STRONG GOLD ANOMALISM OUTLINES POTENTIAL ANALOGUE OF KAMPERMAN PROSPECT AT FEYSVILLE

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Assay results from the first two reconnaissance AC drill traverses highlight potential for new discoveries 1.5km north-west of the high-grade Kamperman Prospect at Feysville.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two significant new zones of gold mineralisation (> 1.0 g/t Au) delineated in the first two air-core (**AC**) drill traverses completed at the Feysville Gold Project as part of an initial 120-hole (3,664 metres) reconnaissance program.
- The program utilised a slimline RC rig to test an interpreted zone of structural complexity, with holes achieving an average penetration depth of 31m.
- Approximately 25% of completed holes returned gold anomalism greater than 0.1g/t Au from four-metre composite sampling, which is considered very successful for first-pass reconnaissance drilling.
- The first gold anomaly is coincident with a magnetic high and is interpreted to be associated with the mineralised Ethereal Shear. Best results include:
    - **26 metres at 0.14g/t Au** from 27 metres to bottom-of-hole (**BOH**) in FAC179;
    - **16 metres at 0.35g/t Au** from 26 metres including **4 metres at 1.24g/t Au** from 26 metres in FAC180;
    - **18 metres at 0.32g/t Au** from 20 metres to BOH including **4 metres at 1.29g/t Au** from 24 metres in FAC107; and
    - **12 metres at 0.23g/t Au** from 21 metres including **3 metres at 0.68g/t Au** from 29 metres to BOH in FAC109.
- The second gold anomaly appears to be associated with a previously identified prospect known as Empire Rose, where historic drilling returned results including **3 metres at 5.01g/t Au** from 41 metres and **7 metres at 2.47g/t Au** from 71 metres in FEC350. Best AC results from the current program include:
    - **19 metres at 0.73g/t Au** from 4 metres to BOH including **4 metres at 2.46g/t Au** from 12 metres in FAC141;
    - **6 metres at 0.30g/t Au** from 8 metres including **1 metre at 1.02g/t Au** from 13 metres to BOH in FAC142; and
    - **12 metres at 0.23g/t Au** from 23 metres to BOH.
- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is being planned to follow up both anomalies in the second half of 2024.
- A 26-hole (2,600 metre) RC drill program evaluating the Kamperman prospect is underway.

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- Mineral Resource Estimates (**MRE**) for the Think Big deposit and the Rogan Josh and Kamperman prospects are scheduled for delivery this quarter.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"This initial reconnaissance drill program has highlighted two new zones of gold anomalism. The first anomaly represents a potential Kamperman-style analogue located approximately 150 metres north-east of the Empire Rose Prospect, coincident with a large magnetic break, and defined by a zone of thick gold anomalism. The second anomaly, a significant zone of gold anomalism has also been identified associated with intense shearing and interpreted to be the extension of the Ethereal Shear.*

"Two potential gold discoveries from the first half of a four line-kilometre reconnaissance drill program is an exciting start. With over 25% of the 120 AC holes drilled intersecting significant gold anomalism (>0.1g/t Au) – well above background and 100-times above the detection limit – we are confident we have demonstrated the potential for further gold discoveries within our Feysville tenement package.

"While the Rogan Josh in-fill program didn't return the high-grade intervals we might have hoped for, it confirmed our current interpretations of gold mineralisation, closed off parts of the potential resource, and will greatly assist with completion of the Rogan Josh MRE, which is currently underway.

"Meanwhile, the exploration team is progressing an in-fill RC program at Kamperman before our attention turns to a planned 14,000 metre RC in-fill program at the cornerstone Theia deposit at the Mandilla Gold Project. This will provide information vital for progression of advanced mining studies and MRE updates.

"Our intention at Feysville continues to be on the demonstration of its potential to deliver higher-grade satellite ore feed to a Mandilla Processing Hub as contemplated in our September 2023 Scoping Study.

"We are now more confident than ever that Think Big and Kamperman will deliver on this upside. With this new reconnaissance drilling pointing to new upside opportunities with a potential Kamperman-style analogue and possible extensions to the mineralised Ethereal Shear, we see the very real chance of delivering on our growth ambitions from the Feysville Project."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities at its 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

This announcement reports assay results from a recently completed 120-hole/3,664 metre reconnaissance air-core (**AC**) drilling program at Feysville and a 16-hole/733 metre slimline RC in-fill drill program at the Rogan Josh Prospect.

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Figure 1 – Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects location map.

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 Archaean Yilgarn Craton.

Feysville hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 116koz** of contained gold[1] at the Think Big deposit, providing a foundation to potentially become a source of satellite ore feed to a future operation based on the Company's flagship Mandilla Gold Project approximately 50km to the south.

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 Limited (ASX:NST) and the St Ives Gold Mine south of Kambalda owned by GoldFields Limited. The area also hosts the substantial Beta Hunt Gold Mine owned by Karora Resources Inc. (TSX:KRR).

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 identifying tenements and deposits/prospects on local area geology is set out in Figure 2.

[1] Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.6Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 20.2koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 2.3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 95.6koz Inferred Mineral Resources (*refer to ASX Announcement dated 8 April 2019*).

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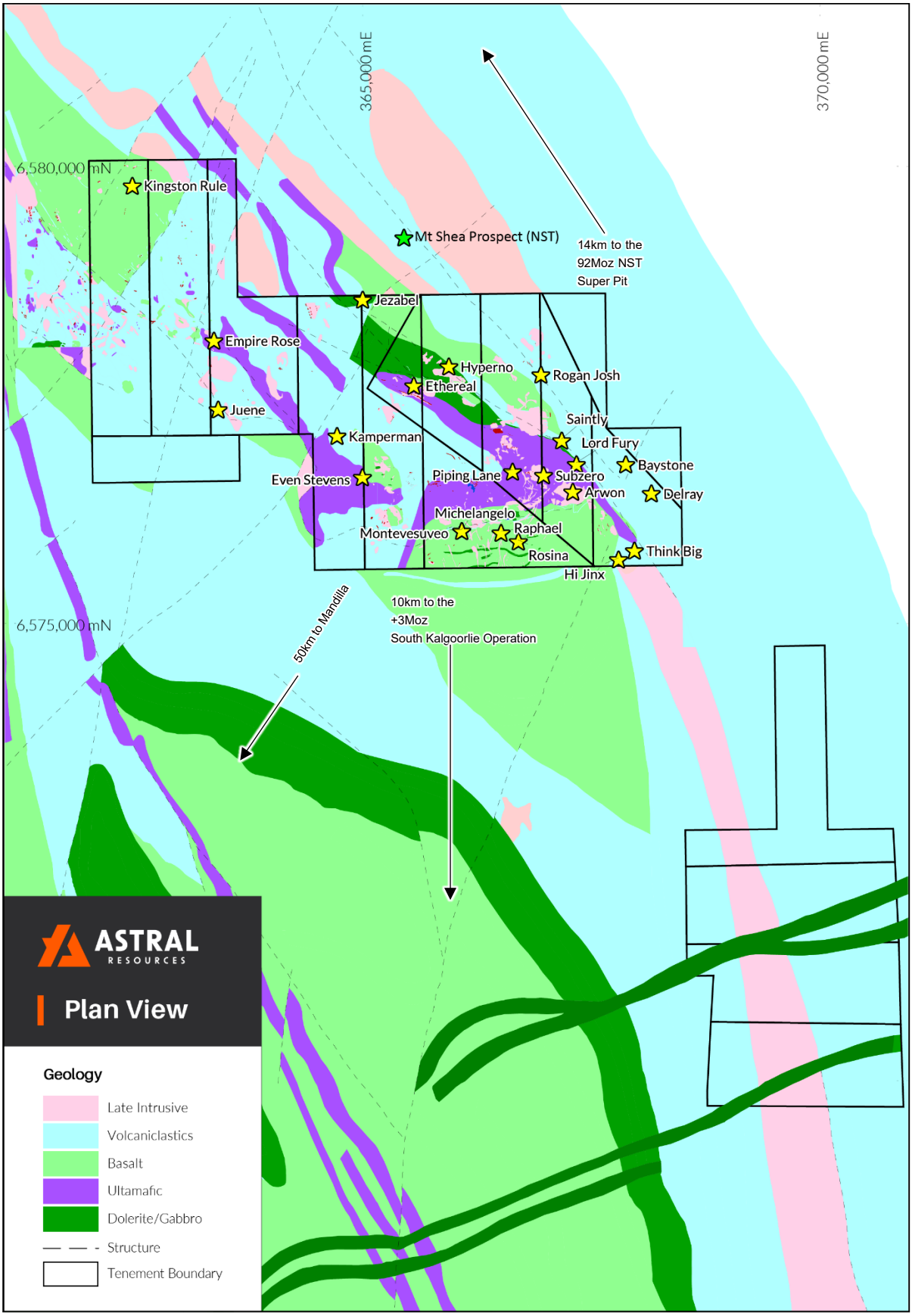

Figure 2 – Map of Feysville Gold Project showing tenements and deposits/ prospects on local area geology.

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FEYSVILLE EXPLORATION UPDATE

On 20 May 2024, Astral mobilised a slimline RC drill rig to Feysville to:

- Complete an in-fill program at the Rogan Josh Prospect; and
- Commence a reconnaissance program testing a zone of structural complexity within the greenstone package as previously identified by detailed drone magnetics.

A total of 16 RC holes for 733 metres were drilled at Rogan Josh for mostly extensional purposes testing the limits of known gold mineralisation.

120-holes for 3,664 metres have been drilled as part of the first two line-kilometres of a planned four line-kilometre program.

The collar locations for the 120 reconnaissance holes are set out in Figure 3.

The collar locations of the 16 RC holes at Rogan Josh are set out in Figure 4.

Image 1 – Slimline RC drill rig at Rogan Josh Prospect

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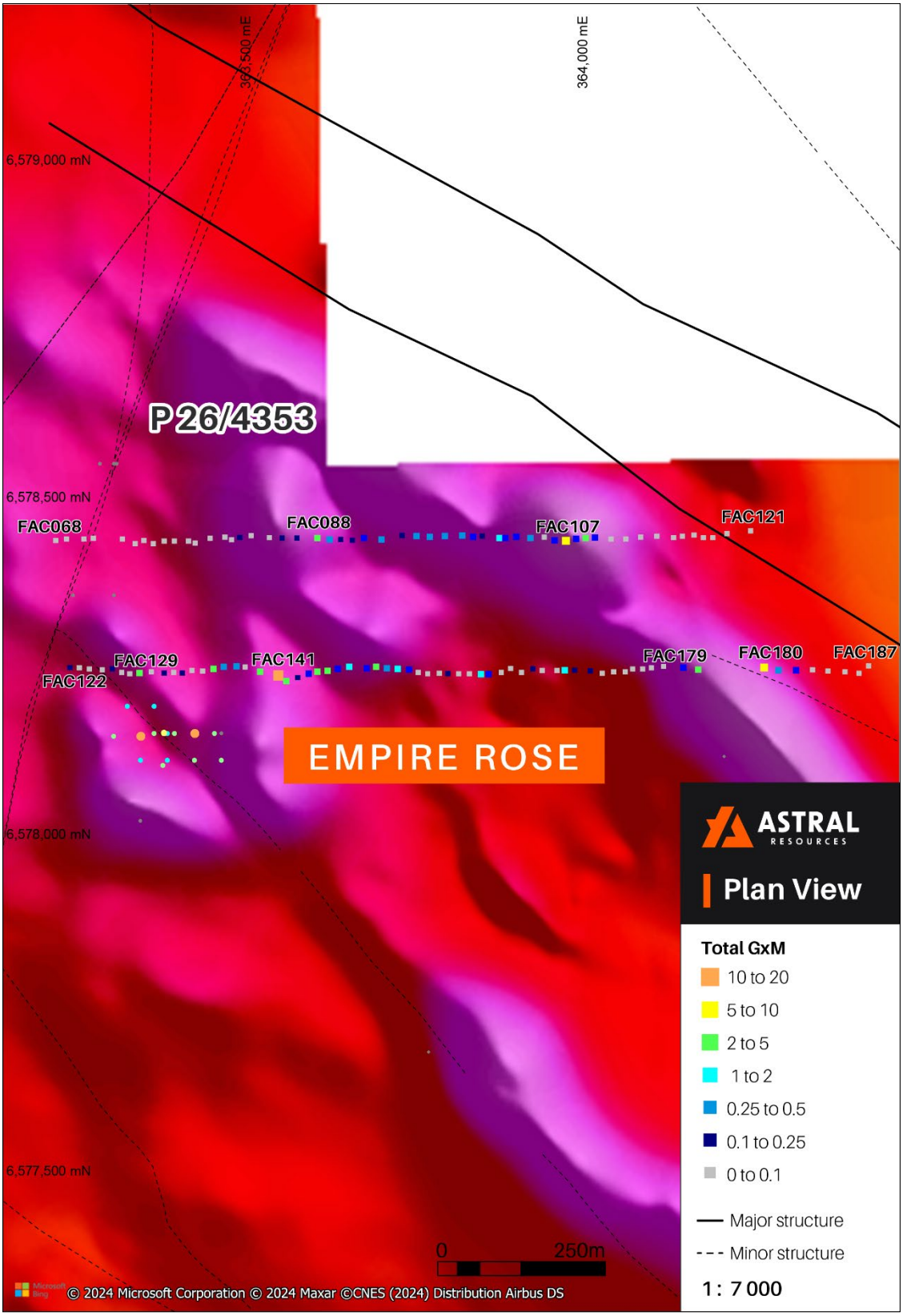

Figure 3 – Map identifying drill collar locations for reconnaissance drilling as well as previous assay results over detailed aerial magnetics[2].

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

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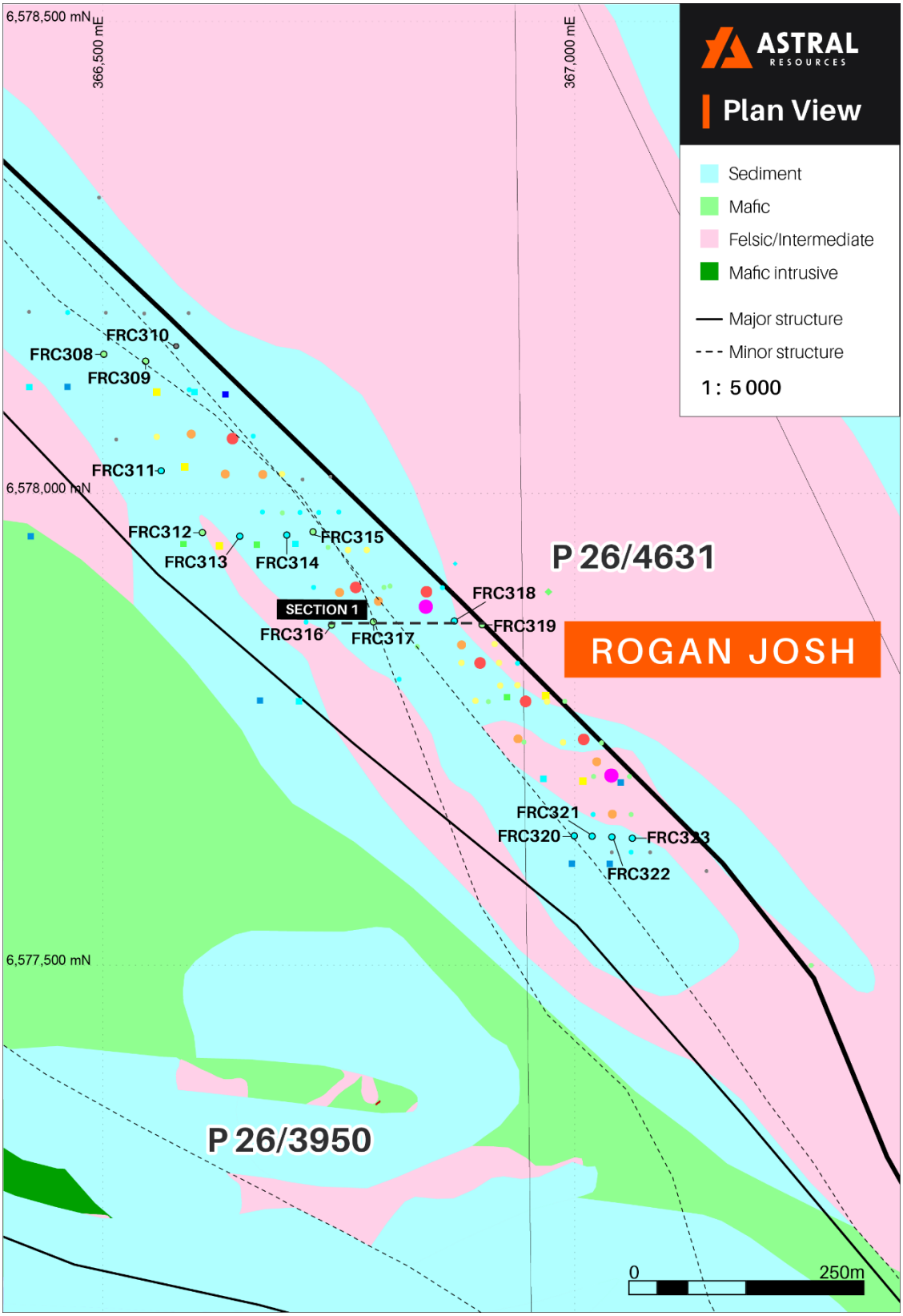

Figure 4 – Map identifying drill collar locations of in-fill drilling at Rogan Josh as well as previous assay results on local area geology[3].

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

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RECONNAISSANCE DRILLING RESULTS

The reconnaissance drill program tested a zone of structural complexity identified by aerial magnetics, with a slimline RC rig utilised to ensure effective penetration into fresh rock.

An average depth of 31 metres was achieved across the drill programme, with over 25% of all completed holes returning mineralisation greater than 0.1g/t Au, which is considered highly successful for first-pass reconnaissance drilling. It should also be noted assays were collected from four-metre composite samples of the one-metre drilled intervals which inherently smooths possible narrower gold intercepts, which only further enhances the quality of the program results.

Two areas of significant gold anomalism have been identified that warrant follow-up testing.

The first area of gold anomalism is represented by assay results on both drill lines. On the northern drill line, best results included:

- **18 metres at 0.32g/t Au** from 20 metres to BOH including **4 metres at 1.29g/t Au** from 24 metres in FAC107; and
- **12 metres at 0.23g/t Au** from 21 metres including **3 metres at 0.68g/t Au** from 29 metres to BOH in FAC109.

On the second drill line – parallel to the first and approximately 250 metres to the south – best results include:

- **26 metres at 0.14g/t Au** from 27 metres to BOH in FAC179; and
- **16 metres at 0.35g/t Au** from 26 metres including **4 metres at 1.24g/t Au** from 26 metres in FAC180.

Note that holes FAC179 and FAC180 were separated by approximately 100 metres on-section due to access restrictions.

Gold anomalism in this target area appear to be associated with the extension to the WNW-trending Ethereal Shear, a significant regional gold-bearing structure characterised by intensely foliated, altered and sulphide-rich lithologies, and which is associated with a discrete magnetic high as illustrated in Figure 3.

Within Astral's tenement package, the Ethereal Shear has previously received minimal drilling, notwithstanding the presence of multiple targets.

Hole FAC179 is also coincident with an interpreted set of north-east trending faults, which may be second-order structures off the Ethereal Shear which adds further positive indications to this emerging exploration target.

The second zone of anomalism, identified on the southern-most drill line, is located approximately 150 metres north-east of the Empire Rose Prospect, which has historical drill intercepts including:

- **3 metres at 5.01g/t Au** from 41 metres and **7 metres at 2.47g/t Au** from 71 metres in FEC350; and
- **4 metres at 1.97g/t Au** from 29 metres in FEC391.

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Best results from the current program include:

- **19 metres at 0.73g/t Au** from 4 metres to BOH including **4 metres at 2.46g/t Au** from 12 metres in FAC141;
- **6 metres at 0.30g/t Au** from 8 metres including **1 metre at 1.02g/t Au** from 13 metres to BOH in FAC142;
- **12 metres at 0.23g/t Au** from 23 metres to BOH;
- **12 metres at 0.17g/t Au** from 15 metres in FAC145; and
- **15 metres at 0.18g/t Au** from 15 metres to BOH in FAC146.

The gold mineralisation in this area is interpreted to occur at the contact between a feldspar porphyry and an ultramafic unit, which is similar to the style of mineralisation encountered at Kamperman, approximately 1.5km to the south-east, and offers an excellent competency contrast often favourable for gold deposit formation

RC drilling to test for primary gold mineralisation in both areas of gold anomalism is being planned for the second half of 2024.

ROGAN JOSH DRILLING RESULTS

A 28-hole in-fill RC drill program at Rogan Josh has recently been completed.

The program was designed to test the current geological interpretation of a sub-horizontal supergene blanket, with the aim of testing the extremities of the modelled supergene both to the north-west and the south-east along strike.

Two lines of in-fill drilling were also completed where previous drilling had failed to intersect meaningful gold mineralisation.

Assay results from the first 16 holes have been received to date. Best results include:

- **2 metres at 1.28g/t Au** from 54 metres in FRC308; and
- **2 metres at 1.45g/t Au** from 23 metres in FRC309.

A cross-section is set out in Figure 5.

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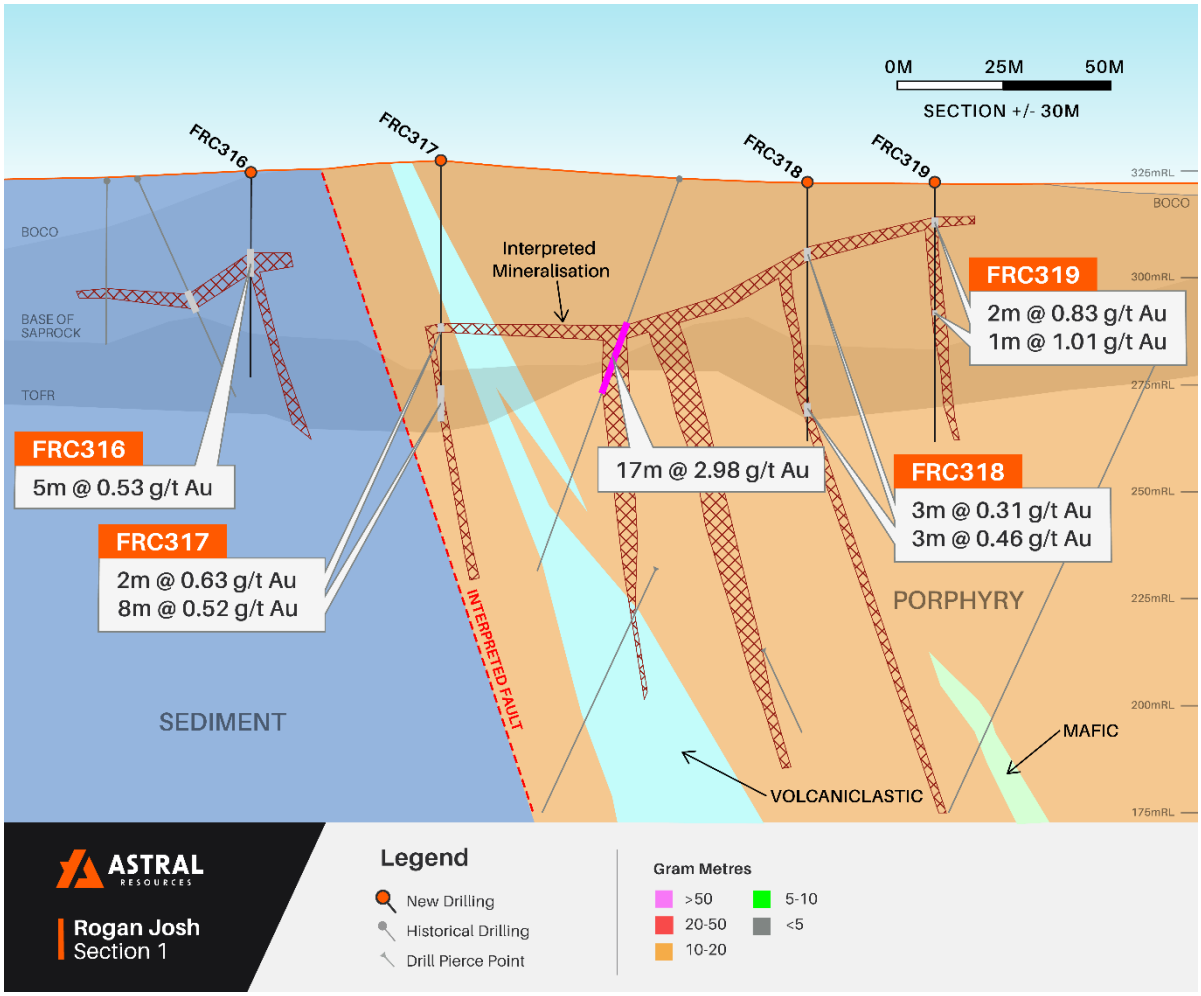

Figure 5 – Cross section through Rogan Josh identifying significant intersections and interpretation (refer Figure 4 for section location).

Based on the results received the program is considered a moderate success in that the gold mineralisation was intersected where expected, although grades were lower than expected around the peripheries. The program appears to have successfully closed off the resource, allowing for an effective update to the MRE, which is expected to be completed in the September quarter 2024. There remains a coherent, shallow and high-grade supergene zone that will host the bulk of the gold in the updated MRE.

Assay results for the remaining 12 holes (for 622 metres) of the Rogan Josh in-fill program are pending.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

The RC rig is currently at Kamperman completing a 26-hole (2,600 metre) drill program encompassing both in-fill and extensional holes (refer Figure 6).

Assay results from these holes will feed into the Kamperman MRE currently being prepared by Cube Consulting.

We anticipate that this work will be completed in the September Quarter.

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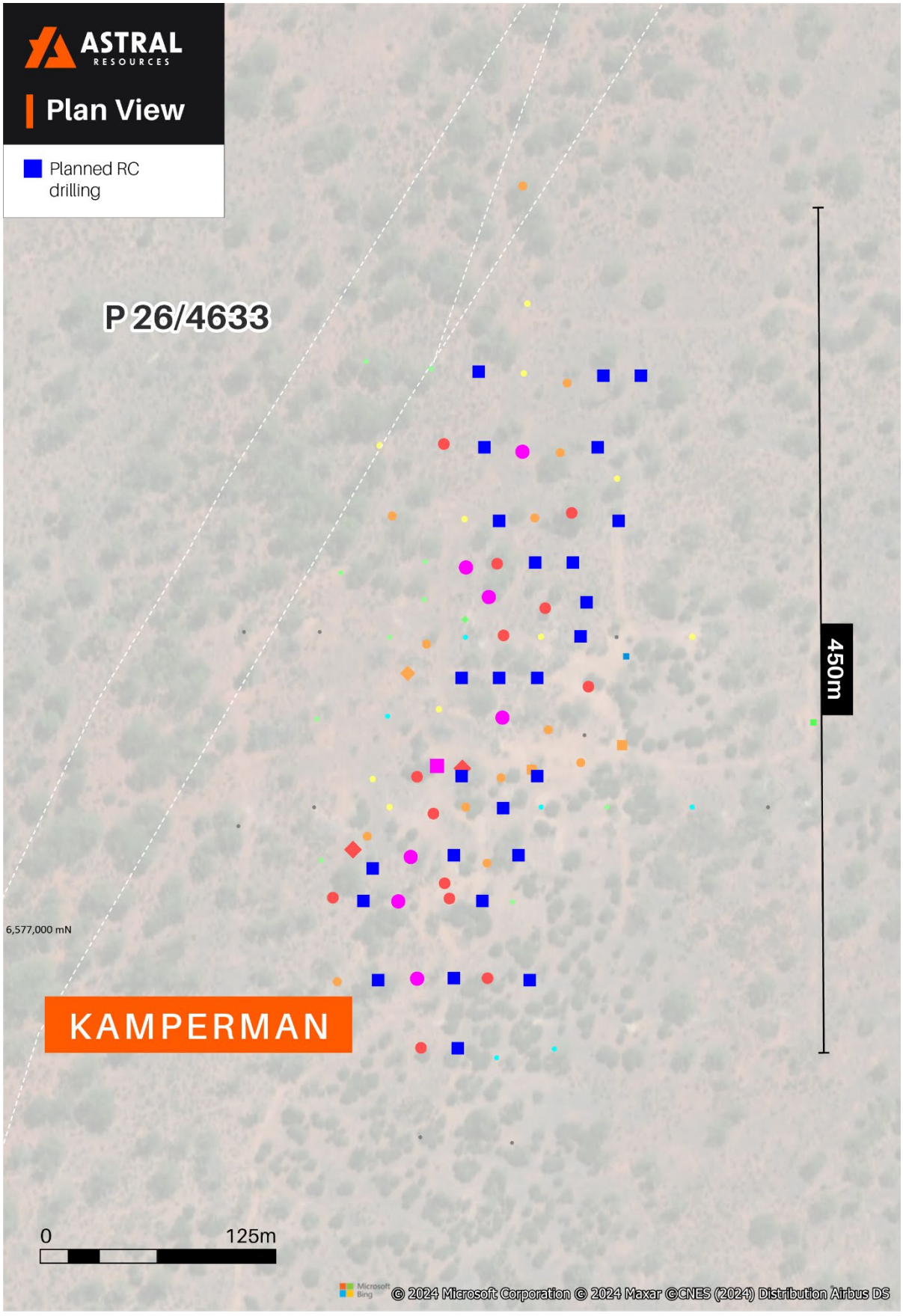

Figure 6 – Aerial image of Kamperman Prospect, identifying planned drill collar locations.

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Once the work at Kamperman is completed, drilling is scheduled to move to the Mandilla Project. The initial program is planning to complete up to 14,000 metres of in-fill RC drilling aimed at upgrading the Inferred Resources within the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Theia open pits as detailed in the September 2023 Scoping Study to the Indicated Resources category.

The drilling will be undertaken in three stages as outlined in Figure 7 below.

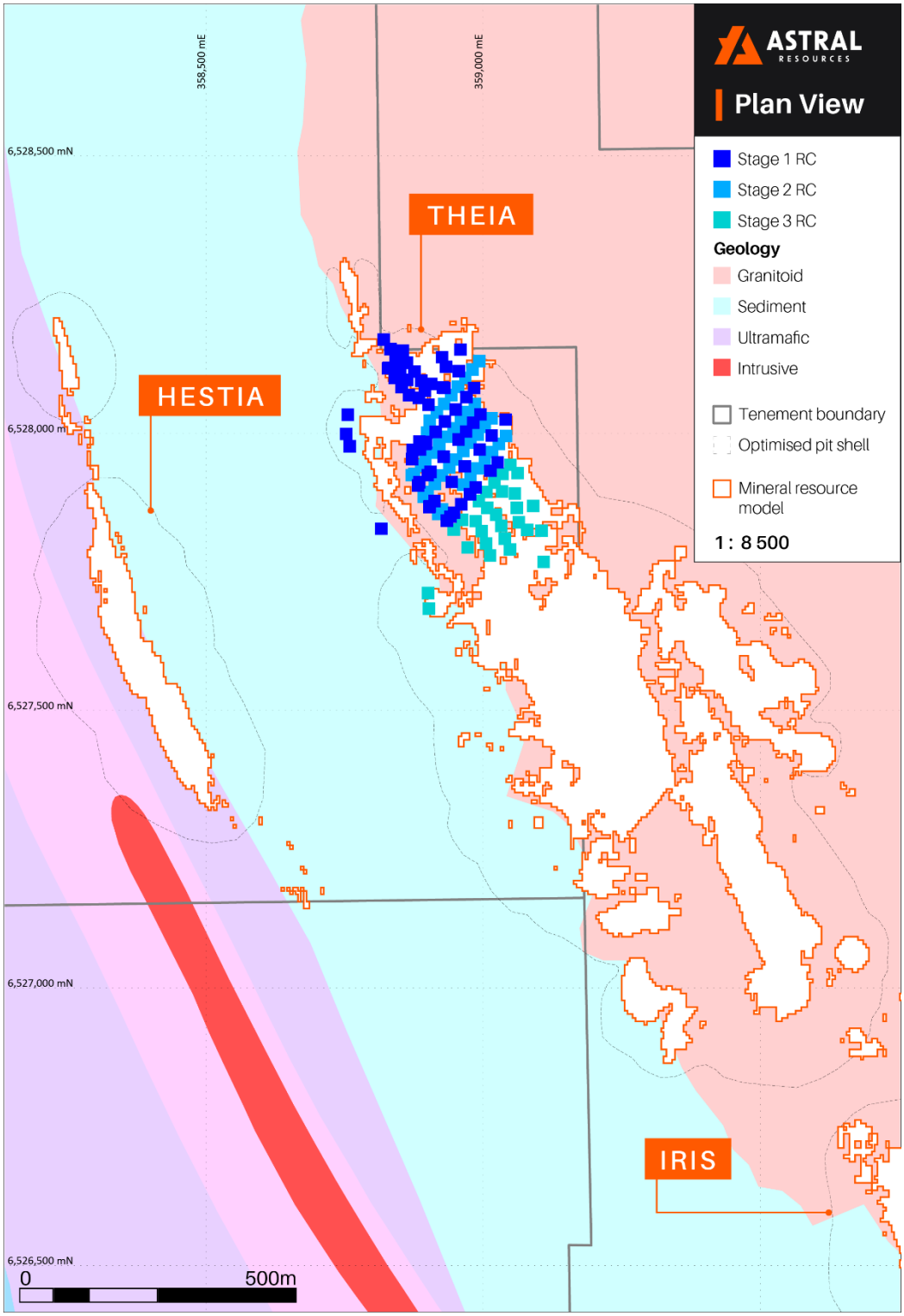

Figure 7 – Map of Feysville on aerial magnetics, identifying planned drill locations at Rogan Josh and drill lines to the NW of Kamperman.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

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Compliance Statement

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

The information in this announcement that relates to Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr Maddocks is an independent consultant to the Company. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 31 January 2017, 19 June 2020, 11 August 2020, 15 September 2020, 17 February 2021, 26 March 2021, 20 April 2021, 20 May 2021, 29 July 2021, 26 August 2021, 27 September 2021, 6 October 2021, 3 November 2021, 15 December 2021, 22 February 2022, 3 May 2022, 6 June 2022, 5 July 2022, 13 July 2022, 10 August 2022, 23 August 2022, 21 September 2022, 13 October 2022, 3 November 2022, 30 November 2022, 15 March 2023, 12 April 2023, 24 April 2023, 16 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 3 July 2023, 30 August 2023, 5 September 2023, 18 September 2023, 8 November 2023, 22 November 2023, 21 December 2023, 18 January 2024, 30 January 2024, 28 February 2024, 6 March 2024, 4 April 2024 and 4 June 2024. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
FRC308	RC	60	6,578,148	366,501	322.3	0	-90
FRC309	AC	48	6,578,141	366,545	323.5	0	-90
FRC310	AC	42	6,578,157	366,578	325.0	0	-90
FRC311	RC	60	6,578,025	366,562	323.2	0	-90
FRC312	RC	42	6,577,959	366,606	322.7	0	-90
FRC313	RC	36	6,577,955	366,645	324.0	0	-90
FRC314	RC	36	6,577,957	366,695	324.7	0	-90
FRC315	RC	36	6,577,960	366,723	325.8	0	-90
FRC316	AC	48	6,577,861	366,742	324.9	0	-90
FRC317	AC	61	6,577,865	366,787	327.4	0	-90
FRC318	AC	60	6,577,866	366,872	322.0	0	-90
FRC319	AC	60	6,577,862	366,902	321.8	0	-90
FRC320	AC	36	6,577,638	367,000	321.7	0	-90
FRC321	AC	36	6,577,638	367,019	321.7	0	-90
FRC322	AC	36	6,577,637	367,040	321.7	0	-90
FRC323	AC	36	6,577,635	367,061	321.8	0	-90
FAC068	AC	31	6,578,445	363,211	331.1	-60	90
FAC069	AC	48	6,578,447	363,227	330.0	-60	90
FAC070	AC	28	6,578,447	363,253	330.3	-60	90
FAC071	AC	88	6,578,448	363,267	330.1	-60	90
FAC072	AC	10	6,578,447	363,310	329.6	-60	90
FAC073	AC	11	6,578,440	363,329	329.5	-60	90
FAC074	AC	6.0	6,578,445	363,342	329.2	-60	90
FAC075	AC	19.0	6,578,440	363,356	329.1	-60	90
FAC076	AC	31.0	6,578,444	363,372	329.0	-60	90
FAC077	AC	42	6,578,444	363,387	329.0	-60	90
FAC078	AC	32	6,578,444	363,408	329.0	-60	90
FAC079	AC	37	6,578,441	363,418	329.1	-60	90
FAC080	AC	39	6,578,448	363,440	329.0	-60	90
FAC081	AC	8	6,578,450	363,462	329.1	-60	90
FAC082	AC	8	6,578,446	363,472	329.2	-60	90
FAC083	AC	16	6,578,449	363,484	329.2	-60	90
FAC084	AC	47	6,578,452	363,501	329.2	-60	90
FAC085	AC	44	6,578,449	363,528	329.2	-60	90
FAC086	AC	41	6,578,448	363,547	329.1	-60	90
FAC087	AC	38	6,578,448	363,569	329.1	-60	90

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FAC088	AC	35	6,578,448	363,599	329.0	-60	90
FAC089	AC	38	6,578,446	363,617	328.9	-60	90
FAC090	AC	31	6,578,446	363,634	328.9	-60	90
FAC091	AC	48	6,578,445	363,651	328.8	-60	90
FAC092	AC	40	6,578,448	363,668	328.7	-60	90
FAC093	AC	66	6,578,446	363,694	328.7	-60	90
FAC094	AC	45	6,578,452	363,725	328.8	-60	90
FAC095	AC	45	6,578,451	363,746	328.8	-60	90
FAC096	AC	40	6,578,450	363,766	328.8	-60	90
FAC097	AC	57	6,578,451	363,788	328.8	-60	90
FAC098	AC	27	6,578,452	363,814	328.9	-60	90
FAC099	AC	37	6,578,450	363,830	328.9	-60	90
FAC100	AC	42	6,578,451	363,844	328.9	-60	90
FAC101	AC	33	6,578,448	363,869	328.9	-60	90
FAC102	AC	27	6,578,448	363,878	328.9	-60	90
FAC103	AC	42	6,578,450	363,894	328.9	-60	90
FAC104	AC	41	6,578,448	363,915	328.8	-60	90
FAC105	AC	30	6,578,450	363,936	328.7	-60	90
FAC106	AC	24	6,578,445	363,951	328.7	-60	90
FAC107	AC	38	6,578,444	363,968	328.6	-60	90
FAC108	AC	29	6,578,447	363,983	328.5	-60	90
FAC109	AC	33	6,578,437	364,009	328.4	-60	90
FAC110	AC	39	6,578,449	364,011	328.4	-60	90
FAC111	AC	44	6,578,447	364,035	328.3	-60	90
FAC112	AC	44	6,578,447	364,057	328.3	-60	90
FAC113	AC	49	6,578,450	364,079	328.3	-60	90
FAC114	AC	49	6,578,451	364,103	328.3	-60	90
FAC115	AC	33	6,578,449	364,128	328.3	-60	90
FAC116	AC	33	6,578,451	364,141	328.2	-60	90
FAC117	AC	29	6,578,453	364,158	328.1	-60	90
FAC118	AC	33	6,578,449	364,172	328.1	-60	90
FAC119	AC	38	6,578,449	364,186	327.9	-60	90
FAC120	AC	73	6,578,455	364,207	327.5	-60	90
FAC121	AC	67	6,578,459	364,242	326.9	-60	90
FAC122	AC	6	6,578,256	363,232	335.8	-60	90
FAC123	AC	9	6,578,256	363,246	335.0	-60	90
FAC124	AC	14	6,578,254	363,261	334.0	-60	90
FAC125	AC	26	6,578,253	363,280	333.3	-60	90
FAC126	AC	4	6,578,254	363,295	333.0	-60	90
FAC127	AC	3	6,578,249	363,309	333.2	-60	90

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FAC128	AC	3	6,578,247	363,321	333.2	-60	90
FAC129	AC	5	6,578,248	363,335	332.9	-60	90
FAC130	AC	16	6,578,250	363,353	332.1	-60	90
FAC131	AC	6	6,578,248	363,372	331.5	-60	90
FAC132	AC	10	6,578,249	363,386	331.1	-60	90
FAC133	AC	12	6,578,248	363,399	330.9	-60	90
FAC134	AC	10	6,578,252	363,413	330.8	-60	90
FAC135	AC	36	6,578,251	363,429	330.7	-60	90
FAC136	AC	18	6,578,254	363,445	330.7	-60	90
FAC137	AC	22	6,578,257	363,460	330.7	-60	90
FAC138	AC	18	6,578,258	363,479	330.7	-60	90
FAC139	AC	47	6,578,257	363,492	330.7	-60	90
FAC140	AC	55	6,578,250	363,514	330.8	-60	90
FAC141	AC	23	6,578,244	363,541	330.8	-60	90
FAC142	AC	13	6,578,236	363,553	330.7	-60	90
FAC143	AC	17	6,578,241	363,570	330.6	-60	90
FAC144	AC	30	6,578,247	363,586	330.5	-60	90
FAC145	AC	29	6,578,250	363,599	330.4	-60	90
FAC146	AC	30	6,578,251	363,614	330.4	-60	90
FAC147	AC	22	6,578,254	363,629	330.3	-60	90
FAC148	AC	50	6,578,257	363,646	330.2	-60	90
FAC149	AC	31	6,578,255	363,672	330.0	-60	90
FAC150	AC	30	6,578,257	363,686	329.9	-60	90
FAC151	AC	21	6,578,255	363,702	329.8	-60	90
FAC152	AC	21	6,578,254	363,718	329.7	-60	90
FAC153	AC	19	6,578,253	363,735	329.7	-60	90
FAC154	AC	14	6,578,249	363,749	329.6	-60	90
FAC155	AC	14	6,578,247	363,763	329.6	-60	90
FAC156	AC	14	6,578,248	363,780	329.5	-60	90
FAC157	AC	15	6,578,247	363,793	329.5	-60	90
FAC158	AC	18	6,578,247	363,809	329.5	-60	90
FAC159	AC	15	6,578,247	363,825	329.5	-60	90
FAC160	AC	26	6,578,246	363,842	329.5	-60	90
FAC161	AC	24	6,578,246	363,853	329.5	-60	90
FAC162	AC	25	6,578,249	363,872	329.5	-60	90
FAC163	AC	30	6,578,255	363,886	329.5	-60	90
FAC164	AC	27	6,578,249	363,902	329.5	-60	90
FAC165	AC	35	6,578,254	363,919	329.5	-60	90
FAC166	AC	42	6,578,252	363,933	329.5	-60	90
FAC167	AC	22	6,578,252	363,955	329.5	-60	90

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FAC168	AC	22	6,578,252	363,966	329.5	-60	90
FAC169	AC	20	6,578,252	363,981	329.5	-60	90
FAC170	AC	36	6,578,251	364,004	329.4	-60	90
FAC171	AC	32	6,578,248	364,022	329.4	-60	90
FAC172	AC	26	6,578,250	364,039	329.3	-60	90
FAC173	AC	20	6,578,250	364,056	329.1	-60	90
FAC174	AC	13	6,578,254	364,067	329.0	-60	90
FAC175	AC	14	6,578,254	364,082	328.9	-60	90
FAC176	AC	13	6,578,256	364,095	328.7	-60	90
FAC177	AC	60	6,578,258	364,113	328.6	-60	90
FAC178	AC	31	6,578,256	364,142	328.3	-60	90
FAC179	AC	53	6,578,253	364,164	328.1	-60	90
FAC180	AC	58	6,578,256	364,262	327.8	-60	90
FAC181	AC	54	6,578,252	364,283	328.0	-60	90
FAC182	AC	45	6,578,252	364,309	328.3	-60	90
FAC183	AC	57	6,578,253	364,334	328.5	-60	90
FAC184	AC	50	6,578,251	364,357	328.8	-60	90
FAC185	AC	31	6,578,250	364,382	329.1	-60	90
FAC186	AC	25	6,578,248	364,403	329.5	-60	90
FAC187	AC	24	6,578,259	364,417	329.7	-60	90

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRC308	Rogan Josh	54.0	56.0	2.0	1.28
FRC309	Rogan Josh	23.0	25.0	2.0	1.45
FRC310	Rogan Josh	NSI			
FRC311	Rogan Josh	39.0	41.0	2.0	0.43
		45.0	47.0	2.0	0.37
FRC312	Rogan Josh	35.0	40.0	5.0	0.57
FRC313	Rogan Josh	28.0	31.0	3.0	0.44
FRC314	Rogan Josh	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.81
FRC315	Rogan Josh	21.0	27.0	6.0	0.64
FRC316	Rogan Josh	19.0	24.0	5.0	0.53
FRC317	Rogan Josh	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.63
		53.0	61.0	8.0	0.52
FRC318	Rogan Josh	15.0	18.0	3.0	0.31
		52.0	55.0	3.0	0.46
FRC319	Rogan Josh	8.0	10.0	2.0	0.83
		26.0	27.0	1.0	1.01
FRC320	Rogan Josh	32.0	36.0	4.0	0.31
FRC321	Rogan Josh	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.3

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FRC322	Rogan Josh	19.0	20.0	1.0	0.54
FRC323	Rogan Josh	22.0	24.0	2.0	0.51
FAC068	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC069	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC070	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC071	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC072	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC073	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC074	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC075	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC076	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC077	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC078	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC079	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC080	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC081	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC082	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC083	Empire Rose	7.0	11.0	4.0	0.03
FAC084	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC085	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC086	Empire Rose	17.0	21.0	4.0	0.05
FAC087	Empire Rose	32.0	38.0	6.0	0.03
FAC088	Empire Rose	23.0	35.0	12.0	0.23
FAC089	Empire Rose	11.0	23.0	12.0	0.07
FAC090	Empire Rose	27.0	31.0	4.0	0.04
FAC091	Empire Rose	43.0	48.0	5.0	0.04
FAC092	Empire Rose	35.0	40.0	5.0	0.1
FAC093	Empire Rose	19.0	27.0	8.0	0.03
		55.0	63.0	8.0	0.05
FAC094	Empire Rose	35.0	39.0	4.0	0.05
FAC095	Empire Rose	24.0	45.0	21.0	0.04
FAC096	Empire Rose	16.0	24.0	8.0	0.09
FAC096	Empire Rose	36.0	40.0	4.0	0.04
FAC097	Empire Rose	47.0	57.0	10.0	0.05
FAC098	Empire Rose	15	27	12.0	0.07
FAC099	Empire Rose	16	32	26.0	0.02
FAC100	Empire Rose	36	42	6.0	0.04
FAC101	Empire Rose	22	33	11.0	0.11
FAC102	Empire Rose	15	19	4.0	0.11
FAC103	Empire Rose	20	24	4.0	0.04
FAC103	Empire Rose	40	42	2.0	0.12
FAC104	Empire Rose	24	36	12.0	0.04

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FAC105	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC106	Empire Rose	20	24	4.0	0.11
FAC107	Empire Rose	20	38	18.0	0.32
FAC108	Empire Rose	12	16	4.0	0.09
FAC109	Empire Rose	21	33	12.0	0.23
FAC110	Empire Rose	24	36	12.0	0.02
FAC111	Empire Rose	28	40	12.0	0.04
FAC112	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC113	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC114	Empire Rose	40	48	12.0	0.04
FAC115	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC116	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC117	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC118	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC119	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC120	Empire Rose	64	73	9.0	0.02
FAC121	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC122	Empire Rose	5	6	1.0	0.08
FAC123	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC124	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC125	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC126	Empire Rose	3	4	1.0	0.15
FAC127	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC128	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC129	Empire Rose	0	5	5.0	0.75
FAC130	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC131	Empire Rose	5	6	1.0	0.10
FAC132	Empire Rose	6	9	3.0	0.04
FAC133	Empire Rose	7	11	4.0	0.06
FAC134	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC135	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC136	Empire Rose	10	18	8.0	0.22
FAC137	Empire Rose	16	22	6.0	0.12
FAC138	Empire Rose	12	18	6.0	0.12
FAC139	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC140	Empire Rose	5	21	16.0	0.27
FAC140	Empire Rose	49	54	5.0	0.18
FAC141	Empire Rose	4	23	19.0	0.73
FAC142	Empire Rose	8	14	6.0	0.30
FAC143	Empire Rose	15	17	2.0	0.07
FAC144	Empire Rose	22	26	4.0	0.11
FAC145	Empire Rose	15	27	12.0	0.17

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FAC146	Empire Rose	15	30	15.0	0.18
FAC147	Empire Rose	16	20	4.0	0.10
FAC148	Empire Rose	9	17	8.0	0.19
		49	50	1.0	0.10
FAC149	Empire Rose	30	31	1.0	0.26
FAC150	Empire Rose	7	23	16.0	0.20
FAC151	Empire Rose	15	20	5.0	0.14
FAC152	Empire Rose	11	19	8.0	0.14
FAC153	Empire Rose	15	18	3.0	0.09
FAC154	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC155	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC156	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC157	Empire Rose	11	14	3.0	0.08
FAC158	Empire Rose	11	14	3.0	0.04
FAC159	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC160	Empire Rose	15	26	11.0	0.09
FAC161	Empire Rose	18	23	5.0	0.08
FAC162	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC163	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC164	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC165	Empire Rose	34	35	1.0	0.09
FAC166	Empire Rose	36	40	4.0	0.04
FAC167	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC168	Empire Rose	16	21	5.0	0.22
FAC169	Empire Rose	16	19	3.0	0.05
FAC170	Empire Rose	20	24	4.0	0.05
FAC171	Empire Rose	12	20	8.0	0.03
FAC172	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC173	Empire Rose	13	17	4.0	0.03
FAC174	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC175	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC176	Empire Rose	NSI			
FAC177	Empire Rose	20	24	4.0	0.05
FAC178	Empire Rose	24	28	4.0	0.08
FAC179	Empire Rose	27	35	8.0	0.13
		38	42	4.0	0.08
		44	53	9.0	0.24
FAC180	Empire Rose	26	30	4.0	1.24
		38	42	4.0	0.06
FAC181	Empire Rose	33	37	4.0	0.12
FAC182	Empire Rose	41	45	4.0	0.08
FAC183	Empire Rose	NSI			

FAC184	Empire Rose	NSI
FAC185	Empire Rose	NSI
FAC186	Empire Rose	NSI
FAC187	Empire Rose	NSI

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville

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 2024 AC and RC drilling. The RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to ALS in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. All samples were assayed by ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. The AC holes were drilled and sampled AC – 1m samples were collected from individual 1m sample piles. AC – 3-4m composite samples were collected from individual 1m sample piles. The last metre for each hole was collected as a 1m sample. 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.

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Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. All AC holes were drilled to blade refusal.
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.*	Definitive studies on RC recovery at Feysville have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg). Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected.
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,*	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.

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	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *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. 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.*	Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA. No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes have been picked up by Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest RC drilling collars. Historical hole collar locations and current AC drill holes were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S. RL was initially estimated then holes, once drilled were translated onto the surveyed topography wire frame using mining software. These updated RL's were then loaded into the database. Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	RC Drill hole spacing varies from 40x20m to 40x80m spacings. AC spacing is generally at 200m with some areas down to 100m. Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and stratigraphy and is not on any specific grid pattern. NO Sample compositing was undertaken for RC samples.

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		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 mineralistion location and style. Reconnaissance AC drilling was oriented 60 degrees toward MGA east (090) and is based on local geology and alignment of the drilling targets. Rogan Josh drilling was orientated to 270 azimuth for extensions to existing drill lines. New in-fill lines were drilled vertically due to the sub-horizontal nature of the supergene target.
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.

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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>P26/4632-4634</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.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

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	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.

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