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9 November 2022

Rock chip assays of 16.05% Cu drive Austral's 2023 drill targets

Key highlights:

- Drilling of prioritised phase 1 Anthill 2.0 copper oxide exploration targets within the existing ML are currently in progress.
- Drilling of phase 1 McLeod Hill and Lady Annie copper oxide exploration targets scheduled to be completed in 2022, both targets on existing ML's.
- Copper Oxide Targets in 2023 include the Drifter trend where recent surface rock chip samples assayed at 16.05% Cu, highly prospective known targets adjacent to the Anthill open pit mine and targets within the Glencore JV.
- Copper Sulphide targets in 2023 include Lady Colleen where Austral continues to define a highgrade zone, Enterprise where Austral reported a Maiden Mineral Resource, Flying Horse, Lady Annie, Investigator and Neptune.
- Flying Horse and Lady Annie have existing Mineral Resource estimates. In 2023 Austral will explore for additional high-grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation, including lower-tonnage higher-grade zones within the sulphide mineralisation.
- Austral continues leveraging off the material existing legacy datasets to accelerate the exploration to discovery pipeline.
- \$10m budgeted for exploration over 2023 and JV discussion continue with multiple parties.

Copper producer Austral Resources Australia Limited (ASX:ARI) ("Austral" or the "Company") is pleased to announce its planned development and exploration program for the remainder of calendar 2022 (CY22) and the 1st half of calendar 2023 (HICY23).

Austral's Exploration Strategy Progressed

As previously reported, Austral has committed to an annual exploration and development budget of \$10M¹.



¹ Appendix 1, ASX release 26 April 2022

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Austral's current total JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 60Mt @ 0.7%Cu, hosts 420,000t of contained copper². Within this headline number, mineralisation by type is approximately 50% sulphide, 25% transitional and 25% oxide. Austral is constantly reviewing this resource inventory, with the dual aims of expanding and commercialising it.

The Company's key exploration activities continue to be:

Extend mine life beyond the current four years at Anthill by discovering additional copper oxide ore;

• The focus in 2022 and 2023 are targets on existing mining leases and/or within 50km of the Mt Kelly SX-EW plant

Increase the current JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 420kt of contained copper Monetise Austral's current JORC compliant sulphide Mineral Resources of 210kt of contained copper

Explore for primary copper and base metal sulphide mineralisation within the Company's vast 2,100km² of exploration tenure.

CY22 copper oxide exploration has systematically progressed

Lady Annie ML



Figure 1: Plan view of Lady Annie ML with details of geophysical targets and indicative drill collars

² Appendix 1, ASX release 01 November 2021

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Lady Annie has an existing JORC Compliant resource of 12.2Mt @ 0.76% Cu at a 0.3% Cu cut-off². Phase 1 exploration drilling is targeting geophysical targets (Figure 1). Exploration program details:

Lady Treska - geophysical VTEM anomaly occurs with a coincidental gravity anomaly offset 100m to the west. This feature is comparable with the adjacent Lady Annie VTEM anomaly

Big Nose - the largest geophysical gravity anomaly on ML displays a coincidental spatial distribution of high amplitude gravity with anomalous Cu in soils >500ppm Planned drilling in 2022 of prioritised 13 holes for 1,450m. All CHC & CCA in place. Access and drill pads are being developed.

Anthill ML



Figure 2: Anthill Drill locations for 2022

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Anthill is the current Austral Resources flagship with a JORC 2012 compliant resource of 13.8Mt @ 0.7% Cu². During 2022 the area surrounding Anthill mine was reviewed using historical and newly acquired additional data. A significant amount of historical exploration work has been completed including surface sampling, drilling and mapping. This legacy work was integrated with additional information including;

- Following up on targets identified by previous explorers.
- Process freely available land satellite data and use the images to better delineate geological litho types, exposed mineralogy, and signify geological domain boundaries.
- Assess previous drill hole/ exploration data in relation to new-found targets to determine whether additional ground truthing can be beneficial in proving additional resource.
- Geologic knowledge gleaned from exposures in the current mining operation has been integrated into the exploration design.
- Intended 34 holes for 3,630m. All CHC & CCA approvals in place. Pads and access completed (Figure 2).
- Planned holes have been reviewed and prioritised. The highest priority 19 holes total 2,200m. Further drilling of lower priority holes will be dependent upon results from the phase 1 drilling.

McLeod Hill ML

The McLeod Hill prospect hosts a 2012 JORC-compliant inferred resource of 1.42Mt @ 0.49% Cu². The inferred resource is strongly correlated with an outcropping zone of strongly developed hematite alteration running parallel to and adjacent to the McNamara Fault, a reactivated D1 structure. Details of the 2022 exploration program include:

- Surface sampling of around 500 rock chips over the southern area of McLeod's Hill ML has been completed.
- Planned drilling of 10 holes for 800m. All CHC & CCA in place. Pads and access completed.

CY23 copper oxide targets

The key area of focus in Austral's CY23 copper oxide exploration program is located within the Company's Western Tenement Area (WTA). A key positive for the viability of any additional resource found in this area will be its economic haulage distance to the Lady Annie SX-EW plant.

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Figure 3: Drifter Prospect area, location of recent rock chip samples and historical holes cited.



Figure 4: Busy Bee copper oxide mineralisation (16.05% Cu) looking south and Malachite infill in quartz fault breccia

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There are a number of strong copper oxide exploration targets across the WTA that are scheduled for exploration in CY23. Priority exploration targets within the WTA include:

Drifter Prospect Area

The Drifter prospect is located 15km NNE of Lady Annie (Figures 3 & 5)¹. It hosts multiple historic prospects including:

Drifter

Recent rock chip sampling includes assay results at 4.83% Cu (Appendix 2 & Figure 3). Historical drilling results (Appendix 3) include;

- o 22m @ 1.23% Cu from 28m, including 5m @ 2.93% Cu from 39m (DRFB0025)
- o 25m @ 0.93% Cu from 29m, including 2m @ 2.51% Cu from 39m (DRFC0011)
- o 8m @ 2.36% Cu from 37m, including 2m @ 5.67% Cu (DRFC0008)

Kechenaj

Historical drilling results (Appendix 3) include;

- o 4m @ 1.34% Cu from 1m (DRFC0003)
- o 4m @ 1.14% Cu from 4m (DRFB0030)
- Busy Bee

Recent rock chip sampling includes assay results at 16.05% Cu (Figure 4). Limited prior drilling did not return any significant assays.

Lady Agnes

The Lady Agnes prospect is located 15km due north of the Lady Annie copper mine (Figure 5). The target in this prospect has significantly lower exploration maturity than the Drifter-Kechenaj area, but hosts many of the features necessary for copper mineralization and is considered reasonably prospective. The Lady Agnes prospect is located within the Gunpowder Formation and hosts a 1,800m long, +100ppm Cu soil anomaly confined between two NNE- to NE-trending structures. Limited drilling has been completed at Lady Agnes South with the bulk of the copper soil anomaly remains untested by drilling.

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Figure 5: Austral Project and Prospect locations Western Tenement Area

New Hope

The New Hope prospect is located 10km north of Lady Annie and hosts a 650m by 200m, +100ppm copper soil anomaly within the upper Gunpowder Formation (Figure 5). The prospect has not been drilled. New Hope is a conceptual target that displays many important ore-forming characteristics, but it has only a subtle supporting copper anomaly. There are favourable structural, stratigraphic and geophysical features present at New Hope.

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Galah Syncline

The Galah Syncline prospect area is located 7km southwest of Lady Annie and comprises a number of strongly folded anticlines and syncline within an area of structural complexity (Figure 5). The area is considered an analogy to the Lady Loretta Syncline and Lady Loretta sediment-hosted Zn-Pb-Ag deposit.

Anthill region

The most prospective known targets within EPM16244 include Python, Taipan, MaxEnt23, Lindsay's Lament and Mercurius (Figure 5). There are favourable structural, stratigraphic and geophysical features present across EPM16244. The extent, complexity and depth of cover across EPM16244 is considered to have hindered effective exploration for both copper oxide and copper sulphide.

Glencore JV

An assessment of the copper oxide prospectivity of the Glencore JV tenure (EPM25435 Russell Fault) was completed utilising first-order exploration targeting vectors developed from existing CST and consultant's work³. Results enabled a confident first-pass assessment of the JV tenure, identifying several exploration targets for further evaluation. This assessment provides a sound basis into which to integrate the further exploration data provided by Glencore as part of the JV. Over 2023 the exploration program across the Russell Fault EPM 26435 as part of the JV will include:

- Source all relevant Russell Fault exploration data.
- Determine extent, vintage and quality of data relevant to copper oxides.
- Identify regional and local structures with the emphasis on structural elements known to be highly prospective.
- Conduct field visits to prioritised prospective areas including mapping and geochemical sampling if warranted.
 - Review and integrate copper oxide targets at Russell Fault EPM 26435 into a prioritised sequence, ranked against current Austral exploration targets, for further testing and evaluation.

CY23 copper sulphide targets

Lady Colleen

The 2022 exploration programs at Lady Colleen has confirmed the presence of a continuous highgrade core at Lady Colleen⁴. Critically, the high-grade core remains open along strike and down

³ Appendix 1, ASX release 26 September 2022

⁴ Appendix 1, ASX release 13 October 2022

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plunge. In 2023 Austral will focus on understanding the controls on high-grade mineralisation to target the next phase of drilling exploring the potential continuation along strike and down plunge.

Flying Horse

Flying Horse has an existing JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 14.51Mt @ 0.77% Cu at a 0.3% cut-off, including a total sulphide Mineral Resource of 10.71Mt @ 0.85% Cu⁵. In 2023 Austral will undertake an exploration program similar to that successfully completed in 2022 at Lady Colleen, exploring for additional high-grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation with a focus on identifying lower-tonnage higher-grade zones within the sulphide mineralisation.

Lady Annie

Lady Annie has an existing JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 12.17Mt @ 0.76% Cu at a 0.3% cut-off, including a total sulphide Mineral Resource of 4.88Mt @ 0.86% Cu⁵. In 2023 Austral will undertake an exploration program similar to that successfully completed in 2022 at Lady Colleen, exploring for additional high-grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation with a focus on identifying lower-tonnage higher-grade zones within the sulphide mineralisation.

Investigator

This prospect shows strong geologic and structural similarities to the Mammoth–Esperanza camp, located 12km along strike to the north (Figure 5). There are numerous Cu anomalies with sparse drilling. Each anomaly ranges between 800m and 1.2km in strike¹. Prior drilling results (Appendix 3) include:

4m@ 1.36% Cu from 150m (INVC0003, includes 1m@ 4.16% Cu from 150m).

Enterprise

In 2022, Austral announced a completed maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Enterprise Deposit located within Austal's Eastern Tenement Area (Figure 6)⁶. The Mineral Resource at a 0.7% Copper cut-off and to a depth of 85m below surface is:

• 0.58 Mt @ 1.3% Cu (Inferred Sulphide Mineral Resource).

Mineralisation is tested to over 200m in depth, remains open at depth and the high-grade core appears to lengthen at depth. The Enterprise Mineral Resource has potential to improve with further exploration and is adjacent to other current copper operations.

⁵ Appendix 1, ASX release 02 August 2022

⁶ Appendix 1, ASX release 09 August 2022

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Figure 6: Austral Project locations Eastern Tenements

Neptune

The Neptune prospect is located within the Mary Kathleen belt within Austal's Eastern Tenement Area (Figure 6)². Neptune is approximately 55km west of Mt Isa and 60km north of Carnaby's recent Nil Desperardum Cu-Au discovery. Discoveries by Hammer Metals in 2021 at Trafalgar (30km to south) highlight the prospectivity of the Mary Kathleen belt and elevates the importance of the Neptune target.

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Prior drilling intercepted several meaningful copper mineralized zones in two locations within the Neptune soil anomaly north of the fault (Figure 7 & Appendix 3):

- 8m @ 0.82% Cu from 20m (CCRC001)
- 20m @ 0.41% Cu from 32m (CCRC001
- 16m @ 0.42% Cu from 32m (CCRC008).



Figure 7: Neptune prospect, location of RC drillholes and results from soil gochemistry

Austral's Managing Director and CEO, Dan Jauncey said:

"We are thrilled we are now on track with our Anthill copper production with Mt Kelly processing facility hitting 1,000 tonne per month during this quarter. This enables our team to focus on the longer-term future of Austral, and extending our revenue potential through exploration. Our team continue to set about defining additional copper oxide and sulphide resources that both extend and increase feed to the Mt Kelly plant and extend Austral's mine life. This discovery process has seen a range of exploration activities progress over 2022. This work will hopefully deliver some further outstanding exploration results over coming months that build on the strong assay metrics recently announced from our Lady Colleen deposit.

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Looking to calendar 2023, the next stages of our ongoing exploration program are already taking shape. A key area of focus in next year's copper oxide exploration program will be identified targets within 50km of our Mt Kelly SE-EW plant at Mt Kelly.

We are very proud of our development journey, for such a small team to have achieved so many milestones is very pleasing. As the Company's Mt Kelly copper cathode production facility continues to build scale, it will provide a revenue base that helps us fund our ongoing exploration efforts. While this ramp up phase is occurring, we continue to explore ways to realise the prospectivity inherent across our tenure. We look forward to updating the market on results flowing from these initiatives over the months ahead."

This announcement is authorised for market release by Managing Director and CEO, Dan Jauncey.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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About Austral Resources

Austral Resources Australia Limited (ASX:ARI) is a copper cathode producer operating in the Mt Isa region, Queensland, Australia. Its Mt Kelly copper oxide heap leach and solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) plant has a nameplate capacity of 30,000tpa of copper cathode. Austral has developed its Anthill oxide copper mine which has an Ore Reserve of 5.06Mt at 0.94% Cu. The Company expects to produce 40,000t of copper cathode over a four-year period from mid-2022.

Austral also owns a significant copper inventory with a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 60Mt@ 0.7% Cu (420,000t of contained copper) and 2,100km² of highly prospective exploration tenure in the heart of the Mt Isa district, a world class copper and base metals province. The Company is implementing an intensive exploration and development program designed to extend the life of mine, increase its resource base and then review options to commercialise its copper resources.

To learn more, please visit: <u>www.australres.com/</u>

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Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Assets, Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on and fairly reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Andrew Beaton and Mr Ben Coutts, Competent Persons who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Beaton is the Site General Manager at Austral and Mr Coutts is Exploration Manager of the Company. Mr Coutts and Mr Beaton are geologists and have 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 and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code). Mr Coutts and Mr Beaton consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate Statements

Detailed information that relates to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates is provided in Austral Resources Prospectus, Section 7, Independent Technical Assessment Report. This document is available on Austral's website: www.australres.com and on the ASX released as "Prospectus" on 1 November 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as cross referenced in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not changed.

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Appendix 1. Key Austral ASX announcements

DATE	TITLE
1 Nov 2021	Austral Prospectus
3 Nov 2021	Austral lists on ASX
9 Nov 2021	Anthill and Mt Kelly development underway
17 Nov 2021	Anthill blasting commences
7 Dec 2021	Thiess signing
14 Dec 2021	Updated Company presentation
11 Jan 2022	Mining commences at Anthill
30 Jan 2022	December Quarter Report
3 Feb 2022	Offtake and Prepayment Agreement secured with Glencore
31 Mar 2022	Austral's Anthill Mine Ore Shipments Commence
26 Apr 2022	Exploration update
28 Apr 2022	March Quarter Report
4 May 2022	RIU Conference presentation
6 Jun 2022	Austral exploration update
8 Jun 2022	Glencore (MIM) JV
8 Jun 2022	Resources Rising Stars Presentation
27 Jul 2022	June Quarter Report
28 Jul 2022	Lady Colleen Drilling Update
2 Aug 2022	Drilling at Flying Horse
9 Aug 2022	Maiden Mineral Resource at Enterprise
11 Aug 2022	Successful Placement
26 Aug 2022	Operational and Strategic Update
29 Aug 2022	Half-year Report
5 Sep 2022	New Drilling at Lady Colleen
16 Sep 2022	Austral Board Approves Scoping Study for Lady Colleen
26 Sep 2022	Austral and Glencore Finalise Agreements for \$8.3M Spend
27 Sep 2022	Lady Colleen Assays Confirm 5m @ 5.74% Cu
13 Oct 2022	Step-out Drilling Delivers 6m @ 2.95% Cu at Lady Colleen
28 Oct 2022	Lady Colleen grade increases by 200%
31 Oct 2022	Austral September 2022 Quarterly Report

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Appendix 2. Surface Geochemical results reported in this release

1	Sample	Sample	COORD					Date			ME-ICP49	ME-ICP49	ME-ICP49	ME-ICP49	ME-ICP49	Cu-OG46
	Туре	Method	SYS	Easting	Northing	RL	Description	Sampled	Prospect	EPM	Ca %	Cu %	Fe %	Mg %	S %	Cu_OG %
1			MGA94				dolomitic siltstone, weakly laminated,									
	ROCK	INSITU	_54	298523	7827289	312	malachite/chrysocolla on fractures	23-Oct-22	Kechenaj	EPM17088	4.94	3650	0.6	0.04	<0.01	
			MGA94				fault breccia, qtz vn fragments									
	ROCK	INSITU	_54	298432	7826474	302	malachite cement	23-Oct-22	Busy Bee	EPM17088	0.02	>50000	0.39	0.01	0.03	16.05
(MGA94				fine-medium grain sandstone, malachite									
Ч	ROCK	INSITU	_54	298635	7828031	320	stained	23-Oct-22	Drifter	EPM17088	1.05	48300	13.25	0.03	0.01	

Appendix 3. Historical drill hole summary table

	HoleID	Туре	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	Company	Lease_ID
	DRFB0025	RAB	75	298341	7828176	318	-60	270	Drifter	CST	EPM17088
	DRFB0030	RAB	30	298392	7827335	309	-60	270	Kechenaj	CST	EPM17088
	DRFC0003	RC	150	298517	7827461	320	-60	90	Kechenaj	CST	EPM17088
-	DRFC0008	RC	108	298292	7828191	320	-60	90	Drifter	CST	EPM17088
-	DRFC0011	RC	96	298339	7828173	316	-60	270	Drifter	CST	EPM17088
-	INVC0003	RC	198	316377	7810598	315	-60	60	Investigator	CST	EPM16240
	CCRC001	RC	120	387886	7716289	352	-60	91	Neptune	CST	EPM25515
	CCRC008	RC	78	388394	7715645	359	-50	276	Neptune	CST	EPM25515

Appendix 4. JORC Code Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

(Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
\square	Sampling	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels,	RC drilling was sampled on 1 m intervals to collect 2 to 3 kg samples. The
	techniques	random chips, or specific specialised industry	splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, the cyclone was cleaned at
((standard measurement tools appropriate to the	the start of each hole.
		minerals under investigation, such as downhole	Diamond core drilling was used to sample half core in 1 m lengths based
		gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc).	on mineralisation. Samples were sent to ALS lab for sample preparation
$\overline{\mathbf{n}}$		These examples should not be taken as limiting the	and analysis. The laboratory conforms to Australian Standards ISO 9001
		broad meaning of sampling.	and ISO 17025.
\wedge		Include reference to measures taken to ensure	
((sample representivity and the appropriate	Neptune Surface Sampling Techniques
1		calibration of any measurement tools or systems	Historical soil sampling was completed by Delta Gold Exploration Pty
		used.	limited and Kalmet Resources NL, in the year ending July 1992. A 100m x
1		Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that	20m grid was erected over the Neptune prospect, in an area of magnetic
		are Material to the Public Report.	anomaly evident from BMR magnetics data and weak copper and gold
		In cases where 'industry standard' work has been	stream sediment anomalies near the north of EPM 5985. The grid was soil
		done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse	sampled non selectively to the local grid. The open file relinquishment
		circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples	report 'CR28992' does not detail the method in which samples were
		from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g	collected, assayed or quality controlled.
		charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more	
		explanation may be required, such as where there is	Neptune RC Drill Sampling
		coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.	CST 2015 – used industry standard RC drilling techniques to produce 1m
		Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg	interval bulk samples of RC chip (approximately 20kg) whilst taking a
		submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of	homogenised (using a triple deck riffle splitter) 2kg offshoot
		detailed information.	representative sample in a calico bag. Thereafter, the bulk samples were
			collected into plastic bags and deposited on the ground in rows. Neptune
			samples were manually composited into four meter intervals by spearing



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		each of the 1m, 2kg triple deck riffle split samples and placing the four individual spear samples into a single numbered calico bag. On completion of the RC hole, the 1m, 20kg bulk samples were stored in a sample farm at the drill site with the hole and metre interval clearly marked on the outside of the bag.
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).	Reverse circulation and percussion methods were used to test near surface oxide mineralisation while diamond drilling (HQ and NQ) was used for evaluating deeper sulphide mineralisation. RC drilling used standard face sampling hammers, high pressure compressor and a riffle splitter. Diamond drilling was HQ size using standard/triple tubing. Drill holes considered unreliable such as water bore, percussion holes, RAB holes, were excluded from the resource estimate
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.	For RC samples the weight of the recovered sample was recorded as high, medium or low or as a number from 1 to 5. The drill hole database indicates that 35% of the samples have a high sample recovery weight and 51% with medium sample recovery weights. For diamond drilling, the sample recovery averages 95.39%. RC and diamond sampling methods are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. The AR1 and CST RC drilling procedures include adequate measures to control sample contamination and minimise sample loss.
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.	Every meter of Diamond, RC & RAB drilling has been logged and includes lithology, alteration, mineralogy, and veins. Assays were recorded over 4m composites for some holes and for every meter for others. The logging is generally qualitative in nature. Some percentages of identified minerals have been recorded which were quantitative. Geological logging entered into a Microsoft Access database includes lithology, oxidation, grain size, colour, rock texture, dominant copper minerals, fracture angle and bedding angle (DD).
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 	A diamond core is sawn longitudinally with half core taken for sampling. The RC drilling has an attached cyclone and riffle splitter from which 2 to 3 kg samples were collected. Field duplicates were collected for the RC samples from a bucket containing the rejects using a spear. Composite sampling (~4m intervals) of RC drill samples was by spearing each of the 1m, 2kg triple deck riffle split homogeneous samples in the interval and placing them into a single numbered calico bag. There is no mention as to whether individual meter sample weights differed over the 4m composite range that could bias a composite toward one meter or another when spearing. Each 1m RC homogenised sample is assumed to be of same quantity for combining purposes. Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken from the crushed rejects
Quality of assay data an laboratory tests	auplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the d 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.	at ALS laboratory. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 and a minimum of 2 standards per batch. Standards were picked to match the expected grade of the mineralised interval. Blanks were inserted immediately after the standard. Field duplicates were inserted with the blanks and standards. Prior to 2008 there was minimal QAQC, but some check sampling and production reconciliation indicated no material problems with assaying.
	derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory	production reconciliation indicated no material problems with assayi Available QAQC data was assessed and there were no significant sam and assaying issues noted.



\sim			
4	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	4	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy	The frequency of standards, blanks and duplicates is considered
(l	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been	adequate.
\mathbb{Z}	/ I	established.	2022 XRF sampling protocols are being established to statistically
		l	determine levels of accuracy compared to laboratory assay methods.
((Verification of	The verification of significant intersections by either	A twinning program was conducted by CopperCo of selected Buka drilling
0	sampling and	independent or alternative company personnel.	at the Lady Annie deposit and assessed by FinOre. The assessment
	assaying	The use of twinned holes.	showed that the CopperCo twinned drilling within 7.5 m (81 drill holes) of
		Documentation of primary data, data entry	existing Buka drilling showed a higher mean copper grade while
(h157 - 1	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical	comparison with drilling within 10 m (296 drill holes) showed a lower
9		and electronic) protocols.	mean copper grade. However, the older Buka and CopperCo drilling is
7		Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	overwhelmed by the more recent drilling by CST.
$\left(\right)$	(\cap)		There are a small number (19) of closed spaced drilling (within 10 m) that
U	00		intersect the Anthill copper mineralisation. Comparison of the close-
			spaced drilling show that in most cases the trend and magnitude of the
			copper mineralisation is consistent between the paired drill holes.
			The drill hole database is maintained on site in digital (Microsoft SQL
	1		database) and hard-copy format. A designated database administrator
	4 · · · ·		maintains the database and is tasked with adding data and making any
			corrections to the database.
$\left(\right)$			Negative assay values indicate half detection limit (typically 0.005).
5	(\cup)		Unsampled intervals within the mineralised envelope were assigned a
7			value of 0.01% Cu.
((
\mathbb{Z}	Location of	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate	Majority of the drill hole locations are reported to be by differential GPS
0	data points	drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches,	which provides sub-metre accuracy for regional AMG coordinates.
$\left(\left(\right) \right)$		mine workings and other locations used in Mineral	All drilling is in Australian Map Grid (AMG84) coordinates Zone 54.
0		Resource estimation.	Down hole surveys were collected using a range of methods with the
1	\bigcirc	Specification of the grid system used.	majority of the drill holes surveyed using a single-shot or multi-shot
(U	//_/	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	camera on approximately 30 m intervals. 16% of samples at Lady Annie
ñ			were surveyed by compass and 3% were vertical. For 34% of the Lady
\geq	/ ·		Annie drill holes the survey method is not recorded in the database.
0	5		Topography is provided by a detailed survey by Austral, which is
((())		Continuously updated with sub metre accuracy. The current topography
1			Suffaces have been updated to the end of January 2021.
1			Nastura
((The decumented drill halo collar locations were set out using GPS and
			recorded Y V to the nearest mater
	4		Collar elevations were recorded to the nearest 10mm however the
\mathcal{D}	1		method for acquiring the higher accuracy '7' elevation data is not known
5			Hole azimuths were set out by hand held compass from surface and
1			followed by reflex surveys every 50m down hole where possible. Results
()			are reported in the MGA94 Zone 54 Grid system. Reference is made to
1			drilling below the Neptune Mine workings further verifying the location of
	1 '		drill collars.
		The second se	
	Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Lady Annie/Lady Brenda: drill spacing varies from 10 m by 10 m to 100 m
	and	Whether the data spacing and distribution is	by 100 m, averages 20 m by 10 m to 20 m by 20 m.
	distribution	Sufficient to establish the degree of geological and	Mt Kelly/Flying Horse: drill spacing varies from less than 20 m by 20 m to
	1	grade continuity appropriate for the winter a	100 m by 50 m, averages approximately 50 m.
	4	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)	Swagman: drill spacing on oblique grid of 20 m by 20 m.
	4	Whather sample compositing has been applied	Anthill drill chacing varies from 20 m to over 100 m and averages
	1	Whether sumple compositing has been applied.	Anumini unin spacing valies from 20 m to over 100 m and averages
	4		Drill hole data was composited to 3 m intervals by mineralisation domain
	4		for Lady Annie Mt Kelly and Anthill main areas, and 1 m intervals by
	4		mineralisation and oxide domain for Swagman and McLeod Hill.
	4		Drill hole data was composited to 3 m intervals by mineralisation domain
	1		for Ladv Annie and , Mt Kelly/Flying Horse.



9	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		-	Neptune: Drilling at Neptune was at an early stage, with drillholes
6			targeting old workings or geochemical anomalies, with data spacing at
7			this stage is insufficient to establish the continuity required for a Mineral
			Resource estimate.
(7			The drill spacing is sufficient to capture the salient geological features
6	\bigcirc		controlling the mineralisation and is sufficient, in places, to define
			Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.
	Orientation of	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves	Lady Annie/Lady Brenda: drilling is oriented on average 60 toward an
()	data in	unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	azimuth of 090 and 270 : copper mineralisation shallow dipping in the
$\left(\left(\right) \right)$	relation to	extent to which this is known, considering the	near surface oxide.
	geological	deposit type.	Mt Kelly/Flying Horse: drilling is oriented 60 toward azimuths of both 040
A	structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation	and 220 : copper mineralisation is flat dipping near surface oxide and
6	021	and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	steeper mineralisation is dipping 35 to 40 with a strike of 120 to 170.
		considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	Swagman: drilling gridlines are orientated towards the north-east;
		should be assessed and reported if material.	mineralisation is flat lying in the oxide and dips approximately 50 toward
			200 for the transition and sulphide mineralisation.
			McLeod Hill: drilling is oriented toward the east to north-east;
			mineralisation strikes at 170 and dips approximately 60 toward the west.
			Anthill: drilling is oriented on average 60 toward azimuths 090 and 270 in
(1	IDT		Anthill west and 035 and 215 for Anthill east and link zone; Copper
6	(\mathbf{U})		mineralisation is generally shallow dipping in the near surface oxide;
			Anthill west there is steep mineralisation that dips 40 to 65 and strikes
((300.
2			Drilling is appropriately oriented to intersect the mineralisation across dip
0			to avoid any sampling bias.
((Neptune: Drill holes at Neptune have been oriented perpendicular to the
0			Hardway Granite and Leichhard Volcanics sheared contact.
1		T he second sector is a second secon	Consider and the CCT field staff during and the defiling
U	Sample	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by CST field staff during previous drilling
$\overline{\mathbf{n}}$	security		campaigns and AR! Stan during current unning campaigns. Sample
			into the corresponding drill log. Once the hole/log is complete the file is
0	20		sent to the database manager and checked by a geologist. Samples are
(($ D\rangle$		placed in numbered samples dispatch hins prior to being sent to the
			laboratory. The sample number, bin and date-time are recorded in the
(sample dispatch sheet which is signed by the operating field technician.
77			Each sample bin or approximately every 300 samples are allocated a
			batch number and a separate laboratory submission sheet. Samples were
~			dispatched by truck to the ALS Townsville laboratory weekly.
4			The assay results were sent from the Laboratory directly to the database
			The assay results were sent from the laboratory directly to the manager
((and geologist by email.
9	Audits or	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling	FinOre Mining Consultants undertook an audit of the drill hole QAQC
	reviews	techniques and data.	including an audit of the laboratory in 2005 for the CopperCo Lady Annie
			Feasibility Study.
_			In 2007 and 2008 Maxwell GeoServices assessed the CopperCo QAQC
			data.
			Snowden in 2010 assessed the QAQC data collected since 2008.
			Golder completed a high-level database review in 2012, including
			undertaking a small number of checks of the hard-copy data with the
			digital data and rudimentary checks of the drill hole database.
			ivo major issues with the sampling and assaying were identified by the
			reviews. The RC and diamond drilling data are appropriate for Mineral
			Resource estimation.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

6	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
(Mineral	Type, reference name/number, location and	Austral Resources Lady Annie Pty Ltd holds 15 Mining Leases (ML) and 14
	tenement and	ownership including agreements or material	Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) around the Lady Annie Copper
	land tenure	issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	Project. Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and all mining and processing
0	status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title	infrastructure are located on ML's.
$\left(\left(\right) \right)$		interests, historical sites, wilderness or national	A further 18 EPM's are held by Austral Resources Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100%
7		park and environmental settings.	subsidiary of Austral Resources.
1	\bigcirc	The security of the tenure held at the time of	All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist
(72)	reporting along with any known impediments to	
\square		obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
-	Exploration	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration	Buka Minerals Limited (Buka) purchased the Lady Annie and Lady Loretta
	done by other	by other parties.	deposits in 1996 and commissioned a pre-feasibility study into the
	parties		development of a standalone cathode copper operation at Lady Annie.
			In June 2004, Avon Resources was renamed to CopperCo Limited (CopperCo)
			and acquired 100% of the Lady Annie Project from Buka. The Lady Annie
6	R		Project was developed by CopperCo and mining commenced at Mount Clarke
$\left(\right)$	(\cup)		with pre-stripping in April 2007 and at Lady Annie in October 2008. The Mount
			Kelly process plant was commissioned in October 2007.
6			Exploration primarily utilised RC and diamond drilling to test the Lady Annie,
77			Mt Kelly and Anthill areas.
			Drilling at Lady Annie and Mt Kelly was conducted from 1964 to present-day
((with the majority of the drilling completed in 2004 using predominantly
6			modern reverse circulation (61% of drilling) and diamond drilling (11% of
A			drilling) methods. The rest of the drilling is predominately rotary air blast (RAB
$\left(\right)$	(\cap)		12% of drilling) and unspecified drilling methods (10%).
2	00		Drilling at the Anthill deposit was conducted from 1972 to 2012 with the
24			majority completed in 2010 to 2012. Drilling is by predominantly modern
			reverse circulation (70% of drilling) and diamond drilling (14% of drilling) plus
6	15		RC with diamond tail (12%) methods.
9	Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of	The Lady Annie mining area is contained within the north trending Lady
		mineralisation.	Loretta High Strain Zone. The Lady Annie deposit is hosted by fault-bounded
((blocks of gently folded Paradise Creek and Upper Gunpowder Creek
\geq			Formations. The Lady Brenda deposit is located approximately 300 m to the
			south-west of the Lady Annie deposit.
~			Copper mineralisation at Lady Annie and Lady Brenda is nosted in dolomitic,
2			carbonaceous and arginaceous sandstones and sittstones. Oxidation of these
			units has removed the dolonnuc material leaving bennu terruginous sity
((satustones of kaomitic satuy sitistones. The primary copper supride
6			according with well defined fault related silicification
	1		The Mount Kelly mining area, where Elving Horse Denosit is located is
			dominated by early to mid Protorozoic siltstones and delemitic siltstones of
			the McNamara Group. Conner mineralisation occurs within units of the
			McNamara Group and is reportedly related to the north-west-trending Mount
			Kelly and Spinifex Faults, which intersect and cut the McNamara Fault. The
			known mineralisation is associated with multiple phases of preciation and
			veining along the fault zones. The conner oxide mineralisation appears to be
			shear and fault controlled. The Swagman and McLeod Hill deposits occur
			within a few kilometres of the Mt Kelly mining area and have similar rock
			types and mineralisation styles. The mineralisation at both deposits is
			controlled by structural features such as shear zones and faults.
			The Anthill deposit is hosted predominately within the Esperanza Formation.
			The host lithologies of the ore body are mostly inferred to be dolomitic
			siltstones; however the strong weathering and oxidation process has resulted
			in the near complete loss of dolomite from the rock in the upper oxide zone.
			The mineralisation appears to be controlled by a combination of steep
			The mineralisation appears to be controlled by a combination of steep



2	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		•	structural elements and broad domal features. The Anthill transition is
6			commonly hosted in structurally controlled silicified zones as well as in
24			silicified sedimentary breccias in dolomite, which appear to have been a
			preferred permeability horizon for mineralising fluids.
(The Neptune project area occurs within the Mary Kathleen Zone and the
0			Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt of the mid-Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier. The
			stratigraphic succession within the area includes Magna Lynn Metabasalt,
			Argylla Formation, Ballara Quartzite, Corella Formation and Mount Philp
1	1157		Breccia/Agglomerate, intruded by the Wonga Batholith and meta-dolerites of
9			various ages. During the Isan orogeny, these rocks were deformed by an early
			extensional phase (D1), followed by an east-west directed compressional
	//))		phase (D2) and finally a late period of faulting (D3). Known gold and/or base
9	DD		metal mineralisation within the Mary Kathleen Zone includes shear and fault-
			controlled vein copper-gold mineralisation, Tick Hill-style gold-only
			mineralisation, and stratiform, sediment-nosted lead-zinc-silver mineralisation
	Drillholo	A summary of all information material to the	at Dugaio River.
	information	A summary of an information material to the	Drimore information is considered to be of a good standard.
_	internation	including a tabulation of the following	
7	B	information for all Material drillholes:	
J	(\cup)	easting and northing of the drillhole collar	
		elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above	
6		sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar	
\geq		dip and azimuth of the hole	
\land		down hole length and interception depth	
		hole length.	
		If the exclusion of this information is justified on	
9	\bigcirc	the basis that the information is not Material	
Y	02	and this exclusion does not detract from the	
7		Person should clearly explain why this is the	
		rase	
1	Data	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
Y	aggregation	averaging techniques, maximum and/or	No metal equivalents are used or presented
	methods	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	
7		lengths of high grade results and longer lengths	
27		of low grade results, the procedure used for such	
()		ayyreyation should be stated and some typical	
(in detail	
		The assumptions used for any reporting of metal	
		equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
	Relationship	These relationships are particularly important in	Drill intersections are reported as downhole intersections and may not reflect
	between	the reporting of Exploration Results.	true widths.
	mineralisation	If the geometry of the mineralisation with	
	widths and	respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature	
	Intercept	should be reported.	
	iengths	ij il is not known and only the down hole lengths	
		to this effect le a 'downhole length true width	
		not known').	
	Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and	All diagrams contained in this document are generated from spatial data
		tabulations of intercepts should be included for	displayed in industry standard mining and GIS packages.
		any significant discovery being reported These	
		should include, but not be limited to a plan view	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 principles are being 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.	Historic geophysical data was reprocessed late 2021 to confirm projections and apply new processing methods where possible
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	Detailed topographic surveys are recommended. Lag sampling methods are being compared to soil and rock chip sampling (where available) in gridded areas. Further work planned by Austral is detailed in the body of this report, and includes geophysical surveys, surface mapping and geochemical sampling and drilling as appropriate.