MORE WIDE, HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT KAMPERMAN

Significant assays such as 33m at 3.75g/t Au with high-grade zones up to 63.4g/t Au confirm the high-grade nature and upside potential of the Kamperman Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for the final 11 holes (1,254 metres) of a 31-hole (3,834 metre) reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program at the Kamperman Deposit, part of Astral's 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project near Kalgoorlie. Best results include:
  - **33 metres at 3.75g/t Au** from 58 metres including **3 metres at 14.8g/t Au** from 75 metres in hole FRC387;
  - **10 metres at 1.63g/t Au** from 131 metres and **22 metres at 5.21g/t Au** from 149 metres including **2 metres at 30.9g/t Au** from 164 metres and **2 metres at 12.2g/t Au** from 168 metres in hole FRC389;
  - **22 metres at 4.44g/t Au** from 105 metres including **2 metres at 25.9g/t Au** from 121 metres in hole FRC388;
  - **6 metres at 12.8g/t Au** from 76 metres including **1 metre at 63.4g/t Au** from 77 metres in hole FRC385;
  - **12 metres at 1.19g/t Au** from 18 metres and **24 metres at 1.29g/t Au** from 80 metres in hole FRC381;
  - **13 metres at 1.14g/t Au** from 24 metres in hole FRC384; and
  - **20 metres at 0.79g/t Au from** 30 metres in hole FRC382.
- RC holes FRC387, FRC388 and FRC389 represent a very successful in-fill test of the deposit, with the three holes averaging **112 gram-metres**[1].
- RC hole FRC385 targeted high-grade gold mineralisation associated with a zone of silicification intersected in three previous holes. FRC385 targeted a potential high-grade zone oriented in a north-west – south-west orientation and successfully intersected **6 metres at 12.8g/t Au** including a **1 metre interval of 63.4g/t Au**, confirming geological interpretations.
- Results of the 31-hole RC program were not included in the maiden Kamperman Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) announced on 1 November 2024 of **2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 83.8koz of contained gold**[6]. The results demonstrate the opportunity for continued MRE growth at Kamperman.
- The RC rig relocated to the Mandilla Gold Project to complete the in-fill program at the Iris Deposit. The RC drill rig is currently completing the final hole of this program and then will commence a 16-hole drill program at Eos testing the extent of fresh rock gold mineralisation adjacent to the Eos palaeochannel deposit.
- Also at Mandilla, a diamond drill (**DD**) rig has commenced a four-hole/1,600 metre drill program ahead of an update to the Theia MRE, which is expected to be reported in the March Quarter, 2025.

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

- The first hole of this DD program has already been completed with a significant number of visible gold occurrences observed during the logging process. (*Refer to Cautionary Note below*).

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"Following the recent release of the maiden Kamperman MRE, it is highly encouraging to now be reporting further high-grade in-fill results and a successful drill test of a previously identified high-grade zone. These results highlight the potential for MRE upside at Kamperman.*

"The in-fill drill line (FRC387, FRC388 and FRC389) testing the high-grade southern zone at Kamperman returned excellent results including ***33 metres at 3.75g/t Au****,* ***22 metres at 4.44g/t Au*** *and* ***22 metres at 5.21g/t Au****. These three in-fill holes* ***averaged a gold accumulation of 112 gram-metres*** *through this high-grade southern zone. This is clearly a very successful in-fill test and bodes well for the potential to upgrade the MRE in this area.*

"A potential high-grade gold zone was also tested with hole FRC385, returning a spectacular intercept of ***6 metres at 12.8g/t Au*** *from 76 metres including* ***1 metre at 63.4g/t Au*** *from 77 metres.*

"Previous drilling in the vicinity has seen this characteristically silicified zone intersected in three holes with assay results of ***3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au****,* ***5 metres at 3.11g/t Au*** *and* ***10 metres at 5.04g/t Au*** *including* ***1 metre at 28.5g/t Au*** *inFRC350.*

"This further successful test of an interpreted high-grade shoot adds confidence as to the continuity of this zone and our ability to interpret controls and presents as further upside to the current Kamperman MRE.

"The RC rig is now progressing with the in-fill and extensional programs at Iris and Eos respectively and, once complete, will be returned to Kamperman to complete a 15-hole (2,110 metre) in-fill program.

"Diamond drilling of four in-fill holes at Theia is progressing well. The first hole of this program has already been completed with, pleasingly, a significant number of occurrences of visible gold observed during the logging process.

Plans are underway to secure a second diamond drill rig. This has the potential to increase the rate of progress of both the current four-hole in-fill program at Theia and the geotechnical program required to inform the open pit parameters for the Hestia and Eos open pits in the Mandilla PFS."

Cautionary Note: The Company cautions that visual identification of gold is not an estimate of grade or assay results expected from laboratory analysis. Visible gold is not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grades of any visual mineralisation reported. Assays are pending and are expected to be received during the March 2025 Quarter.

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results for the final 11 holes for 1,254 metres of the recently completed 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).

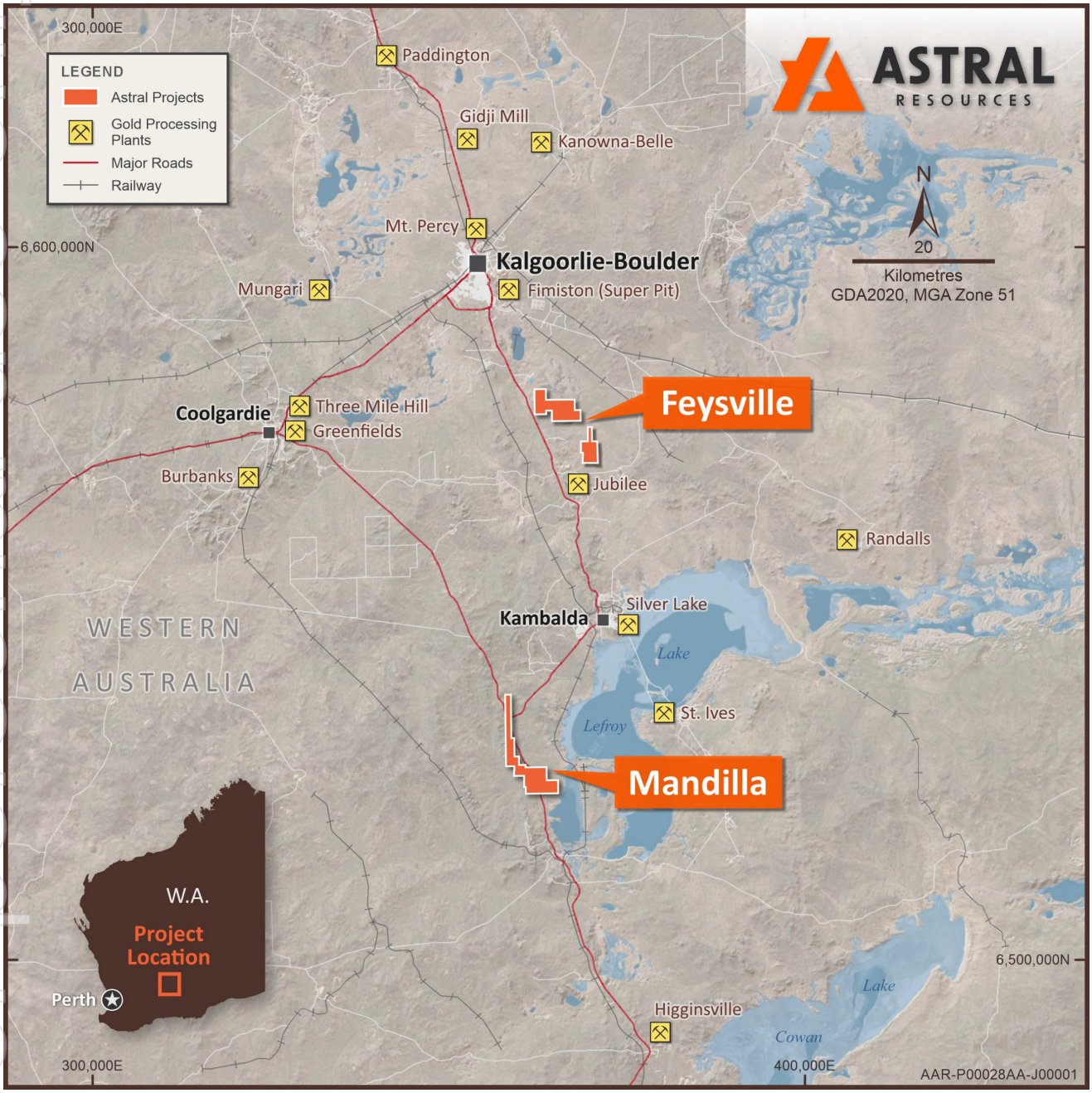

Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects.

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 **5Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 196koz**[6] of contained gold at the Kamperman, Think Big and Rogan Josh deposits, providing a strong foundation for the project to 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 showing tenements and deposits/prospects on local area geology is set out in Figure 2.

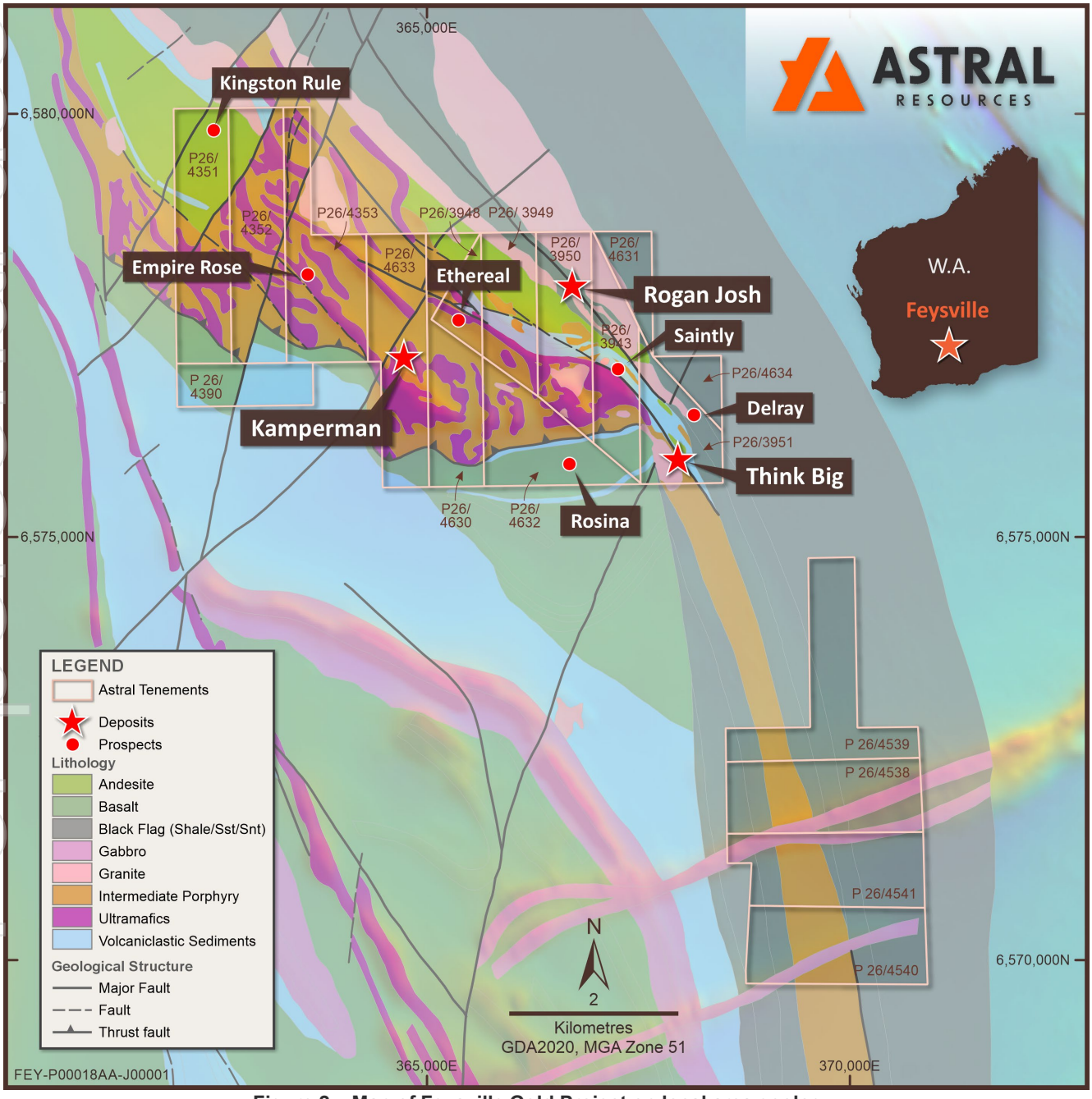

Figure 2 – Map of Feysville Gold Project on local area geology.

KAMPERMAN RC DRILL RESULTS

In-fill and extensional RC drilling has been completed to:

- Drill in-fill, up-dip and down-dip holes to test the currently-modelled mineralisation wireframes; and
- Extend the strike length of known mineralisation by drilling 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 most recent drill program consisted of 31 holes for 3,834 metres, with assay results for 20 holes for 2,580 metres reported on 23 October 2024.

The final 11 holes for 1,254 metres, which are the subject of this announcement, were drilled in the more contiguous high-grade southern zone of Kamperman, encompassing in-fill, up-dip and down-dip drill tests.

Two RC holes were also drilled to the south of the current extent of known gold mineralisation to either extend or close off this zone.

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

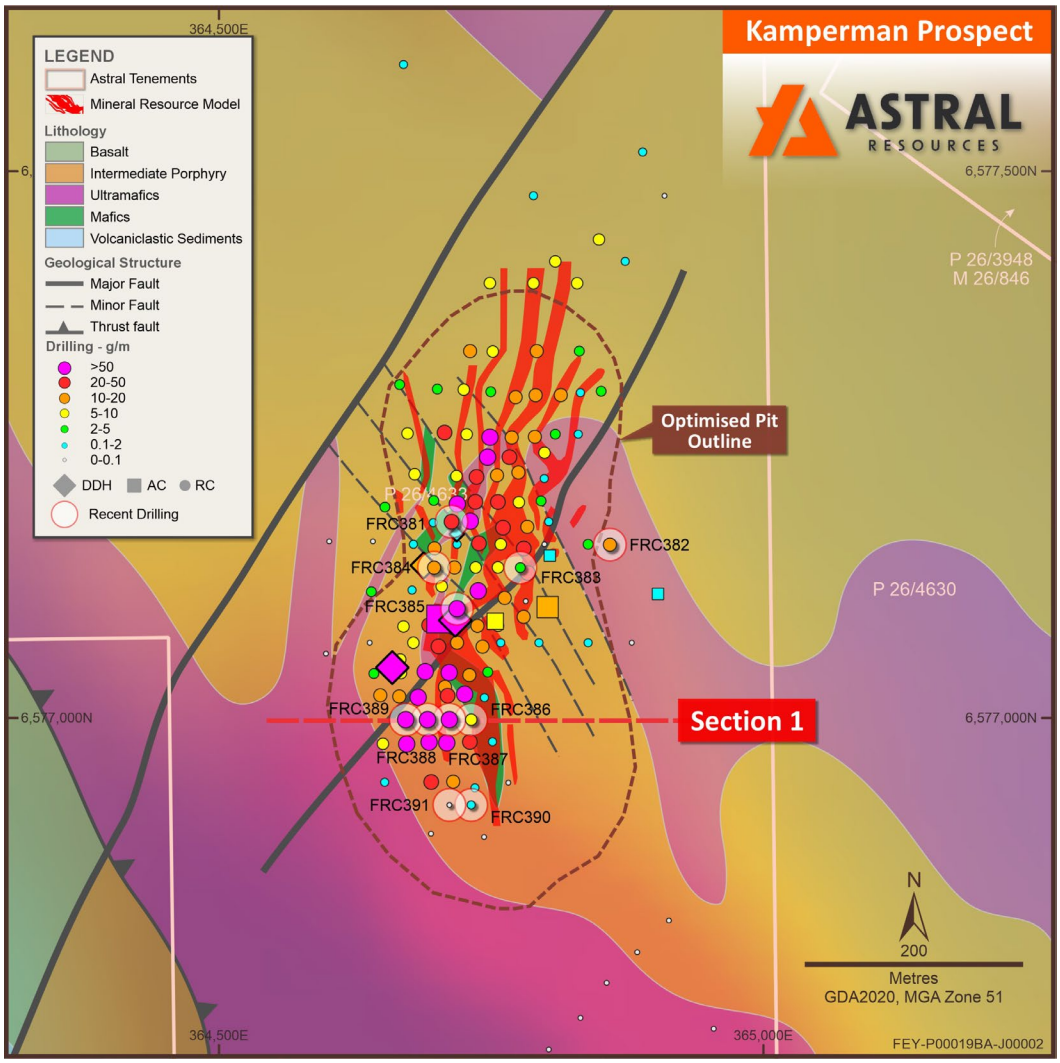

Figure 3 – Map of Kamperman illustrating October 2024 MRE and drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

RC HOLE FRC381

RC hole FRC381 was designed to in-fill a flat-lying shallow supergene gold mineralised zone between FRC272 and FRC274 and to test for an extension of a currently modelled zone of fresh rock gold mineralisation.

The hole returned assays of **12 metres at 1.19g/t Au** from 18 metres and **24 metres at 1.29g/t Au** from 80 metres, representing a successful test of this zone.

RC HOLE FRC382

RC hole FRC382 was a 20-metre eastward step-out from a historical hole FEC363. This is well outside the current Kamperman MRE.

The hole returned a shallow zone of low-tenor gold mineralisation, **20 metres at 0.79g/t Au** from 30 metres.

RC HOLES FRC383 and FRC384

RC hole FRC383 was an up-dip test of FRC346, which previously returned modest gold mineralisation of **9 metres at 0.91g/t Au** from 35 metres. No significant gold mineralisation was returned from this hole.

FRC384 was a down-dip test of FRC348, which previously returned **11 metres at 1.24g/t Au** from 39 metres and is located on the same drill line as FRC383.

While FRC384 returned weaker mineralisation down-dip to the west of the targeted zone, a mineralised zone further to the west related to an ultramafic/porphyry contact returned **13 metres at 1.14g/t Au** from 24 metres.

RC HOLE FRC385

RC hole FRC385 was drilled to test for an interpreted high-grade gold zone associated with a zone of silicification identified in three nearby holes:

- In FRCD262**, 3.7 metres at 12.2g/t Au** from 67.8 metres, including **1 metre at 41.0g/t Au** from 70.1 metres;
- In FRC270, **5 metres at 3.11g/t Au** from 73 metres including **1 metre at 10.7g/t Au** from 73 metres; and
- In FRC350, **10 metres at 5.04g/t Au** from 99 metres including **1 metre at 28.5g/t Au** from 99 metres.

The test was successful with FRC385 also intersecting this high-grade zone, returning **6 metres at 12.8g/t Au** from 76 metres including **1 metre at 63.4g/t Au** from 77 metres. This represents a successful proof of concept for a high-grade gold trend oriented in a north-west – south-west orientation.

RC HOLES FRC386, FRC387, FRC388 and FRC389

RC holes FRC386, FRC387, FRC388 and FRC389 were drilled to reduce line spacing to 20 metres in the southern zone at Kamperman in order to increase MRE confidence levels within this high-grade zone.

Best results included:

- **33 metres at 3.75g/t Au** from 58 metres including **3 metres at 14.8g/t Au** from 75 metres in hole FRC387;

- **22 metres at 4.44g/t Au** from 105 metres including **2 metres at 25.9g/t Au** from 121 metres in hole FRC388; and
- **10 metres at 1.63g/t Au** from 131 metres and **22 metres at 5.21g/t Au** from 149 metres including **2 metres at 30.9g/t Au** from 164 metres and **2 metres at 12.2g/t Au** from 168 metres in hole FRC389.

With the three holes averaging **112-gram-metres,** the drill line represents a very successful in-fill test.

The cross-section through Kamperman is set out in Figure 4.

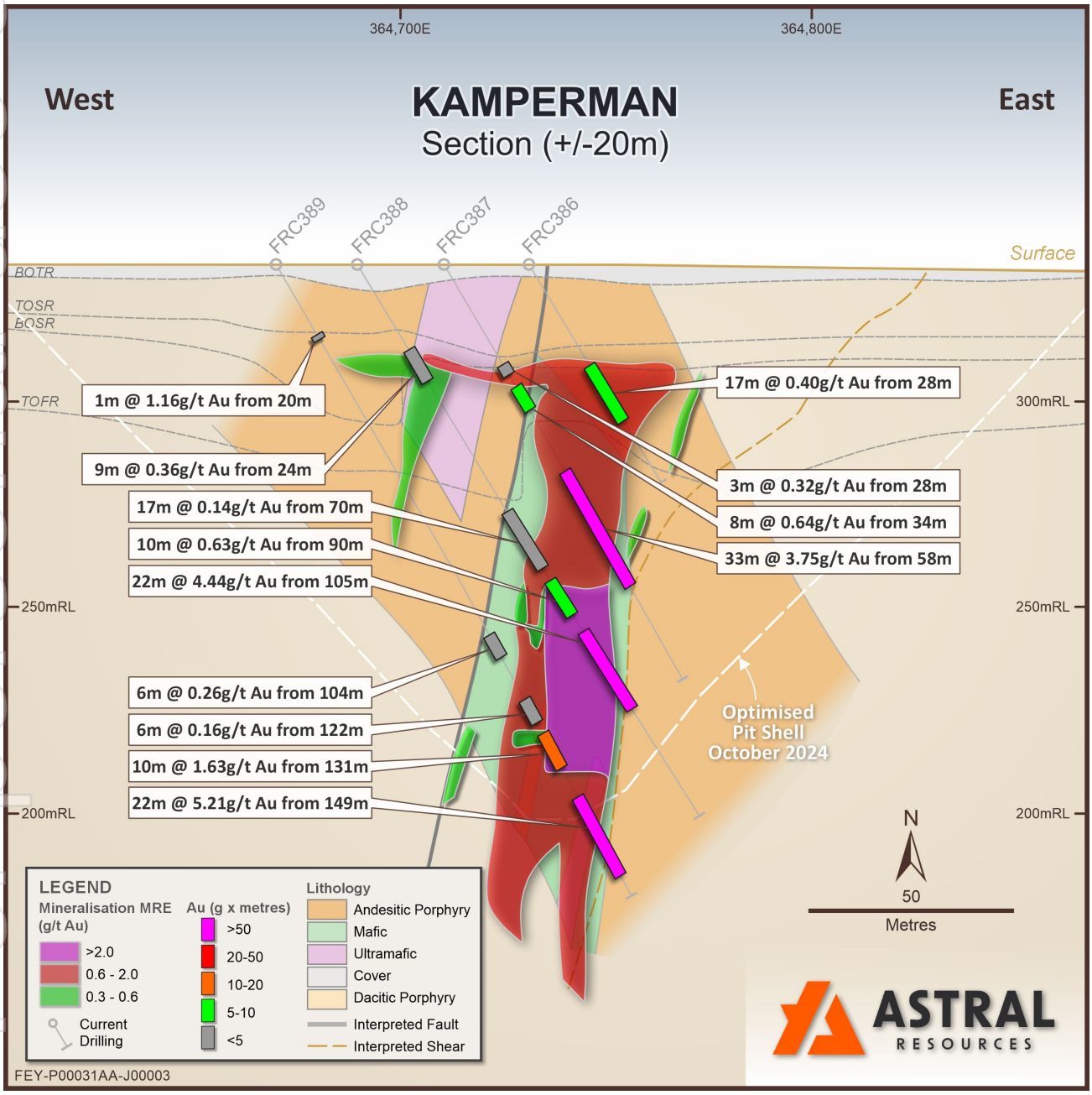

Figure 4 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating October 2024 MRE and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

The cross section illustrates the continuity of the magnetite and sulphide-rich gold zone hosted in a mafic unit. Strong chlorite and epidote alteration continues to define the higher-grade portions of the southern zone which in the below cross-section is toward the footwall contact.

Note the presence of mineralisation outside the current optimised pit shell.

RC HOLES FRC390 and FRC391

RC holes FRC390 and FRC391 were drilled 20 metres south of the current known extent of the southern zone at Kamperman. The holes were intended to extend known gold mineralisation further south or close off this zone. No significant gold mineralisation was intersected.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Following completion of the RC program at Kamperman, the drill rig was relocated to the Mandilla Gold Project.

At the Iris deposit, an MRE of **4.4Mt at 0.8g/t for 115k contained ounces of gold**[2] is currently interpreted.

There, an infill program of 20 holes for 3,579 metres has recently been completed. Assay results are pending.

At Eos, an MRE of **1.0Mt at 1.5g/t for 48k contained ounces of gold**[3] is currently interpreted as a palaeochannel-hosted deposit.

However, limited previous RC drilling at Eos has also identified the presence of fresh rock gold mineralisation with best results including:

- **4 metres at 3.22g/t Au** from 38 metres and **6 metres at 5.57g/t Au** from 48 in MDRC852;
- **3 metres at 2.81g/t Au** from 57 metres and **19 metres at 0.65g/t Au** from 90 metres in MDRC842;
- **2 metres at 2.82g/t Au** from 62 metres in MDRC851;
- **2 metres at 4.65g/t Au** from 42 metres in MDRC778;
- **34 metres at 0.90g/t Au** from 82 metres in MDRC779; and
- **26 metres at 0.69g/t Au** from 93 metres in MDRC716.

To further test the fresh rock potential of Eos, Astral has commenced a 16-hole/2,540 metre RC program adjacent to the palaeochannel deposit.

Upon completion of the Eos drill program, the RC rig will be relocated to Kamperman to undertake a 15-hole/2,110 metre in-fill drilling program.

The program will also follow up the recently drilled RC hole FRC378. This hole, located towards the northern end of the Kamperman deposit, returned spectacular assay 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

[2] - Iris Deposit JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.4Mt at 0.8g/t Au for 11koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 4.0Mt at 0.8g/t Au for 103koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 20 July 2023.

[3] - Eos Deposit JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.6Mt at 1.6g/t Au for 29koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 0.5Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 19koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 20 July 2023.

- **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.

This program is expected to be completed before Christmas.

A diamond drilling program comprising four in-fill holes is currently underway at Theia. These holes aim to increase Mineral Resource confidence levels at the base of the optimised pit shell.

The first hole, MDRCD920a, was designed as a 40-metre up-dip test of MDRCD751[4] and has already been completed.

Pleasingly, a considerable number of visible gold occurrences were observed during the logging process, as set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Visible gold occurrences observed in diamond drill hole MDRCD920a.

Hole ID	Metres From	Metres To	# of Visible Observations of Au	Observation Notes (Nature of Mineralisation Observed)
MDRCD920a	88	89	4	Several specks on margin of quartz vein
MDRCD920a	93	94	3	Within quartz at end of core
MDRCD920a	94	95	3	Specks on margin of quartz vein
MDRCD920a	101	102	1	Speck within non-planar branching vein
MDRCD920a	109	110	1	Tiny speckles of gold on margin of narrow vein
MDRCD920a	113	114	3	Gold at junction of vein with biotite-chlorite veinlet
MDRCD920a	155	156	3	Several specks of VG within hairline width quartz vein
MDRCD920a	169	170	1	Speck on end of core in quartz vein
MDRCD920a	183	184	1	1 visible gold speck quartz vein end of core
MDRCD920a	192	193	5	Lots of visible gold on downhole apex of quartz vein
MDRCD920a	199	200	10	Many visible gold specks in 25cm quartz vein
MDRCD920a	200	201	2	Visible gold associated with hairline quartz vein
MDRCD920a	214	215	3	Gold specks with strong pyrite mineralisation in quartz vein
MDRCD920a	233	234	2	Gold specks and trace galena in quartz veinlet
MDRCD920a	262	263	3	Gold specks in <1cm quartz veinlet
MDRCD920a	327	328	4	Four visible gold specks sample side
MDRCD920a	349	350	4	Visible gold sample side -quartz
MDRCD920a	371	372	3	Small visible gold grains – quartz
MDRCD920a	435	436	1	Small visible gold fleck – quartz
MDRCD920a	440	441	4	Silica flooded, strong pyrrhotite mineralisation.
MDRCD920a	449	450	3	Pyrite rich quartz vein

Cautionary Note: The Company cautions that visual identification of gold is not an estimate of grade or assay results expected from laboratory analysis. Visible gold is not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grades of any visual mineralisation reported. Assays are pending and are expected to be received during the March 2025 Quarter.

[4] - ASX Announcement 3 July 2023 – Outstanding Diamond Hole Hits Multiple Mineralised Zones.

The occurrences of visible gold would seem to correlate well with the interpreted MRE ore blocks, as shown in a longitudinal projection at Theia through DD holes MDRCD751 and MDRCD920a as set out as Figure 5.

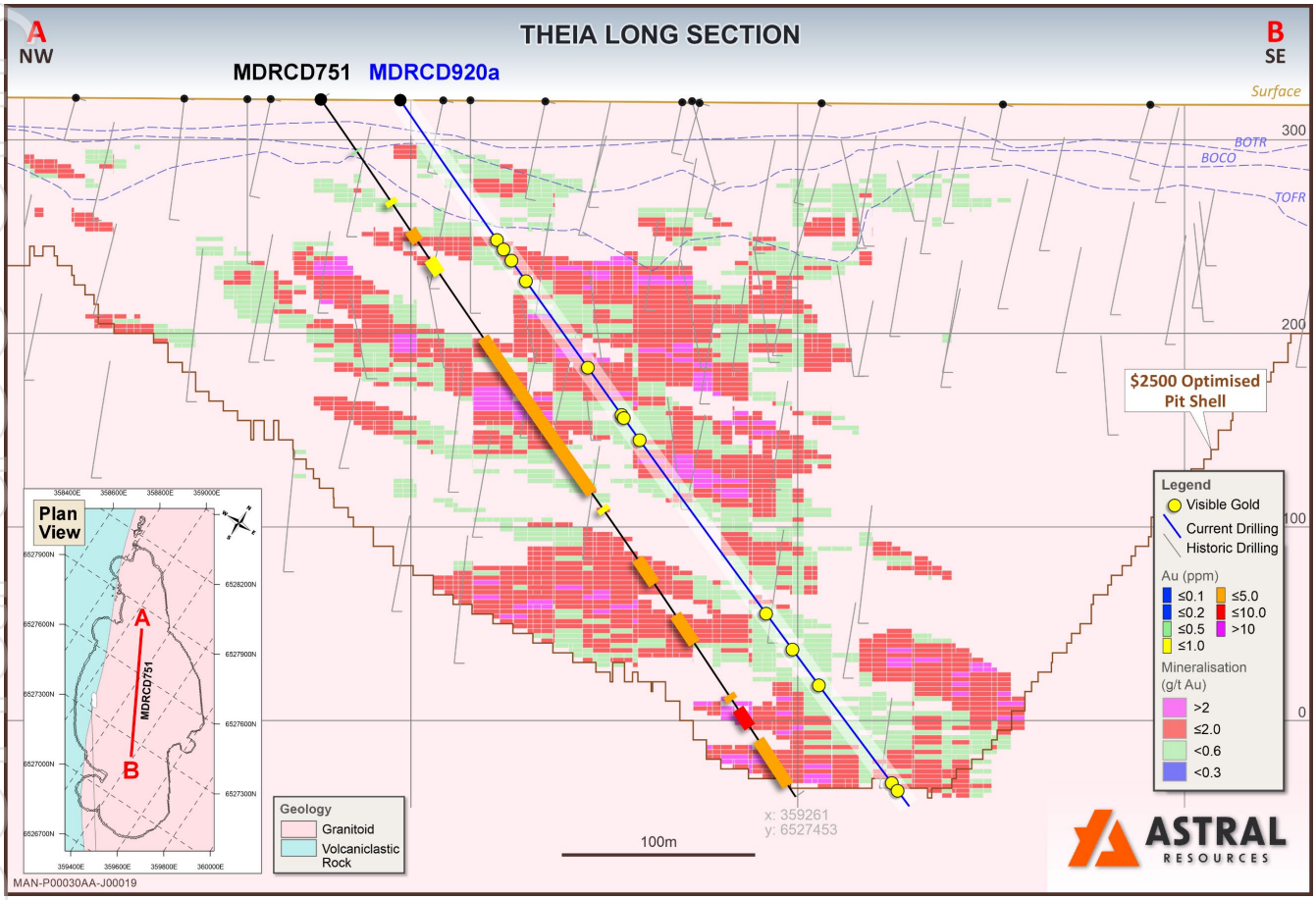

Figure 5 – Longitudinal projection at Theia identifying visible gold observations in MDRCD920a.

Assay results for DD hole MDRCD920a are pending.

Plans are underway to mobilise a second DD rig to Mandilla with a view to bringing forward completion of both the four-hole in-fill program at Theia as well as the proposed six-hole/760 metre geotechnical program at Hestia and Eos.

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[5]	21	1.1	694	17	1.1	571	37	1.1	1,265
Feysville[6]	4	1.3	144	1	1.1	53	5	1.2	196
Total	**25**	**1.1**	**838**	**18**	**1.1**	**624**	**42**	**1.1**	**1,461**
The preceding statement of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.									
The Mineral Resources for Mandilla and Feysville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t Au lower cut-off and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD$2,500 per ounce.									

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

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[5] - 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.

[6] - Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 4Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 144koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 1Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 53koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).

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 Feysville 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 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.

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, 9 October 2024, 23 October 2024 and 1 November 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 operate, 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 2 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
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 3 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRC381	Kamperman	**18.0**	**30.0**	**12.0**	**1.19**
		37.0	45.0	8.0	0.68
		52.0	62.0	10.0	0.57
		80.0	**99.0**	**19.0**	**1.29**
		108.0	110.0	2.0	0.45
		118.0	127.0	9.0	0.48
FRC382	Kamperman	**30.0**	**50.0**	**20.0**	**0.79**
		55.0	58.0	3.0	0.43
		80.0	89.0	9.0	0.60
FRC383	Kamperman	33.0	36.0	3.0	0.59
		43.0	52.0	9.0	0.29
FRC384	Kamperman	**24.0**	**37.0**	**13.0**	**1.14**
		48.0	50.0	2.0	0.93
		61.0	68.0	7.0	0.21
FRC385	Kamperman	32.0	34.0	2.0	2.64
		39.0	53.0	14.0	0.45
		76.0	**82.0**	**6.0**	**12.76**
		Includes 1 metre at 63.4g/t Au from 77 metres			
FRC386	Kamperman	28.0	45.0	17.0	0.40
FRC387	Kamperman	28.0	31.0	3.0	0.32
		34.0	42.0	8.0	0.64
		58.0	**91.0**	**33.0**	**3.75**
		Includes 3 metres at 14.8g/t Au from 75 metres			
FRC388	Kamperman	24.0	33.0	9.0	0.36
		70.0	87.0	17.0	0.14
		90.0	100.0	10.0	0.63
		105.0	**127.0**	**22.0**	**4.44**
		Includes 2 metres at 25.9g/t Au from 121 metres			
FRC389	Kamperman	20.0	21.0	1.0	1.16
		104.0	110.0	6.0	0.3
		122.0	128.0	6.0	0.16
		131.0	**141.0**	**10.0**	**1.63**
		149.0	**171.0**	**22.0**	**5.21**
		Includes 2 metres at 30.9g/t Au from 164 metres			
		Includes 2 metres at 12.2g/t Au from 168 metres			
FRC390	Kamperman	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.13
FRC391	Kamperman	NSI			

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.*	Exploration 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>
</table>

	• *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.