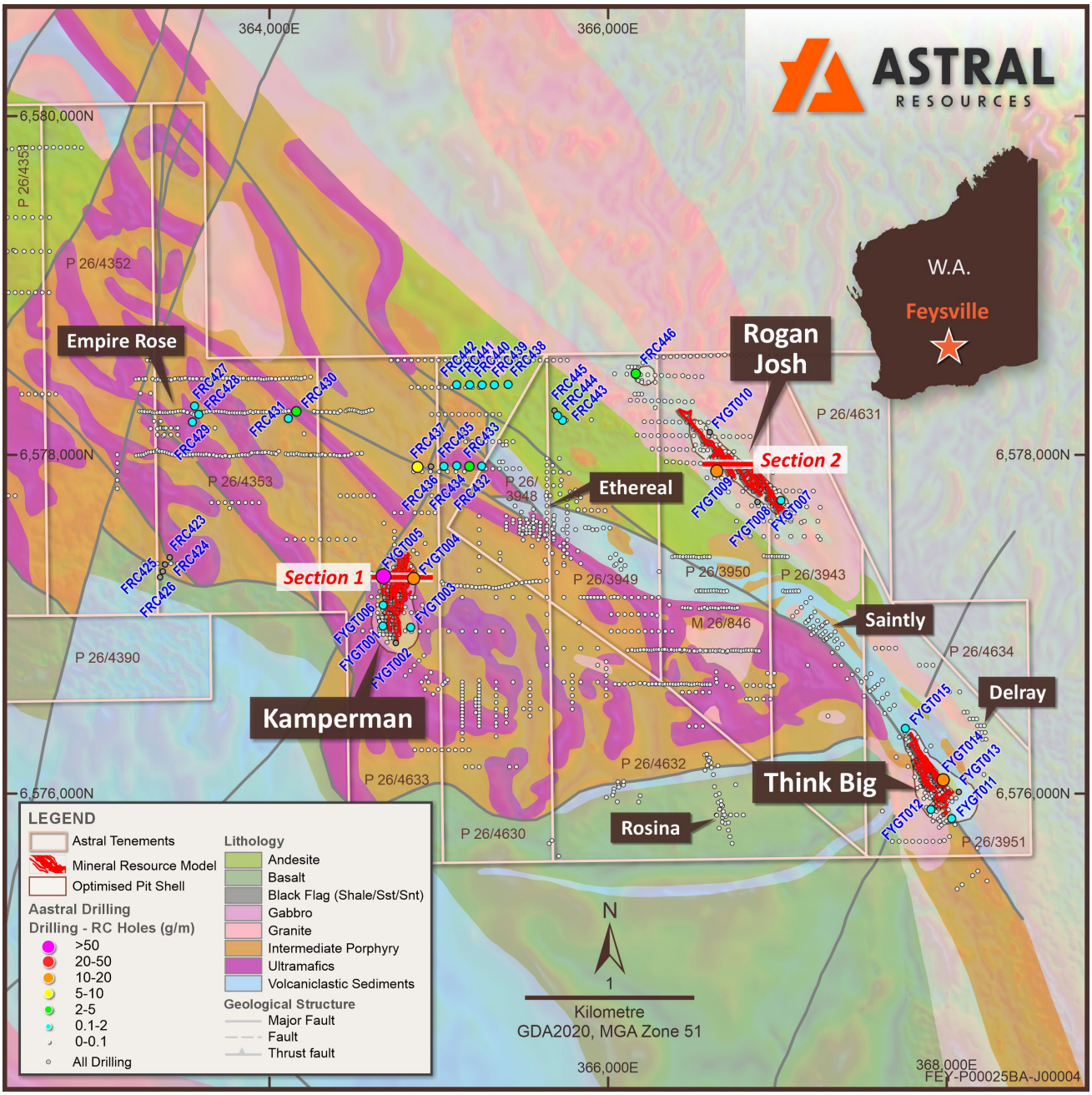

Figure 4 – Map of Feysville illustrating the drill collar locations of recently completed geotechnical diamond drilling and regional RC drilling on local area geology.

KAMPERMAN GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING

Six holes (714.5-metres) of geotechnical diamond drilling were completed at Kamperman.

DD holes FYGT004 and FYGT005 were drilled on the same section in the northern part of Kamperman as the recently completed RC holes FRC406 – FRC412.

Hole FYGT005, positioned at the western margin on this section, returned three significant gold intersections:

- **6.6 metres at 2.42g/t Au** from 22.7 metres;
- **4.7 metres at 30.6g/t Au** from 31.8 metres (which includes **1.3 metres at 95.7g/t Au**); and

- **2.1 metres at 32.8g/t Au** from 123 metres (which includes **0.6 metres at 100.7g/t Au** from 124.5 metres),

The high-grade intersection of **4.7 metres at 30.6g/t Au** from 31.8 metres presented as visible gold in quartz veins within a feldspar porphyry.

Being located at the western extent of drilling at Kamperman, the intercept presents the opportunity to build shallow high-grade ounces at Kamperman through additional vein lodes.

FYGT005 also returned a second high-grade intersection of **2.1 metres at 32.8g/t Au** from 123 metres. This intercept is coincident with a foliated, chloritic, and detextured sheared zone within feldspar porphyry with quartz veins, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The high-grade vein within this intercept (**0.33 metres at 157.2g/t Au**) was immediately adjacent to a 0.7 metre section of core (0.3 metres of this section of core was logged as quartz veins, pyrite and chalcopyrite) which was removed for geotechnical purposes and, hence, unavailable for assay.

Structural measurements of the chloritic and foliated shear zone indicate a north-west to south-east striking and south-west dipping orientation. This was also observed in FRCD396 (**10 metres at 13.5g/t Au** from 62.3 metres) and is further evidence of a potential high-grade component to mineralisation in this orientation.

A cross-section through Kamperman showing the line of existing drilling FRC406 to FRC412 with new drilling FYGT004 and FYGT005 is set out in Figure 5.

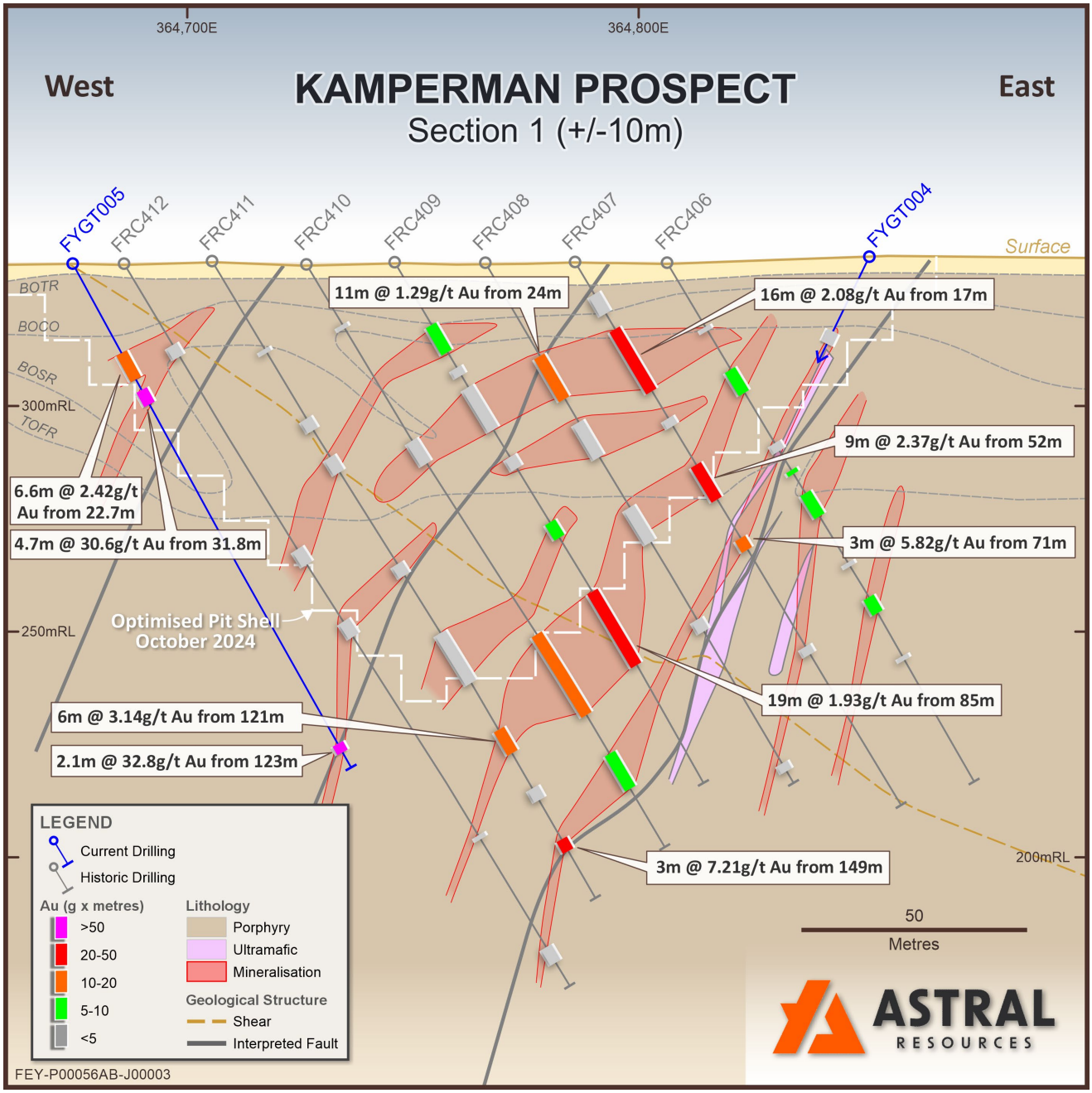

Figure 5 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating current mineralisation interpretation and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

As illustrated, the two upper intersections in FYGT005 – **6.6 metres at 2.42g/t Au** from 22.7 metres and **4.7 metres at 30.6g/t Au** from 31.8 metres – are situated within the October 2024 optimised pit shell (shown as a white trace) but outside of the extent of previously known mineralisation.

This underlies the potential for the identification of additional mineralisation at Kamperman.

Down-dip tests have already been planned and will be drilled as part of the next RC program at Feysville.

Hole FYGT004 returned a best result of **11.5 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 27 metres. This is interpreted to be part of a lower grade quartz lode. The hole also returned **3.3 metres at 2.64g/t Au** from 118 metres within a mineralised sulphidic ultramafic.

The remaining four holes (FYGT001 to FYGT003 and FYGT006), whilst successful as geotechnical holes, did not return any significant gold intersections.

ROGAN JOSH GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING

Four holes (281-metres) of geotechnical diamond drilling were completed at Rogan Josh.

FYGT009 returned **3.88m at 5.26g/t Au** from 21.7 metres. This result, which is aligned with the plane of the gently dipping supergene mineralisation that comprises the bulk of the Rogan Josh MRE, is located just outside of the optimised pit shell.

A cross-section through Rogan Josh is illustrated in Figure 6.

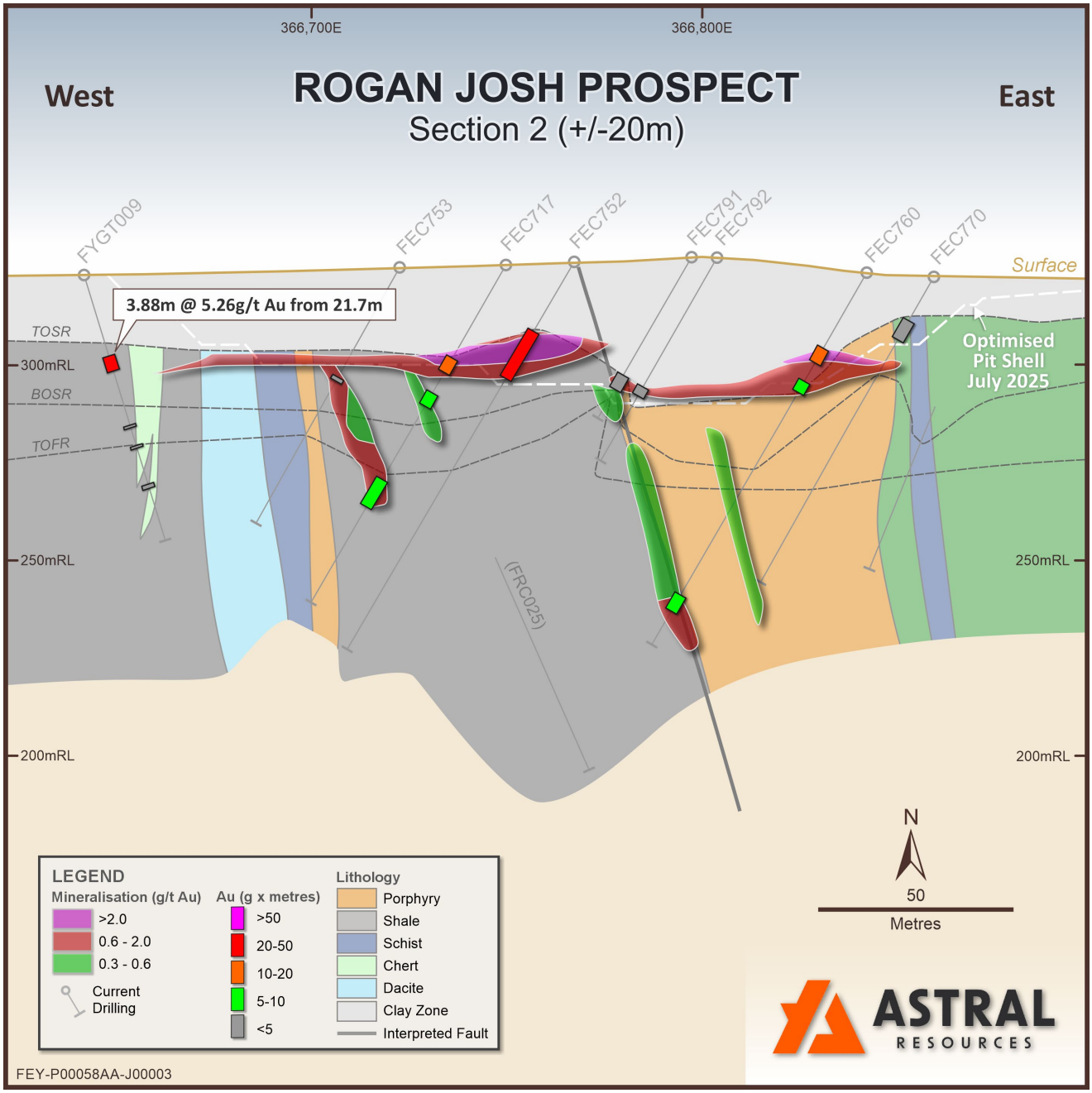

Figure 6 – Cross-section through Rogan Josh illustrating current mineralisation interpretation and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 4 for section location).

The cross section illustrates the potential for supergene gold mineralisation to extend further to the west.

Following up drilling will be undertaken in this area.

The remaining holes, whilst successful as geotechnical tests, did not return any significant gold intersections.

THINK BIG GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING

Five holes (375.2-metres) of geotechnical diamond drilling were completed at Think Big.

FYGT014 returned a best result of **5.18 metres at 3.93g/t Au** (including **1 metre at 10.5g/t Au**) from 31.6 metres through a thicker and higher-grade portion of the supergene blanket.

The hole also drilled down dip through two weakly mineralised lodes characterised at this location by quartz veining through brecciated sediments.

Minor mineralisation was returned in FYGT011 and FYGT012. No significant mineralisation was returned in the remaining holes.

FEYSVILLE REGIONAL RC DRILL RESULTS

A regional RC program consisting of 24 holes for 3,342 metres was completed in the June Quarter of 2025. This program was designed to test:

- Targets identified from a regional program of air-core (**AC**) drilling completed in the December Quarter of 2024;
- Tests on historical rotary air blast, AC and RC mineralised intersections which had not been followed up; and
- Regional fences targeting the north-east structure that is associated with the Kamperman Deposit.

One notable result occurred in FRC347 which returned an intersection of **10 metres at 0.79g/t Au** from 39 metres. This hole was on one of the regional fences and potentially demonstrates that the north-east structure, which is thought to have significant control on gold mineralisation at Kamperman, remains gold endowed 400 metres north of Kamperman.

However, the program generally returned disappointing assay results.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

A regional exploration program consisting of 90 holes for 13,458 metres is currently underway at Spargoville. This program to date has targeted prospects at Karramindie, 8500N, Trapdoor and Lindsays, with results pending. Drill testing of the Eagles Nest prospect will follow.

On completion of the Spargoville gold program, the RC rig will commence a 41-hole (5,000 metre) lithium exploration program on behalf of the KOMIR joint venture.

At Theia, a second RC rig has commenced a 99-hole (10,000-metre) in-fill program to achieve a 12m x 12m drill spacing over an 80-metre x 120-metre area down to a maximum drill-hole depth of 150 metres within a portion of the Stage 1 pit as proposed in the recently completed PFS.

This program is an important de-risking step designed to provide increased confidence in the Theia MRE, particularly Stage 1 which represents the bulk of the first year of processing in the PFS.

A DD rig is planned to commence a 3,000-metre program targeting high-grade structures within the Theia deposit and also test some conceptual targets identified from a combination of geophysics and structural mapping of the Theia DD core.

Following completion of the RC drilling at Mandilla and Spargoville, an RC rig will return to Feysville to complete a 17-hole (2,900-metre) program at Kamperman, including the opportunities identified earlier in this announcement, as well as a 34-hole (5,000-metre) regional program.

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE & ORE RESERVE ESTIMATES

Ore Reserve Estimates

The Group's consolidated JORC 2012 Ore Reserve Estimate as at the date of this report is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Group Ore Reserves

Project	Probable			Total Ore Reserve		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)
Mandilla[3]	34.3	0.9	1,000,000	34.3	0.9	1,000,000
Feysville[3]	2.3	1.2	88,000	2.3	1.2	88,000
Total	**36.6**	**0.9**	**1,082,000**	**36.6**	**0.9**	**1,082,000**

Ore Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources.

Ore Reserves are estimated using a gold price of AUD $3,000 per ounce.

The preceding statement of Ore Reserves 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 Ore Reserves for Mandilla are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au lower cut-off and Feysville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au lower cut-off.

Group Mineral Resource Estimates

The Group's consolidated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate as at the date of this report is detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Group Mineral Resources

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)
Mandilla[4]	31	1.1	1,034,000	11	1.1	392,000	42	1.1	1,426,000
Feysville[5]	4	1.3	144,000	1	1.1	53,000	5	1.2	196,000
Spargoville[6]	2	1.3	81,000	1	1.6	58,000	3	1.4	139,000
Total	**36**	**1.1**	**1,259,000**	**14**	**1.2**	**502,000**	**50**	**1.1**	**1,761,000**

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, Feysville and Spargoville 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 $3,500 per ounce for Mandilla and Spargoville and AUD$2,500 per ounce for Feysville.

[3] - Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility Study – Maiden Ore Reserve (refer to Astral ASX Announcement dated 25 June 2025)

[4] - Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 31Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 1,034koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 11Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 392koz Inferred mineral Resources (refer to Astral ASX announcement dated 3 April 2025)

[5] - 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 Astral ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).

[6] - Spargoville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 81koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 1Mt at 1.6g/t Au for 58koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to Astral ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025).

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

Competent Person's Statements

Mandilla

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results for the Mandilla Gold Project 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 report of the material based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Ore Reserves for the Mandilla Gold Project were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 June 2025 titled "Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility Study – Maiden Ore Reserve". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 25 June 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Mandilla Gold Project reported in this announcement were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 3 April 2025 titled "Group Mineral Resource Increases to 1.62 million ounces with Indicated Resources at the Mandilla Gold Project Exceeding One Million Ounces". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 3 April 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical test work for the Mandilla Gold Project reported in this announcement were announced in the Company's ASX announcements dated 28 January 2021, 6 June 2022, 17 September 2024 and 5 March 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements dated 28 January 2021, 6 June 2022, 17 September 2024 and 5 March 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

Feysville

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results for the Feysville Gold Project 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 report of the material based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Ore Reserves for the Feysville Gold Project were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 June 2025 titled "Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility Study – Maiden Ore Reserve". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 25 June 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project reported in this announcement were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024 titled "Astral's Group Gold Mineral Resource Increases to 1.46Moz with Updated Feysville MRE". The Company

confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical test work for the Feysville Gold Project reported in this announcement were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 22 May 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 22 May 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

Spargoville

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Spargoville Project were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025 titled "Astral's Group Gold Mineral Resource Increases to 1.76Moz with the inclusion of Spargoville Gold Project". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

Previously Reported Results

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX Announcements (Original Announcements), which have been previously announced on the Company's ASX Announcements Platform and the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Pre-Feasibility Study

The information in this announcement that relates to the production target for the Mandilla Gold Project was reported by Astral in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility Study – Maiden Ore Reserve" released to the ASX on 25 June 2025. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Astral confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target, and the related forecast financial information derived from the production target in that market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Astral confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Feysville Gold Project

Table 3 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
FYGT001	DD	110.1	6,576,989	364,670	333.5	-60	196
FYGT002	DD	90.5	6,576,888	364,745	334.0	-60	143
FYGT003	DD	90.6	6,576,979	364,833	333.0	-70	90
FYGT004	DD	124.9	6,577,268	364,853	331.8	-60	239
FYGT005	DD	129.6	6,577,278	364,675	331.6	-62	100
FYGT006	DD	168.9	6,577,112	364,671	332.7	-65	144
FYGT007	DD	75.3	6,577,729	367,021	322.0	-55	140
FYGT008	DD	64.9	6,577,720	366,884	322.0	-55	275
FYGT009	DD	71.2	6,577,902	366,643	322.7	-72	63
FYGT010	DD	69.6	6,578,132	366,602	324.9	-65	170
FYGT011	DD	75.0	6,575,849	368,027	322.0	-65	30
FYGT012	DD	80.1	6,575,902	367,908	322.0	-50	355
FYGT013	DD	69.6	6,576,008	368,071	322.0	-65	300
FYGT014	DD	85.5	6,576,078	367,981	322.0	-62	230
FYGT015	DD	65.0	6,576,382	367,757	323.0	-60	170
FRC423	RC	110	6,577,393	363,410	339.9	-50	90
FRC424	RC	104	6,577,351	363,382	339.8	-50	90
FRC425	RC	104	6,577,311	363,369	339.1	-50	90
FRC426	RC	110	6,577,277	363,353	338.8	-50	90
FRC427	RC	104	6,578,287	363,557	330.5	-50	270
FRC428	RC	104	6,578,238	363,581	330.7	-50	270
FRC429	RC	104	6,578,193	363,544	331.1	-50	90
FRC430	RC	206	6,578,256	364,157	328.2	-50	90
FRC431	RC	212	6,578,214	364,110	328.6	-50	90
FRC432	RC	164	6,577,932	365,252	327.4	-60	90
FRC433	RC	170	6,577,931	365,180	328.0	-60	90
FRC434	RC	164	6,577,935	365,105	328.7	-60	90
FRC435	RC	164	6,577,931	365,029	329.2	-60	90
FRC436	RC	158	6,577,930	364,953	329.6	-60	90
FRC437	RC	170	6,577,927	364,873	330.1	-60	90
FRC438	RC	152	6,578,413	365,406	330.5	-60	90
FRC439	RC	158	6,578,413	365,331	330.2	-60	90
FRC440	RC	158	6,578,413	365,256	330.0	-60	90
FRC441	RC	150	6,578,413	365,181	330.0	-60	90
FRC442	RC	174	6,578,413	365,106	330.0	-60	90
FRC443	RC	90	6,578,204	365,728	325.1	-60	90
FRC444	RC	102	6,578,233	365,700	325.4	-60	90

FRC445	RC	90	6,578,261	365,680	325.5	-60	90
FRC446	RC	120	6,578,477	366,160	322.4	-50	90

Table 4 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FYGT001	Kamperman	32.0	34.1	2.1	0.46
FYGT002	Kamperman	NSI			
FYGT003	Kamperman	50.3	50.9	0.6	0.45
FYGT004	Kamperman	18.0	21.3	3.3	0.75
		27.0	**38.5**	**11.5**	**0.96**
		44.0	47.8	3.8	0.44
		109.8	112.0	2.2	0.76
		116.0	116.5	0.5	1.78
		118.0	121.4	3.3	2.64
FYGT005	Kamperman	**22.7**	**29.3**	**6.6**	**2.42**
		31.8	**36.5**	**4.7**	**30.6**
		Includes 1.3m at 95.7g/t from 34 metres			
		123.0	**125.1**	**2.1**	**32.8**
		Includes 0.6m at 100.7g/t from 124.5 metres			
FYGT006	Kamperman	25.4	26.5	1.1	0.32
		121.0	122.0	1.0	0.37
FYGT007	Rogan Josh	13.0	14.0	1.0	0.38
FYGT008	Rogan Josh	NSI			
FYGT009	Rogan Josh	**21.7**	**25.6**	**3.9**	**5.26**
		Includes 0.7m at 13.2g/t from 23.5 metres			
		40.0	41.0	1.0	2.05
		46.0	46.5	0.5	1.94
		56.0	57.2	1.2	0.31
FYGT010	Rogan Josh	NSI			
FYGT011	Think Big	50.8	51.4	0.6	2.41
FYGT012	Think Big	37.7	39.5	1.8	0.47
		44.5	45.7	1.2	0.34
		75.8	80.1	4.3	0.50
FYGT013	Think Big	NSI			
FYGT014	Think Big	**31.6**	**36.7**	**5.2**	**3.93**
		Includes 1.0m at 10.5g/t from 31.6 metres			
		45.0	47.7	2.7	0.82
		59.1	72.7	13.6	0.49
		79.8	85.5	5.7	1.27
FYGT015	Think Big	42.3	44.3	2.0	0.29
FRC423	Juene	NSI			
FRC424	Juene	NSI			

FRC425	Juene	NSI			
FRC426	Juene	NSI			
FRC427	Empire Rose	14.0	21.0	7.0	0.30
FRC428	Empire Rose	34.0	37.0	3.0	0.24
		87.0	88.0	1.0	0.13
FRC429	Empire Rose	13.0	14.0	1.0	1.05
		102.0	103.0	1.0	0.11
FRC430	Empire Rose	26.0	27.0	1.0	1.18
		31.0	33.0	2.0	1.71
		37.0	41.0	4.0	0.35
		71.0	75.0	4.0	0.12
		175.0	179.0	4.0	0.13
FRC431	Empire Rose	143.0	145.0	2.0	0.18
		151.0	152.0	1.0	0.53
		159.0	167.0	8.0	0.18
		191.0	198.0	7.0	0.23
FRC432	Regional	28.0	29.0	1.0	0.39
		43.0	44.0	1.0	0.32
FRC433	Regional	19.0	27.0	8.0	0.42
		40	43	3.0	0.72
		116	119	3.0	0.55
		132	136	4.0	0.18
		140	145	5.0	0.63
FRC434	Regional	52	53	1.0	0.37
		80	84	4.0	0.18
		93	97	4.0	0.12
FRC435	Regional	27	29	2.0	0.27
		152	153	1.0	0.16
FRC436	Regional	NSI			
FRC437	Regional	39	49	10.0	0.79
FRC438	Regional	26	30	4.0	0.33
		53	56	3.0	0.17

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, RC and DD drilling. DD holes were drilled and sampled. The DD core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metre constrained by geological or alteration boundaries. . The FYGT holes were also geotechnically logged and whole core samples selectively collected. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ or NQ2 core samples submitted for assay analysis. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists. The core was cut on site with AAR's CoreWise saw. 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. AC samples are collected as 3 to 4m composite samples from individual 1m sample piles. The last metre for each hole was collected as a 1m sample and generally sent for multi element. Sample weights were between 2 and 3 kg. All AC 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. 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*	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. All AC holes were drilled to blade refusal.

	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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). AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected. 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. AC samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, alteration veining and mineralisation where possible
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.*	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. AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected in pre-numbered calico bags. 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.

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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. For regional AC drilling, samples are assayed by industry standard fire assay technique for gold; four-acid digest and aqua regia for multi-element analysis. 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*	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.

	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	AC samples were composited to a maximum of 4m. The EOH sample was collected as a 1m sample as well as areas of geological interest
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 mineralisation, 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
• hole length.</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	• *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.