SPECTACULAR HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPT OF 3 METRES AT 177g/t AT KAMPERMAN

RC hole FRC378 returned 12 metres at 7.26g/t Au from 23 metres and 25 metres at 24.3g/t Au from 68 metres, including a very high-grade zone of 3 metres at 177g/t Au from 74 metres

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for the first 20 holes (2,580 metres) of a 31-hole (3,834 metre) reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program at Feysville's Kamperman Prospect, with best results including:
  - **12 metres at 7.26g/t Au** from 23 metres including **1 metre at 16.5g/t Au** from 24 metres and **1 metre at 39.7g/t Au** from 27 metres and, further down-hole, **25 metres at 24.3g/t Au** from 68 metres, including **1 metre at 28.0g/t Au** from 69 metres and **3 metres at 177g/t Au** from 74 metres in hole FRC378;
  - **12 metres at 1.96g/t Au** from 20 metres and **5 metres at 1.25g/t Au** from 58 metres in hole FRC377;
  - **4 metres at 2.95g/t Au** from 61 metres and **11 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 91 metres in hole FRC372; and
  - **18 metres at 0.90g/t Au** from 25 metres in hole FRC371.
- RC holes FRC377 and FRC378 were designed to in-fill the northern end of the Kamperman prospect while also testing for potential north-plunging mineralisation, as characterised by previous intercepts of **14 metres at 1.44g/t Au** from 54 metres in hole FRC304 and **12 metres at 1.99g/t Au** from 78 metres in hole FRC341.
- The results from RC holes FRC377 and FRC378 are encouraging, and diamond drilling (**DD**) is planned in this area to better understand the orientation of the very high-grade zone in hole FRC378.
- Step-out holes to the north and north-east intersected gold mineralisation, demonstrating that Kamperman remains open to the north.
- Further assay results from the Kamperman program are pending.
- The RC rig is currently undertaking a program of several drill holes at Mandilla to determine dewatering requirements as part of the hydrogeological work program for the Mandilla Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**).
- At the Iris Deposit, a program of ten holes for 1,365 metres of in-fill drilling has been completed with a further ten holes remaining to be drilled. At the Eos Deposit, 16 holes for 2,540 metres will be drilled shortly.
- At Mandilla, a DD rig has commenced a four-hole/1,600 metre drill program of four deep in-fill holes ahead of an update to the Theia Mineral Resources Estimate (**MRE**), which is expected to be reported in the March Quarter, 2025.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"These latest holes at Kamperman continue to surprise to the upside – showing that there is a potentially very significant high-grade opportunity here that we are yet to unlock.*

"Previously, FRC243 returned a very high-grade zone of ***two metres at 188g/t Au*** *from 77 metres, 40 metres to the north-east. FRC378 has now returned another very high-grade zone* ***of three metres at 177g/t Au*** *from 74 metres.*

"Previous diamond drilling that was completed to better understand the potential orientation of this very high-grade zone was not successful; however, given the potential size of the prize, additional work is warranted.

"The extensional drilling completed to the north and north-east has continued to intersect gold mineralisation, albeit the gold grades were of a lower tenor than expected given the quantum of quartz and sulphides logged in the RC chips. Additional RC drilling is planned given the proximity to a north-east trending fault which is potentially controlling the mineralisation or offsetting it.

"It is becoming clear that Kamperman hosts multiple potential controlling structures that warrant further investigation, as does Feysville as a whole.

"The in-fill RC program at Iris is 50% complete. The program is now on hold for approximately three weeks while groundwater testing is undertaken with the RC rig. Once the groundwater program is complete, RC drilling will resume at Iris and Eos.

"Meanwhile, diamond drilling is now underway at Theia with four deep in-fill holes for 1,600 metres planned. These holes are designed to provide the level of confidence required to warrant an upgrade of the Inferred Resources at depth into the Indicated Resource category."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results for the first 20 holes for 2,580 metres of a 31-hole (3,834 metre) in-fill and extensional RC drill program at the Kamperman Prospect, part of the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located approximately 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

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

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

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

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

Feysville hosts an MRE of **3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 116koz**[2] of contained gold at the Think Big deposit, providing a foundation for the project to potentially become a source of satellite ore feed for a future operation based on Astral's flagship Mandilla Gold Project.

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

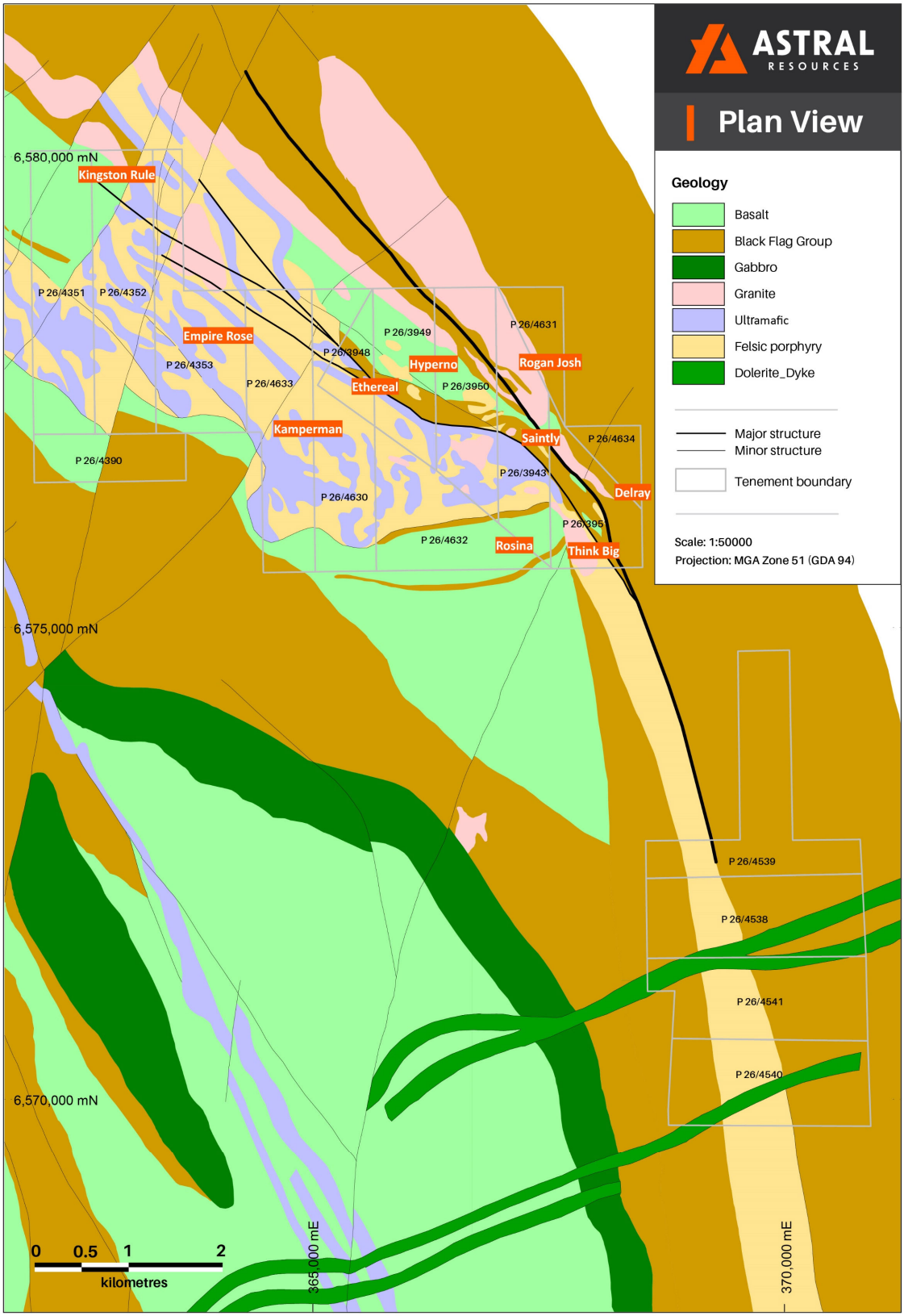

Figure 2 – Map of Feysville Gold Project on local area geology.

KAMPERMAN RC DRILL RESULTS

The purpose of this in-fill and extensional RC program was twofold:

- Drill several in-fill, up-dip and down-dip holes to test the current modelled mineralisation wireframes; and
- Extend the strike length of known mineralisation by drilling several north and north-east step-out holes in the vicinity of a north-east trending fault interpreted through drill-hole logging, litho-geochemistry and aerial magnetics.

The drill program consisted of 31 holes for 3,834 metres, with assay results for 20 holes/2,580 metres reported in this announcement.

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

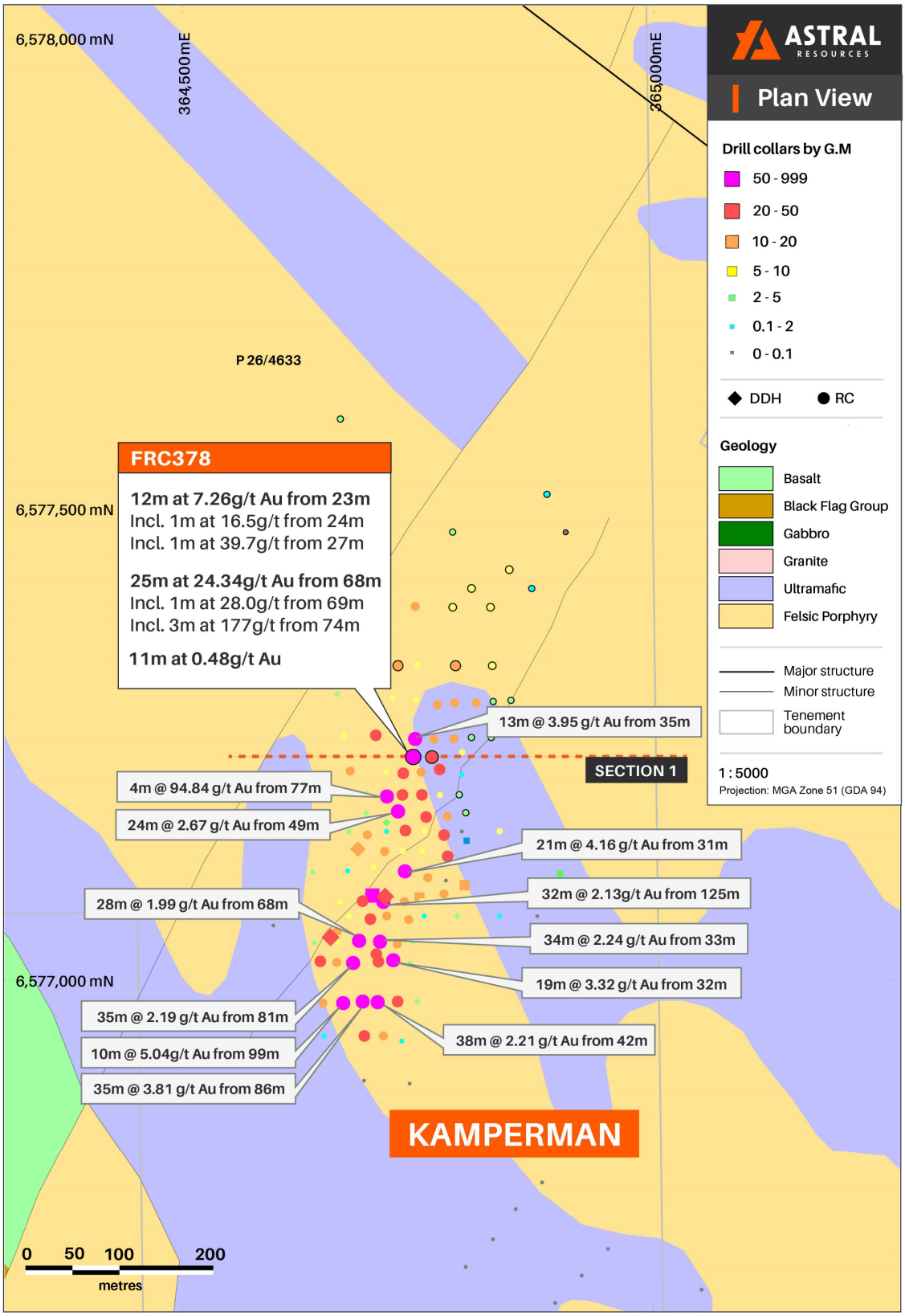

Figure 3 – Map of Kamperman illustrating drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

Assay results for the north and north-eastern step-out holes in the vicinity of the interpreted north-east trending fault have been received.

RC hole FRC361, which was a 200-metre step-out to the north, intersected significant quartz and sulphide mineralisation within a feldspar porphyry. Several zones of low tenor gold mineralisation were reported, suggesting that the hole was potentially proximal to the mineralised system and therefore requires further targeted drill testing to better understand the mineralised extent of Kamperman.

RC holes FRC362 – FRC367 were drilled as a series of north-east step-outs, staggered at varying eastings to test for potential north-east plunging mineralisation in proximity to the north-east trending fault.

Again, several zones of low tenor gold mineralisation were recorded with best results including:

- **8 metres at 0.75g/t Au** from 43 metres in hole FRC365; and
- **7 metres at 0.83g/t Au** from 23 metres in hole FRC367.

The most significant observation was a magnetite and sulphide-rich zone hosted in a mafic unit intersected in holes FRC364, FRC367, and FRC368. The strong chlorite and epidote alteration of these rocks is characteristic of the distal part of the southern ore zone at Kamperman.

Further drilling is required to test the theory that this may represent the distal part of another similar orebody, controlled by the main north-east striking fault that cuts through Kamperman.

RC holes FRC368 – FRC371 were drilled as up-dip tests on previously drilled holes FRC305 and FRC307 on east – west section lines. These up-dip tests were all successful in intersecting a flat-lying zone of gold mineralisation, albeit of low tenor on the contact between the saprock and the porphyry. Hole FRC368 also intersected a zone of gold mineralisation at depth, potentially associated with an altered porphyry shear.

Best results included:

- **18 metres at 0.90g/t Au** from 25 metres in hole FRC371;
- **4 metres at 1.35g/t Au** from 27 metres in hole FRC369; and
- **7 metres at 0.73g/t Au** from 24 metres and **4 metres at 1.60g/t Au** from 74 metres in hole FRC368.

RC hole FRC372 was a down-dip test on the drill line that includes hole FRC305 which intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation within an altered porphyry with quartz veining, consistent with previously modelled mineralised wireframes.

Best results in hole FRC372 included:

- **4 metres at 2.90g/t Au** from 61 metres;
- **12 metres at 0.42g/t Au** from 74 metres; and
- **11 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 91 metres.

Several RC holes were drilled as up-dip tests (FRC373, 374, 375, 376, 379 and FRC380) along previously drilled east – west section lines. All holes returned low-tenor gold mineralisation.

In September 2023, drill-hole FRC243, which was drilled into the northern zone of Kamperman, returned a very high-grade zone of **2 metres at 188g/t Au** from 77 metres as part of a broader zone of

mineralisation associated with a sheared lithological contact between ultramafic and feldspar porphyry units.

Subsequent diamond drilling designed to better understand local stratigraphy and the geometry of this high-grade zone was not successful in delineating its orientation.

In the current program, two holes were drilled, FRC377 and FRC378, to test 40 metres to the north-east for a potential north-east trending high-grade shoot.

The assay results for FRC377, which was drilled up-dip of FRC378 returned two zones of gold mineralisation – **12 metres at 1.96g/t Au** from 20 metres and **5 metres at 1.25g/t Au** from 58 metres.

The assay results for FRC378 were quite spectacular, with very high-grade gold identified akin to drill-hole FRC243:

- **12 metres at 7.26g/t Au** from 23 metres including **1 metre at 16.5g/t Au** from 24 metres and **1 metre at 39.7g/t Au** from 27 metres; and further down-hole
- **25 metres at 24.3g/t Au** from 68 metres, including **1 metre at 28.0g/t Au** from 69 metres; and **3 metres at 177g/t Au** from 74 metres.

A twinned diamond hole to replicate the FRC378 intersection is planned to follow up this exceptional high-grade assay result. This will deliver further insight into the structural controls and orientation of the high-grade shoot, which in turn will guide further RC delineation drilling.

Section 1 (Figure 4) illustrates a very high-grade shoot in hole FRC378 that is located within a broader **25 metres at 24.3g/t Au** interval from 68 metres.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply west-dipping and associated with the structural interaction at rheological contrasts between lithology changes at depth.

Assay results are pending from the in-fill holes in the more coherent southern zone of gold mineralisation at Kamperman.

It is important to note that Kamperman hosts multiple potential controlling structures that warrant further investigation.

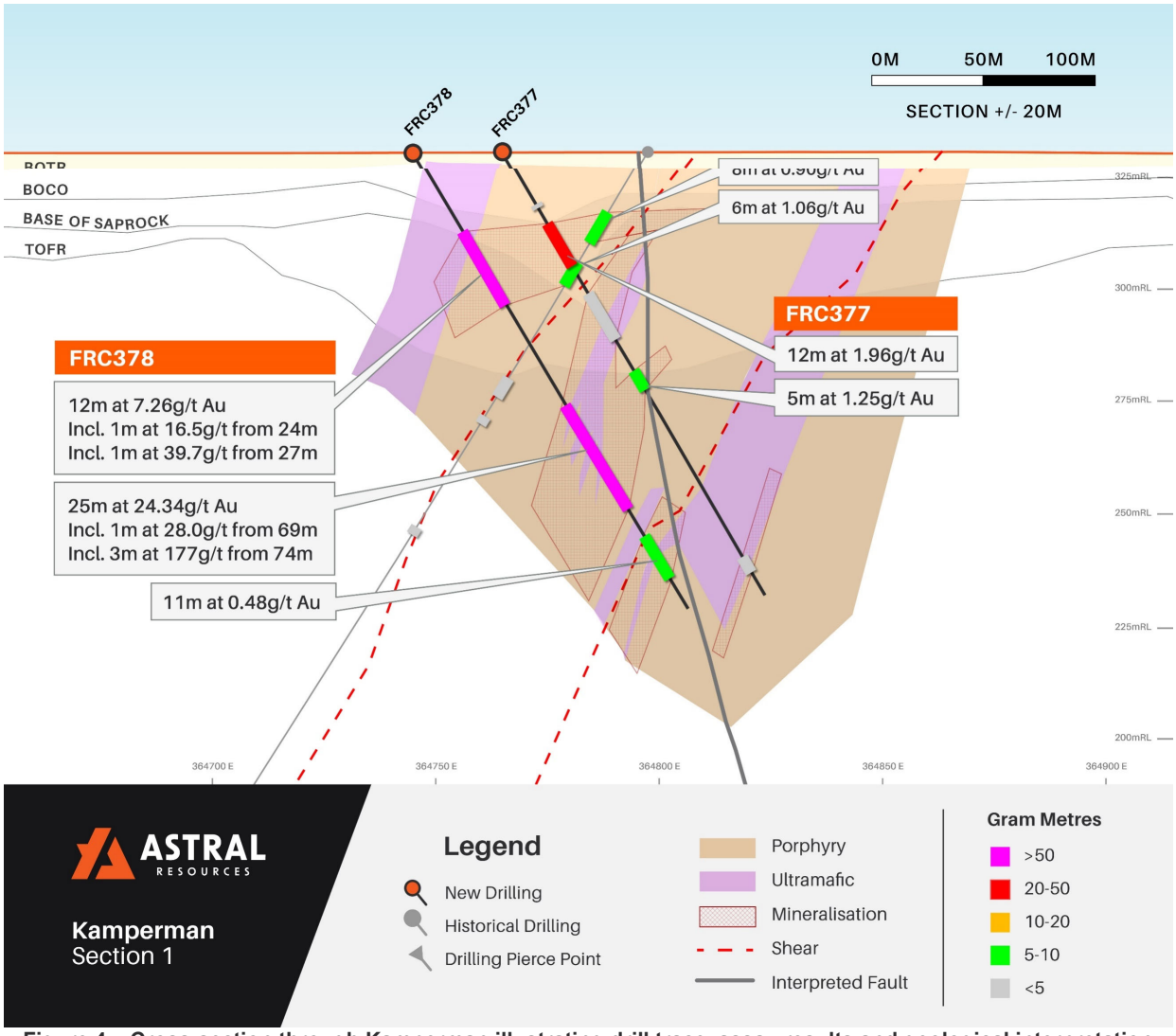

Figure 4 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

EXPLORATION UPDATE

RC drilling at Kamperman was completed on 2 October 2024. The RC rig was immediately mobilised to Mandilla's Iris Deposit to complete a 20 hole/3,579 metre in-fill program, of which ten holes have so far been drilled.

The Iris in-fill program has since been paused whilst the RC rig is completing a three-week groundwater program to inform the hydrogeological model for the Mandilla PFS.

Upon completion of the groundwater program, the RC rig will complete the Iris in-fill program and then commence a 16-hole/2,540 metre program drilling a fresh rock target adjacent to the Eos palaeochannel.

Planning is currently underway to return the RC rig to Kamperman upon completion of the planned drilling activities at Mandilla. This is expected to occur prior to Christmas.

A DD rig mobilised to Mandilla on 20 October 2024 and has commenced drilling the first of four diamond-tail in-fill tests for 1,600 metres at the Theia Deposit.

These holes are designed to provide the level of confidence required to warrant an upgrade of the Inferred Resources at depth into the Indicated Resource category.

While the DD rig is onsite, six holes for 760 metres will be drilled at Hestia and Eos as the basis for geotechnical studies.

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)
Mandilla[1]	21	1.1	694	17	1.1	571	37	1.1	1,265
Feysville[2]	2.3	1.3	96	0.6	1.1	20	2.9	1.3	116
Total	**23.3**	**1.1**	**790**	**17.6**	**1.1**	**591**	**39.9**	**1.1**	**1,381**

The preceding statement of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.

Cut-off grades

The Mineral Resources for Mandilla are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD$2,500 per ounce, Feysville is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

For further information:

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

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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, 4 June 2024, 11 July 2024, 25 July 2024, 2 August 2024,19 August 2024 and 9 October 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.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Feysville Gold Project

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
FRC361	RC	180	6,577,596	364,668	330.1	-50	90
FRC362	RC	120	6,577,516	364,887	330.1	-50	90
FRC363	RC	120	6,577,476	364,907	330.4	-50	90
FRC364	RC	150	6,577,476	364,787	330.4	-50	90
FRC365	RC	120	6,577,436	364,847	330.7	-50	90
FRC366	RC	120	6,577,416	364,871	330.8	-50	90
FRC367	RC	156	6,577,416	364,807	330.8	-50	90
FRC368	RC	204	6,577,396	364,827	332.2	-55	90
FRC369	RC	192	6,577,396	364,787	330.9	-55	90
FRC370	RC	132	6,577,334	364,829	331.3	-55	90
FRC371	RC	132	6,577,334	364,790	331.3	-55	90
FRC372	RC	138	6,577,334	364,729	331.3	-55	90
FRC373	RC	126	6,577,297	364,849	332.4	-60	90
FRC374	RC	98	6,577,296	364,830	331.6	-60	90
FRC375	RC	98	6,577,258	364,828	333.2	-60	90
FRC376	RC	92	6,577,258	364,807	331.9	-60	90
FRC377	RC	116	6,577,237	364,765	332.0	-60	90
FRC378	RC	120	6,577,237	364,745	331.9	-60	90
FRC379	RC	86	6,577,197	364,794	332.5	-60	90
FRC380	RC	80	6,577,178	364,801	332.7	-60	90
FRC381	RC	152	6,577,178	364,712	332.3	-60	90
FRC382	RC	98	6,577,157	364,857	332.7	-60	90
FRC383	RC	110	6,577,136	364,775	332.9	-60	90
FRC384	RC	80	6,577,136	364,696	332.5	-60	90
FRC385	RC	98	6,577,098	364,717	333.0	-60	90
FRC386	RC	62	6,576,997	364,730	333.6	-60	90
FRC387	RC	116	6,576,997	364,710	333.5	-60	90
FRC388	RC	158	6,576,997	364,690	333.5	-60	90
FRC389	RC	176	6,576,997	364,670	333.5	-60	90
FRC390	RC	84	6,576,919	364,730	333.9	-60	90
FRC391	RC	120	6,576,919	364,710	334.0	-60	90

Table 2 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRC361	Kamperman	57.0	73.0	16.0	0.10
		102.0	108.0	6.0	0.12
		134.0	135.0	1.0	1.25
FRC362	Kamperman	58.0	61.0	3.0	0.11
FRC363	Kamperman	NSI			
FRC364	Kamperman	29.0	42.0	13.0	0.16
		53.0	55.0	2.0	0.26
		72.0	74.0	2.0	0.30
		97.0	100.0	3.0	0.67
		111.0	114.0	3.0	0.20
FRC365	Kamperman	43.0	51.0	8.0	0.75
FRC366	Kamperman	43.0	45.0	2.0	0.34
FRC367	Kamperman	23.0	30.0	7.0	0.83
FRC367	Kamperman	31.0	50.0	19.0	0.16
FRC368	Kamperman	24.0	31.0	7.0	0.73
		40.0	62.0	22.0	0.14
		74.0	78.0	4.0	1.60
FRC369	Kamperman	27.0	31.0	4.0	1.35
		54.0	66.0	12.0	0.47
		70.0	72.0	2.0	0.49
		99.0	101.0	2.0	0.41
		140.0	143.0	3.0	0.31
		148.0	155.0	7.0	0.36
		180.0	186.0	6.0	0.43
FRC370	Kamperman	21.0	35.0	14.0	0.36
		74.0	82.0	8.0	0.60
FRC371	Kamperman	**25.0**	**43.0**	**18.0**	**0.9**
FRC372	Kamperman	17.0	25.0	8.0	0.16
		61.0	**65.0**	**4.0**	**2.95**
		74.0	86.0	12.0	0.42
		91.0	**102.0**	**11.0**	**0.96**
		106.0	107.0	1.0	0.70
		128.0	129.0	1.0	0.75
FRC373	Kamperman	24.0	42.0	18.0	0.17
		88.0	90.0	2.0	0.54
		107.0	108.0	1.0	0.52

FRC374	Kamperman	28.0	33.0	5.0	0.45
		41.0	44.0	3.0	0.56
		74.0	77.0	3.0	0.6
FRC375	Kamperman	26.0	32.0	6.0	0.27
		61.0	62.0	1.0	0.71
		71.0	73.0	2.0	0.39
FRC376	Kamperman	20.0	27.0	7.0	0.4
		34.0	52.0	18.0	0.19
		59.0	63.0	4.0	0.29
FRC377	Kamperman	15.0	16.0	1.0	0.57
		20.0	**32.0**	**12.0**	**1.96**
		38.0	50.0	12.0	0.22
		58.0	63.0	5.0	1.25
		106.0	110.0	4.0	0.77
FRC378	Kamperman	**23**	**35**	**12.0**	**7.26**
		Includes 1 metre at 16.5g/t Au from 24 metres			
		Includes 1 metre at 39.7g/t Au from 27 metres			
		68	**93**	**25.0**	**24.34**
		Includes 1 metre at 28.0g/t Au from 69 metres			
		Includes 3 metres at 177g/t Au from 74 metres			
		101	112	11.0	0.48
FRC379	Kamperman	19	30	11.0	0.39
FRC380	Kamperman	23	25	2.0	0.49
		58	60	2.0	0.38
		66	70	4.0	0.46

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville Gold Project

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the 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. *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample*. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit.
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.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. *Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling.* Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (AC/RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a) The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing.

		Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Diamond and RC drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted geological strike or interpreted mineralised structure. The drill orientation will be contingent on the prospect mineralistion location and style. AC drilling was oriented 60 degrees toward MGA east (090) and is based on local geology and alignment of the drilling targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Local Geology and Mineralisation
There a number of historical gold workings on the project and drilling has identified strong alteration associated with primary gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is typically located at the sheared contacts of intrusive porphyry units, within pyrite sericite altered porphyries and also associated with chalcopyrite magnetite/epidote altered breccia zones within ultramafic units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
• easting and northing of the drill hole collar
• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
• dip and azimuth of the hole
• down hole length and interception depth</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
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	• *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling. A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m. A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The overall mineralisation trends have been intersected at an appropriate angle to form the closest intercept length to true width. The results are reported as downhole depths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Please refer to the maps and cross sections in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.