MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD IN EXTENSIONAL DRILLING POINTS TO GROWTH POTENTIAL AT KAMPERMAN

Plus, diamond drilling at the cornerstone Theia deposit delivers multiple high-grade intercepts both on the eastern flank and within the main deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

Feysville Project

- Assay results received for 17 RC holes (2,954m) drilled recently at Kamperman, part of the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project in WA. The program tested a variety of targets designed both to increase the Mineral Resource and improve understanding of the deposit, with a specific focus on high-grade zones. Best results include:
  - **14m at 6.79g/t Au** from 192m including **2m at 23.8g/t Au** from 193m (FRC463)
  - **13m at 6.60g/t Au** from 44m including **1m at 57.6g/t Au** from 46m and **1m at 10.9g/t Au** from 48m, **4m at 2.06g/t Au** from 62m and **4m at 3.81g/t Au** from 88m (FRC457)
  - **21m at 3.11g/t Au** from 115m including **1m at 13.4g/t Au** from 132m (FRC460)
  - **15m at 3.70g/t Au** from 123m including **1m at 16.4g/t Au** from 124m and **1m at 21.1g/t Au** from 135m, **6m at 2.79g/t Au** from 158m, **23m at 2.57g/t Au** from 180m including **3m at 13.7g/t Au** from 197m and **3m at 2.57g/t Au** from 208m (FRC452)
  - **14m at 2.66g/t Au** from 179m (FRC461)
  - **27m at 0.78g/t Au** from 21m and **25m at 1.68g/t Au** from 50m including **1m at 11.7g/t Au** from 59m and **1m at 10.5g/t Au** from 62m (FRC453)
  - **6m at 4.10g/t Au** from 210m including **1m at 13.4g/t Au** from 212m (FRC454)
- The drill program has confirmed the presence of north-west striking high-grade gold mineralisation that is not currently included in the Kamperman Mineral Resource model, as well as confirming depth extensions to the southern lode and additional high-grade mineralisation in the footwall of the southern lode.

Mandilla Project

- A 4-hole (1,641m) DD program has been completed on the eastern flank of the Theia deposit, part of the 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project. The drill program was designed to test for a potential steeply dipping sub-parallel mineralised structure to the east of Theia. Best results include:
  - **4.15m at 33.2g/t Au** from 164.3m including **0.5m at 269.6g/t Au** from 165m, **12.13m at 1.29g/t Au** from 173.87m including **0.3m at 23.4g/t Au** from 173.87m and **1.79m at 6.21g/t Au** from 253.47m including **0.58m at 17.6g/t Au** from 253.82m (AMRCD140)
  - **0.3m at 30.7g/t Au** from 336.26m (AMRCD139)
- Quartz, pyrite and visible gold[1] were intersected in each of the four holes, confirming the potential for Theia to host additional mineralised structures.

[1] All references to 'visible gold' in this announcement are references to occurrences of visible gold in core samples from drill holes for which chemical assay results have been provided in the assay results table in Appendix 1 of this announcement or previous announcements.

- A 3-hole (775.6-m) DD program was also completed at Theia. The program was designed to target a previously intersected "230 Shear" structure. Drilling successfully intersected this distinct, narrow high-grade shear zone with best results including:
  - **1.57m at 22.8g/t Au** from 168.59m including **0.6m at 59.2g/t Au** from 169.56m, **7.12m at 1.42g/t Au** from 175.08m including **0.3m at 25.9g/t Au** from 175.51m, **8.73m at 0.95g/t Au** from 222.44m and **4.90m at 1.28g/t Au** from 259m including **0.3m at 13.7g/t Au** from 262.07m (AMRCD137)
  - **2.27m at 4.94g/t Au** from 161m including **0.47m at 22.8g/t Au** from 161.93m and **5.33m at 1.08g/t Au** from 202.85m (AMRCD138)

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The assay results from the recent RC program at Feysville have demonstrated the excellent potential for both the overall gold grade and the deposit size at Kamperman to increase.*

"The program was highly successful in achieving its aims to extend interpreted high-grade gold zones beyond the existing Mineral Resource.

*"The centrally located drill-hole, FRC457, returned an outstanding intercept of **13m at 6.60g/t Au**, representing a very successful extension to a north-west striking high-grade ore shoot which appears to be projecting beyond the current deposit limits.*

*"Drill-hole FRC463 also returned a spectacular high-grade intercept. Drilled south and well beyond the current Resource testing for a south-plunging ore zone at depth, drilling successfully intersected **14m at 6.79g/t Au** from 192m, to confirm one of our deepest zones of high-grade gold mineralisation so far and providing us with a hint of the greater potential still remaining at Kamperman.*

"Over the Christmas period, Astral received notice from the DMPE of the grant of our Mining Licence application over areas of Feysville. This marks an important step as we progress towards submission of the Mining Proposal and execution of a JV agreement with Mineral Mining Services for the development of the Think Big Gold Mine. This would establish an early revenue opportunity for Astral against the backdrop of record gold prices to assist with securing overall development funding for the Mandilla Gold Project.

"Meanwhile at the cornerstone Theia deposit at Mandilla, we received assay results from two diamond drill programs, with further outstanding high-grade intercepts recorded.

*"The first, a 3-hole program targeting the "230 Shear", returned results such as **1.57m at 22.7g/t Au** and **2.27m at 4.94g/t Au** in separate holes, confirming the presence of this discrete, narrow, high-grade shear zone which strikes through the main Theia deposit.*

"Importantly the shear, intersected in all three holes, remains mineralised at depth, with the potential to delineate additional sub-parallel repeats both within and extensional to Theia.

*"A second 4-hole diamond drill program tested a potential steeply dipping sub-parallel structure to the east of Theia. As an initial positive sign visible gold was logged in all four holes, with a best result including a very high-grade intersection of **4.15m at 33.2g/t Au** from 164.3m in hole AMDRCD137.*

"Following our successful capital raise completed in December, Astral has funds on hand to maintain an aggressive exploration focus and complete the Mandilla DFS targeting a Final Investment Decision – all while maintaining a significant component of the equity requirement for development of the Mandilla Gold Project.

"Astral has ramped up exploration activities for 2026 with three drill rigs (2 RC and 1 DD rig) currently operating on site."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results received from a 17-hole reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program for 2,954 metres completed at the Kamperman Deposit, part of its 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville**), located ~14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Assay results for a 7-hole (2,416m) diamond drill (**DD**) program at Theia, part of the 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project (**Mandilla**) – located ~ 70km south of Kalgoorlie – are also reported in this announcement.

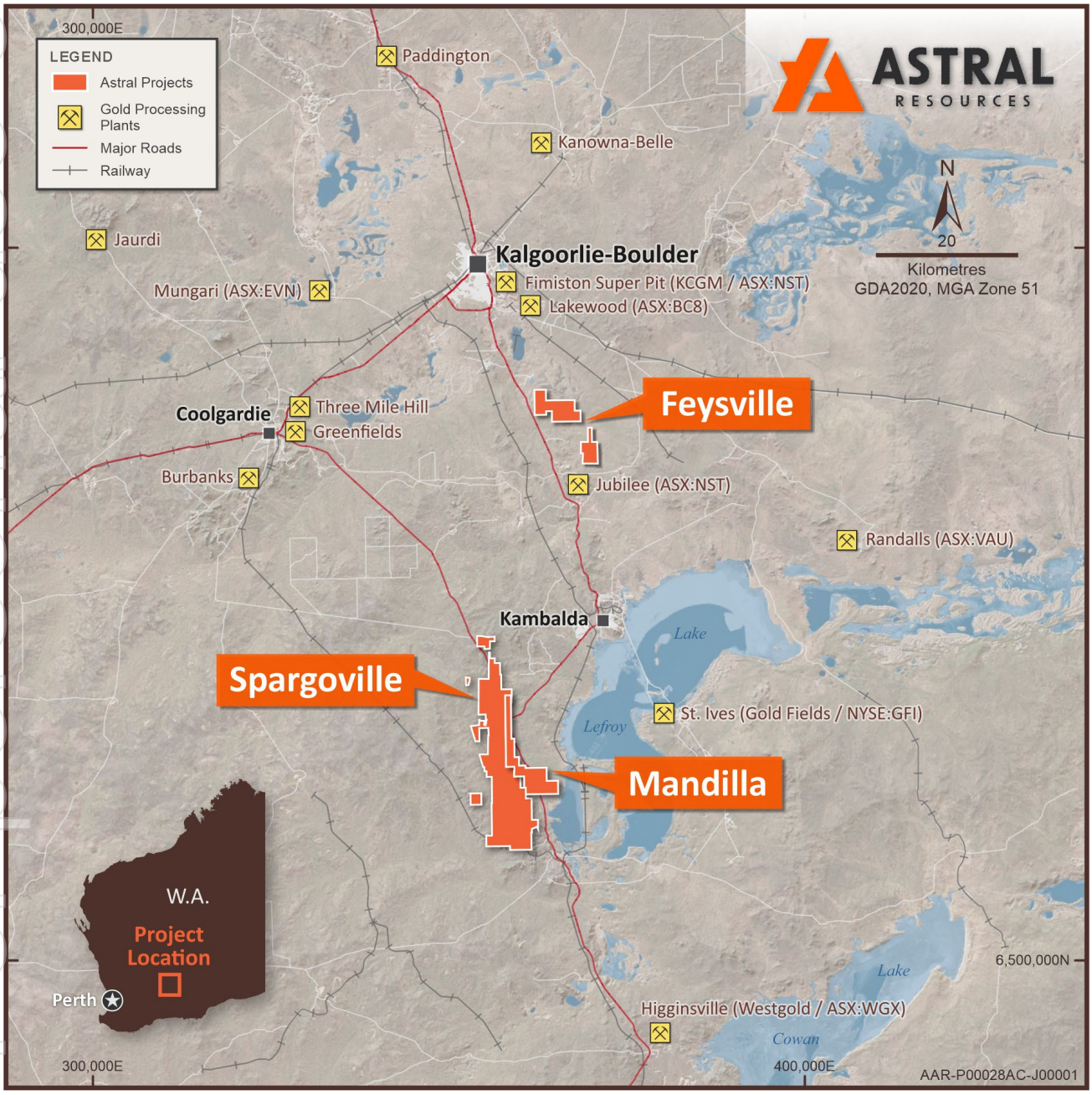

Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla, Spargoville and Feysville Gold Projects.

KAMPERMAN RC RESULTS

The Kamperman Deposit hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 83,800 ounces of contained gold**[2].

A 17-hole (2,954m) RC drill program was recently undertaken.

This program was designed to test a variety of targets aimed at both increasing the current Mineral Resource and improving geological understanding of the deposit, with a specific focus on the high-grade zones.

A map showing the drill-hole collar locations on local area geology is shown in Figure 2.

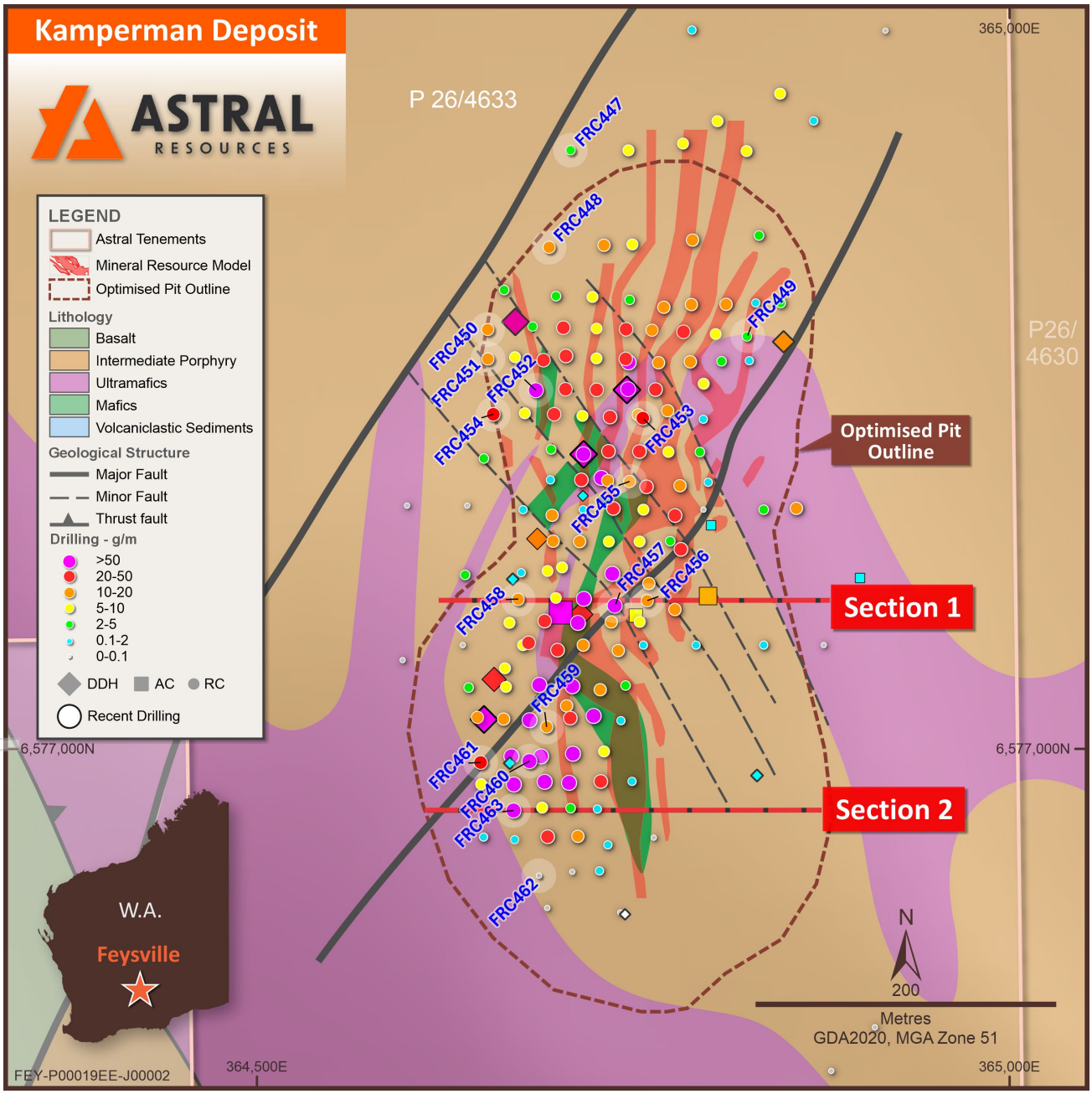

Figure 2 – Map of Kamperman illustrating the October 2024 MRE and drill collar locations of recently completed geotechnical diamond drilling on local area geology.

[2] - Kamperman JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 1.1Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 52.4koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 0.9Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 31.4koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to ASX Announcement dated 1 November 2024)

Best results include:

- **14m at 6.79g/t Au** from 192m including **2m at 23.8g/t Au** from 193m (FRC463)
- **13m at 6.60g/t Au** from 44m including **1m at 57.6g/t Au** from 46m and **1m at 10.9g/t Au** from 48m, **4m at 2.06g/t Au** from 62m and **4m at 3.81g/t Au** from 88m (FRC457)
- **21m at 3.11g/t Au** from 115m including **1m at 13.4g/t Au** from 132m (FRC460)
- **15m at 3.70g/t Au** from 123m including **1m at 16.4g/t Au** from 124m and **1m at 21.1g/t Au** from 135m, **6m at 2.79g/t Au** from 158m, **23m at 2.57g/t Au** from 180m including **3m at 13.7g/t Au** from 197m and **3m at 2.57g/t Au** from 208m (FRC452)
- **14m at 2.66g/t Au** from 179m (FRC461)
- **27m at 0.78g/t Au** from 21m and **25m at 1.68g/t Au** from 50m including **1m at 11.7g/t Au** from 59m and **1m at 10.5g/t Au** from 62m (FRC453)
- **6m at 4.10g/t Au** from 210m including **1m at 13.4g/t Au** from 212m (FRC454)
- **5m at 3.46g/t Au** from 123m (FRC458)
- **16m at 1.02g/t Au** from 85m and **4m at 2.58g/t Au** from 110m (FRC459)
- **16m at 1.00g/t Au** from 144m (FRC448)
- **6m at 1.17g/t Au** from 66m, **7m at 1.90g/t Au** from 75m (including **1m at 11.0g/t Au** from 46m) and **1m at 6.82g/t Au** from 122m (FRC455)
- **4m at 3.25g/t Au** from 154m and **3m at 3.06g/t Au** from 161m (FRC451)
- **14m at 1.04g/t Au** from 49m (FRC456)
- **7m at 1.79g/t Au** from 126m and **3m at 2.38g/t Au** from 192m (FRC450)

As such, Kamperman has once again delivered excellent drill results.

Drill holes FRC456, FRC457 and FRC458, located centrally, and immediately to the north of the well-defined southern lode were designed to intersect a north-west striking high-grade zone of gold mineralisation not currently in the MRE.

All three holes were successful returning assay results of **14m at 1.04g/t Au, 13m at 6.60g/t Au** and **5m at 3.46g/t Au** respectively (as set out above).

A cross-section through holes FRC456, FRC457 and FRC458 is set out in Figure 3 (see Figure 2 for section location).

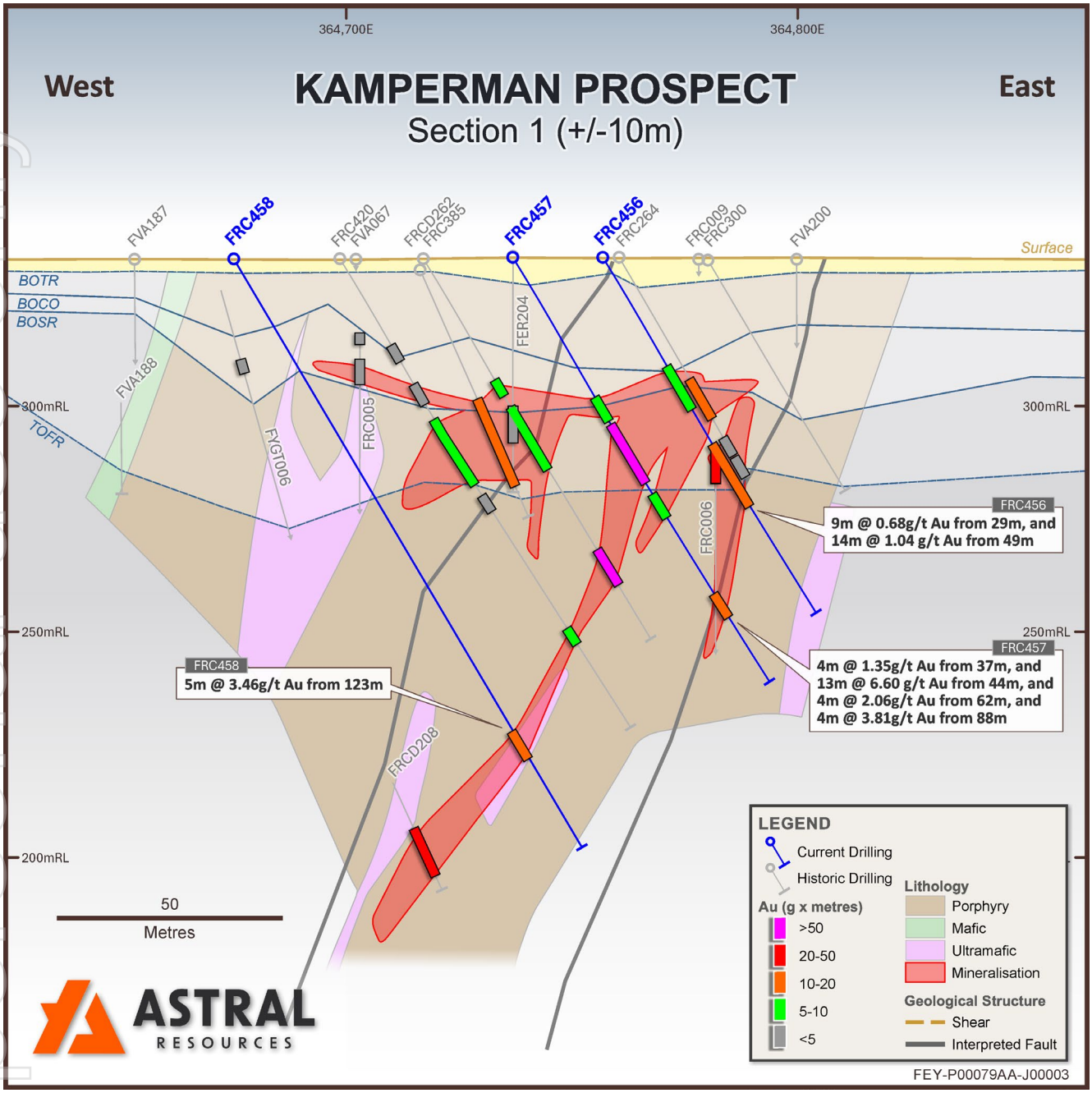

Figure 3 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating current mineralisation interpretation and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 2 for section location).

Drill-hole FRC463, which is located immediately south of the southern lode, was designed to test for south-plunging gold mineralisation at depth, and south of the interpreted southern lode at Kamperman.

The hole, well outside the current MRE, returned an exceptional intercept of **14m at 6.79g/t Au** from 192m, with the mineralisation remaining open at depth.

A cross-section through hole FRC463 is set out in Figure 4 (see Figure 2 for section location).

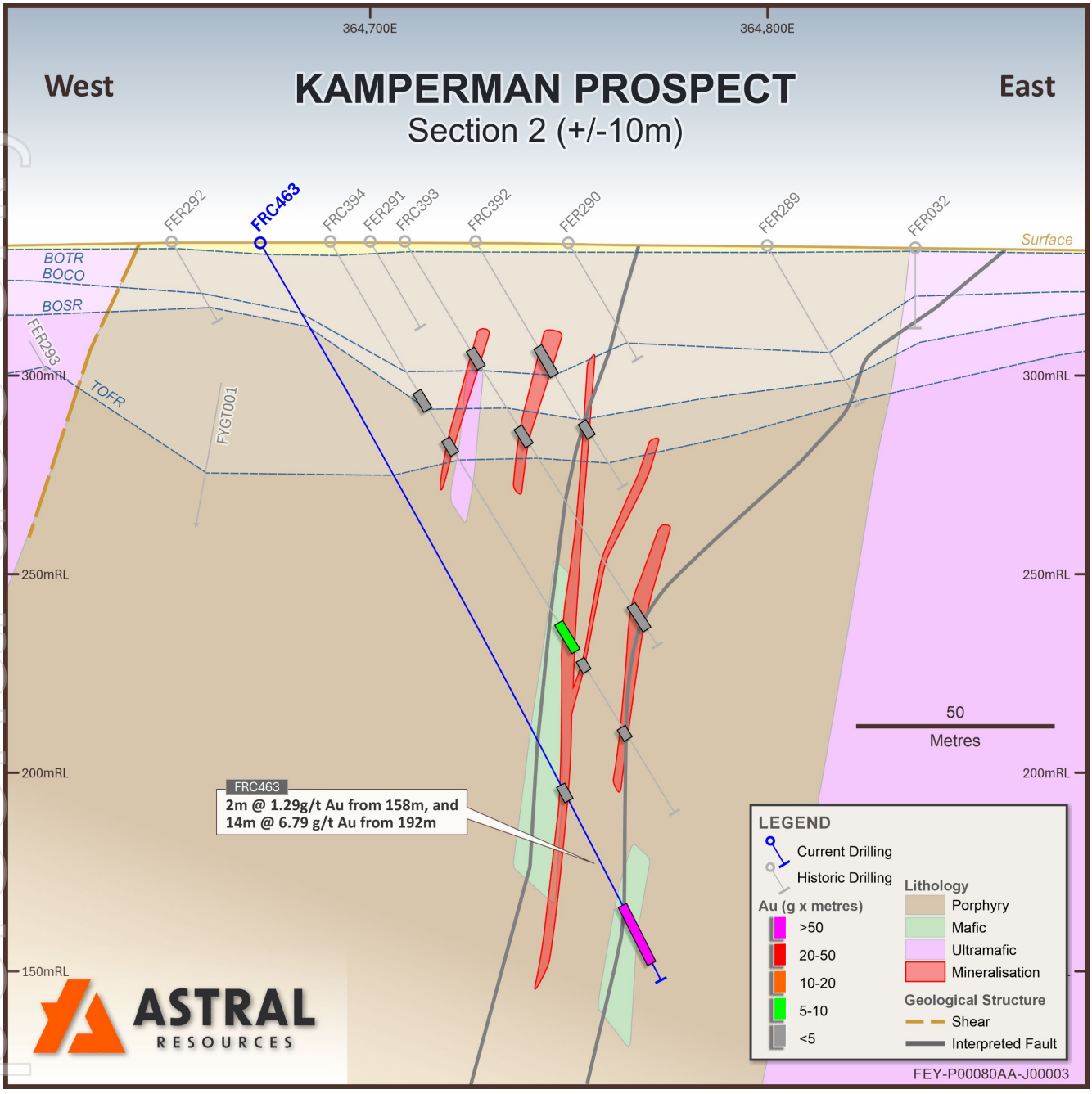

Figure 4 – Cross-section through Kamperman illustrating current mineralisation interpretation and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 2 for section location).

Drill-holes FRC460 and FRC461 also successfully tested the southern lode at Kamperman.

FRC460 was a successful in-fill test, returning **21m at 3.11g/t Au** from 115m, while FRC461 was an extensional down-dip test returning **14m at 2.66g/t Au** from 179m. The mineralisation remains open at depth.

Drill hole FRC452, located on the western flank, and to the north, was a successful down-dip test on the same section as FRC378, which returned **27m at 22.6g/t Au** from 67m. The hole returned several zones of gold mineralisation, associated with quartz and sulphides within porphyry, including **15m at 3.70g/t Au** from 123m and **23m at 2.57g/t Au** from 180m.

THEIA DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

The Theia Deposit hosts an MRE of **33.3Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 1.2Moz of contained gold**[3].

Seven holes (2,416m) of DD were drilled in the latest program.

A map showing the drill-hole collar locations on local area geology is shown in Figure 5.

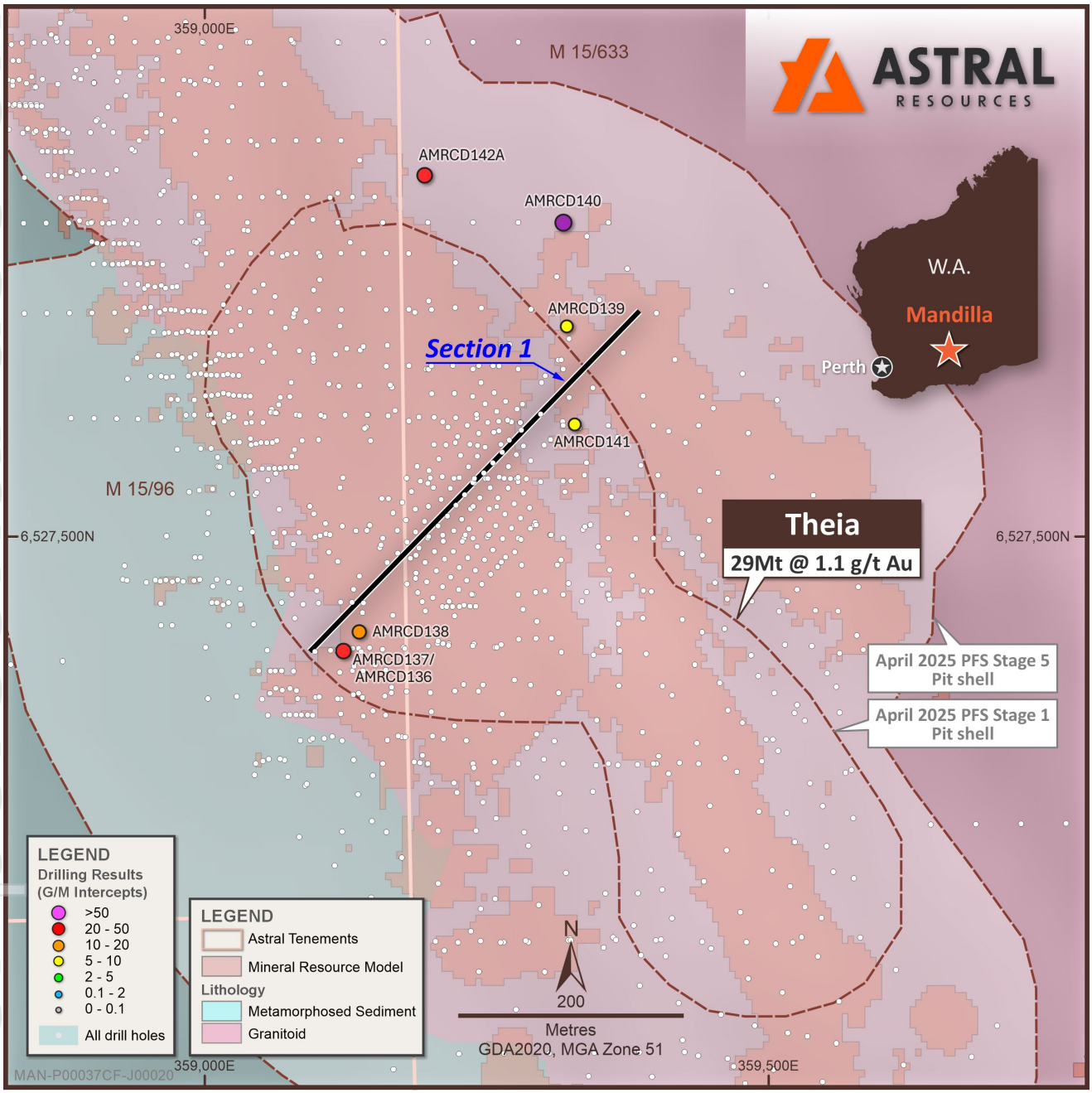

Figure 5 – Map of Theia illustrating the April 2025 MRE and drill collar locations of recently completed diamond drilling on local area geology.

[3] - Theia JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 24.5Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 832koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 8.8Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 323koz Inferred Mineral Resources (refer to ASX Announcement dated 3 April 2025)

The drill program consisted of two distinct parts.

The first was to test the interpreted "230 Shear", which is potentially west-north-west striking and steeply south-west dipping, with an estimated thickness of one metre. The size of the shear is limited by existing drilling and the Emu Rocks Fault to the east.

Three DD holes (775.6m) were drilled. Best results included:

- **1.57m at 22.8g/t Au** from 168.59m including **0.6m at 59.2g/t Au** from 169.56m, **7.12m at 1.42g/t Au** from 175.08m including **0.3m at 25.9g/t Au** from 175.51m, **8.73m at 0.95g/t Au** from 222.44m and **4.90m at 1.28g/t Au** from 259m including **0.3m at 13.7g/t Au** from 262.07m (AMRCD137)
- **1.34m at 8.16g/t Au** from 161.93m including **0.47m at 22.8g/t Au** from 161.93m and **5.33m at 1.08g/t Au** from 202.85m (AMRCD138)
- **5.91m at 1.03g/t Au** from 191.77m, **6.10m at 1.02g/t Au** from 200.55m, **16.23m at 0.76g/t Au** from 211.51m including **0.57m at 14.5g/t Au** from 211.51m and **27.23m at 0.50g/t Au** from 231.75m including **0.34m at 11.9g/t Au** from 253.4m (AMRCD136)

Previous drilling that intersected the shear returned very high-grade results, with assay grades up to 304g/t Au reported. In this program, all three holes successfully intersected the shear, which is geologically distinct from the surrounding mineralisation typically associated with the Theia Deposit.

A cross-section through the three holes is set out in Figure 6 (see Figure 5 for section location).

The best assay result associated with the "230 Shear" on this occasion was **0.47m at 22.8g/t Au** from 161.93m (reported within a wider intersection of **1.34m at 8.16g/t Au** from 161.93m) in AMRCD138.

The second part of the DD program was to target a potential steeply dipping sub-parallel structure to the east and below the Theia Stage 5 open pit.

Four holes (1,641m) were drilled. Best results included:

- **4.15m at 33.2g/t Au** from 164.3m including **0.5m at 269.6g/t Au** from 165m, **12.13m at 1.29g/t Au** from 173.87m including **0.3m at 23.4g/t Au** from 173.87m and **1.79m at 6.21g/t Au** from 253.47m including **0.58m at 17.6g/t Au** from 253.82m (AMRCD140)
- **8m at 1.84g/t Au** from 113m and **4.78m at 1.38g/t Au** from 161.67m (AMRCD141)
- **0.3m at 30.7g/t Au** from 336.26m (AMRCD139)
- **10.03m at 1.54g/t Au** from 312.5m including **0.3m at 42.0g/t Au** from 316.4m, **30.62m at 0.74g/t Au** from 354.11m including **0.3m at 25.1g/t** Au from 360.63m and **23.23m at 0.55g/t Au** from 399.87m (AMRCD142A)

Visible gold was logged in core from each of the four holes, noting that visible gold for three of the holes was situated below the current Theia Stage 5 open pit design.

Coherent zones of quartz and sulphides typical of Theia-style mineralisation are present, confirming the strong potential for sub-parallel mineralised structures to be hosted at Theia.

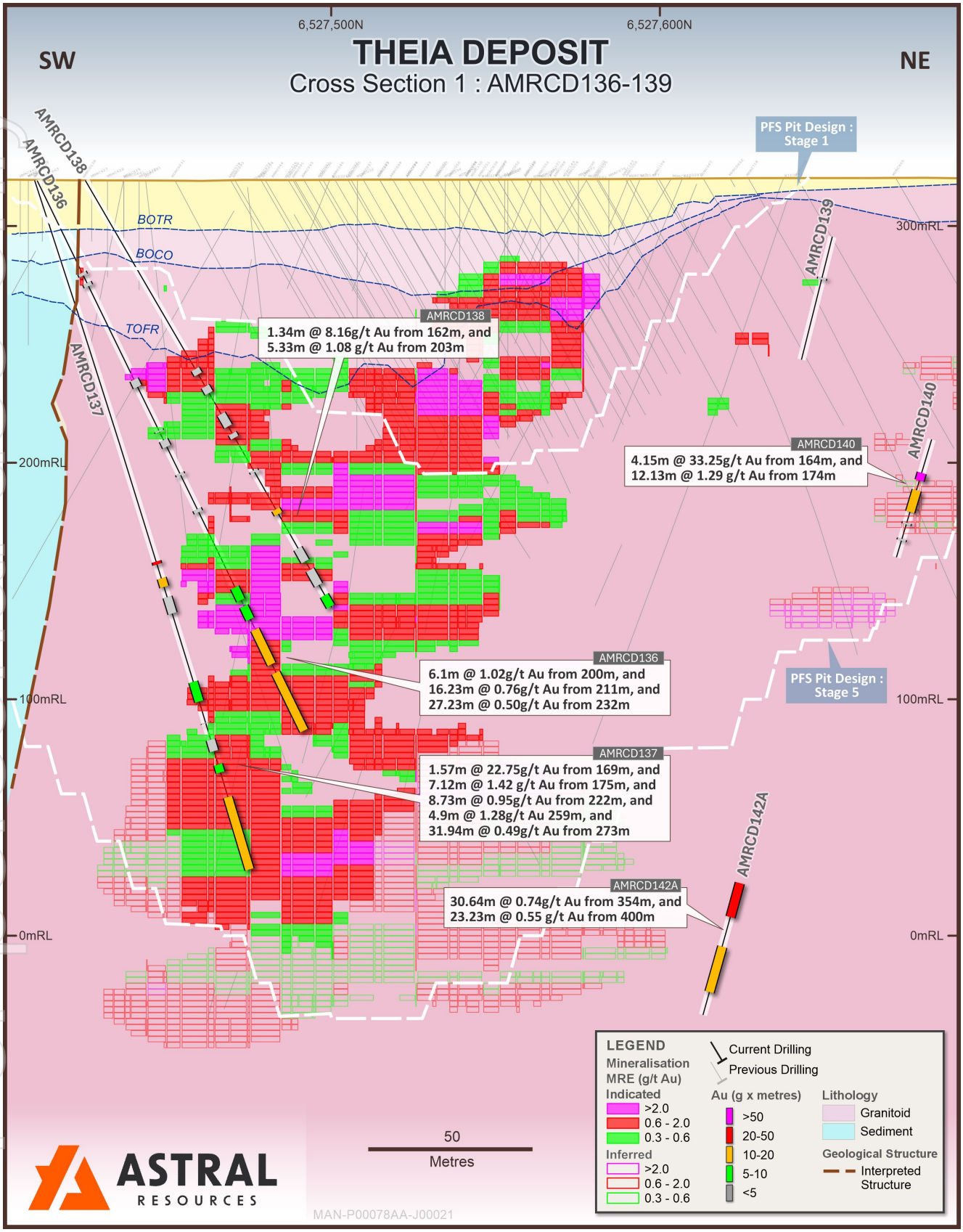

Figure 6 – Cross-section through Theia illustrating current MRE and drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 5 for section location).

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY UPDATE

Three drill rigs are currently operating – two RC rigs and one DD rig.

The first RC drill rig is undertaking a 103-hole (13,742m) program which includes:

- 36 holes (5,080m) of sterilisation drilling to the north of the Hestia Deposit, being the planned location of tailings storage facility;
- 15 holes (1,632m) in the current bridge between the Theia and Iris deposits; and
- 52 holes (6,760m) of sterilisation drilling to the west of the Hestia Deposit, being the currently planned location of the main waste dump.

A second RC drill rig is undertaking a 41-hole (4,320m) program, which includes:

- Two holes (220m) of sterilisation drilling to the south of the Hestia Deposit; and
- 39 holes (4,100m) of Resource definition (including in-fill and extensional) drilling at the Spiders deposits (Redback, Golden Orb, Huntsman and Trapdoor) at Spargoville.

A DD rig is completing an eight-hole (784m) geotechnical drill program at Mandilla, including:

- Two holes (298m) at the Hestia deposit; and
- Six holes (486m) at the Eos deposit.

Follow-up work is currently in the planning stages to further define the potential sub-parallel structures to the east and below the Stage 5 Theia pit – with drilling expected to commence in the first half of 2026.

Additionally, reinterpretation of the mineralised wireframes at Kamperman is underway following receipt of the recent assay results. Additional drilling will subsequently be planned.

ABOUT THE MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

The Mandilla Gold Project is situated in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt, approximately 70 kilometres south of the significant mining centre of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The area hosts 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 approximately 20 kilometres to the south-east of Kambalda, owned by Gold Fields Limited, as well as the Beta Hunt Gold Mine immediately to the south of Kambalda, owned by Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX).

Mandilla is covered by existing Mining Leases which are not subject to any third-party royalties other than the standard WA Government gold royalty.

The Mandilla Gold Project includes the Theia, Iris, Eos and Hestia deposits.

Gold mineralisation at Theia and Iris is comprised of structurally controlled quartz vein arrays and hydrothermal alteration close to the western margin of the Emu Rocks Granite and locally in contact with sediments of the Spargoville Group.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion. These structures are considered important in localising gold mineralisation at Theia, which has a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.6km.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at the Iris deposit. The mineralised footprint at Iris extends over a strike length of approximately 600 metres, combining with Theia to form a mineralised zone extending over a strike length of more than 2.2 kilometres.

At Eos, located further to the south-east, a relatively shallow high-grade mineralised palaeochannel deposit has been identified which extends over a length of approximately 600 metres. A primary gold source is also present, with further drilling required to determine both the nature and structural controls on mineralisation and its extent.

Mineralisation delineated over approximately 800 metres of strike at the Hestia deposit, located approximately 500 metres west of Theia, is associated with a shear zone adjacent to a mafic/sediment contact, interpreted to be part of the major north-south trending group of thrust faults known as the Spargoville Shear Corridor.

Locally, the Spargoville Shear Corridor hosts the historically mined Wattle Dam gold mine (266koz at 10.6g/t Au) and, further to the north, the Ghost Crab/Mt Marion mine (>1Moz).

The mineralisation at Hestia, which is present in a different geological setting to the bedrock mineralisation at Theia and Iris, remains open both down-dip and along strike.

In April 2025, Astral announced a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **42Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 1.43Moz** of contained gold[4] for the Mandilla Gold Project.

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

Metallurgical testing undertaken on each of the main deposits at Mandilla – Theia, Iris, Eos and Hestia – has demonstrated high gravity recoverable gold, fast leach kinetics and exceptional overall gold recoveries with low reagent consumptions and coarse grinding[5,6].

In June 2025, Astral announced the results of a Preliminary Feasibility Study for Mandilla (**Mandilla PFS**), which also included the mining of gold deposits at Feysville. It was based on a standalone project comprising seven open pit mines feeding a 2.75Mtpa processing facility, producing 95koz per year for the first 12 years. The base case gold price assumption for the Mandilla PFS was A$4,250/oz and demonstrated a Net Present Value (8% discount rate) (**NPV_8**) of $1.4 billion[7]. **At a A$6,500 gold price, the NPV_8 increases to $3.1 billion[6].**

Four open-pit mines at Mandilla were included in the Mandilla PFS (Theia, Hestia, Eos and Iris), and three open-pits mines at Feysville (Kamperman, Think Big and Rogan Josh).

A map of Mandilla illustrating both the local area geology and mineral deposits is set out in Figure 7.

[5] ASX Announcement 6 June 2022 "Outstanding metallurgical test-work results continue to de-risk Mandilla."
[6] ASX Announcement 17 September 2024 "Outstanding metallurgical results further de-risk Mandilla."
[7] Mandilla Project Pre-Feasibility Study – Maiden Ore Reserve (refer to Astral ASX Announcement dated 25 June 2025)

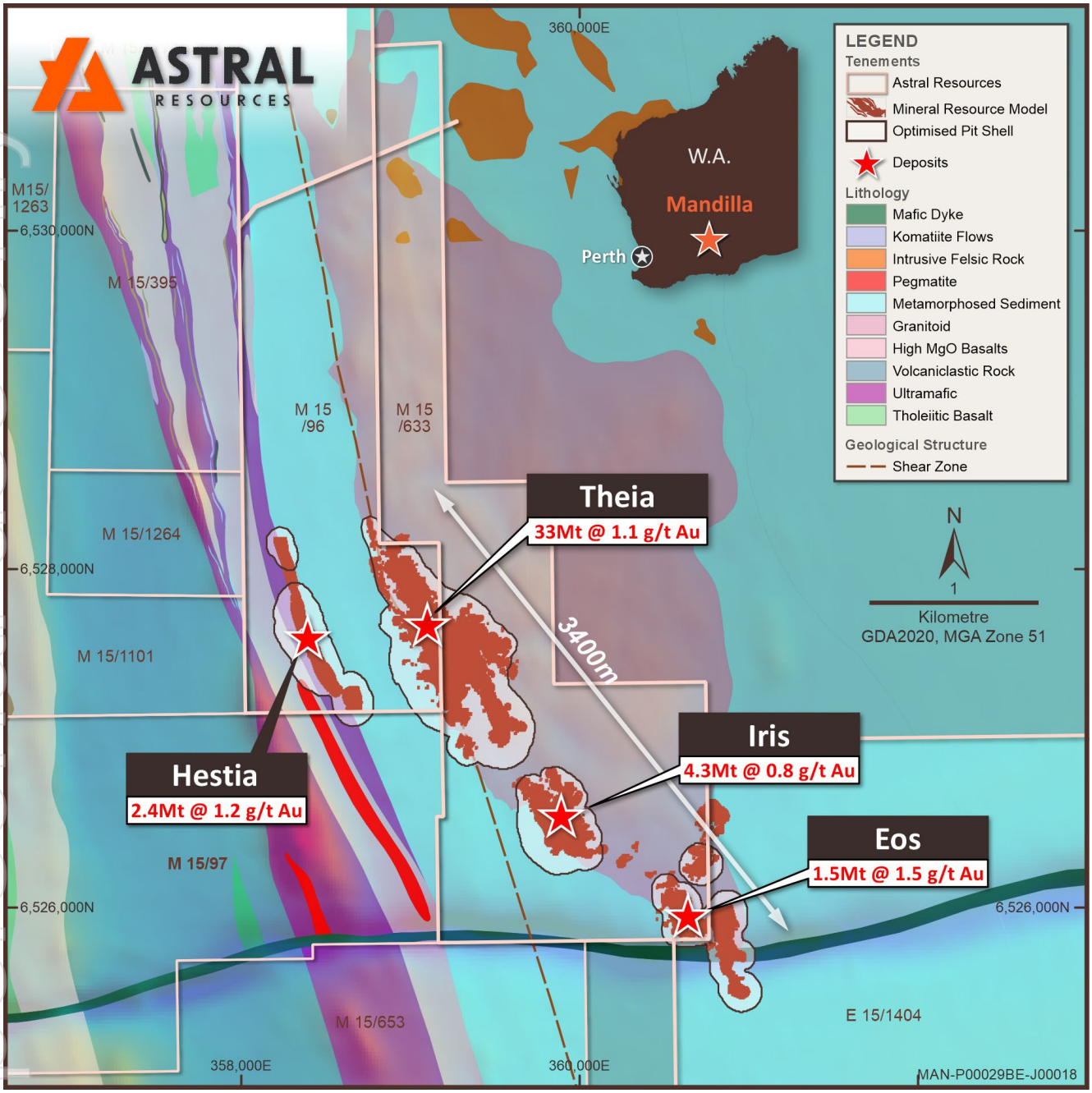

Figure 7 – Map of Mandilla Gold Project on local area geology.

ABOUT THE FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

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

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

Feysville hosts an MRE of **5Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 196koz**[8] of contained gold at the Kamperman, Think Big and Rogan Josh deposits. The recently completed PFS demonstrated that Feysville is a valuable source of satellite ore feed for a future operation based at Astral's flagship Mandilla Gold Project, contributing **3.7Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 132koz** towards the production target of **1.41Moz**[6].

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 8.

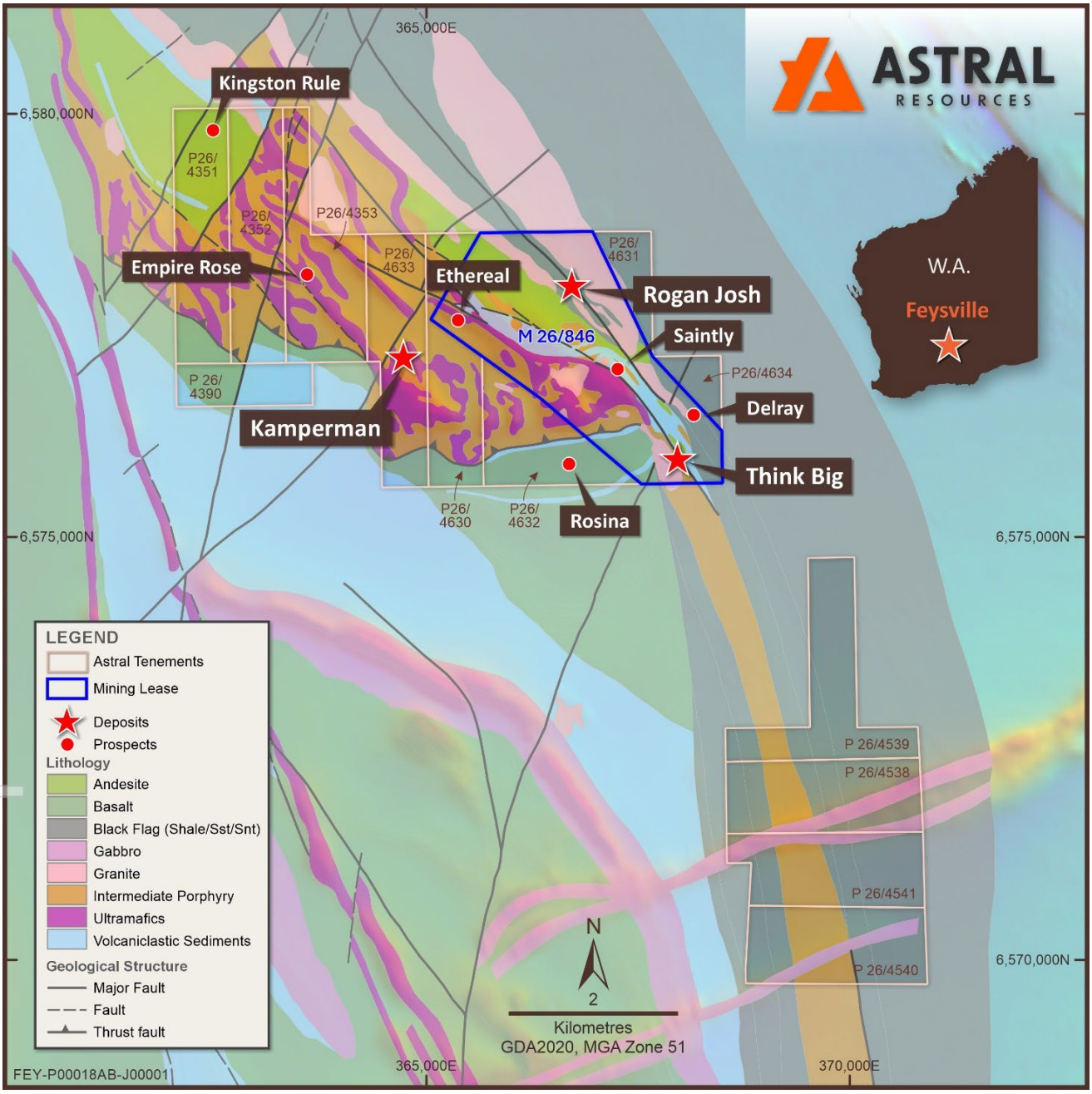

Figure 8 – Map of Feysville Gold Project on local area geology.

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

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE & ORE RESERVE ESTIMATES

Ore Reserve Estimates

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

Table 1 – Group Ore Reserves

Project	Probable			Total Ore Reserve		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)
Mandilla[6]	34.3	0.9	1,000,000	34.3	0.9	1,000,000
Feysville[Error! Bookmark not defined.]	2.3	1.2	88,000	2.3	1.2	88,000
Total	**36.6**	**0.9**	**1,082,000**	**36.6**	**0.9**	**1,082,000**

Ore Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources.

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

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

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

Group Mineral Resource Estimates

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

Table 2 – Group Mineral Resources

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (oz Au)
Mandilla[9]	31	1.1	1,034,000	11	1.1	392,000	42	1.1	1,426,000
Feysville[10]	4	1.3	144,000	1	1.1	53,000	5	1.2	196,000
Spargoville[11]	2	1.3	81,000	1	1.6	58,000	3	1.4	139,000
Total	**36**	**1.1**	**1,259,000**	**14**	**1.2**	**502,000**	**50**	**1.1**	**1,761,000**

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

The Mineral Resources for Mandilla, Feysville and Spargoville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t Au lower cut-off and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD $3,500 per ounce for Mandilla and Spargoville and AUD$2,500 per ounce for Feysville.

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

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

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

For further information:

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

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

Competent Person's Statements

Mandilla

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

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

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

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

Feysville

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

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

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project reported in this announcement were announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024 titled "Astral's Group Gold Mineral Resource Increases to 1.46Moz with Updated Feysville MRE". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms the form and context in which Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from previous market announcements. The reports are available to view on the ASX website and on the Company's website at www.astralresources.com.au.

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

Spargoville

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

Previously Reported Results

Exploration Results

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

Pre-Feasibility Study

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

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Mandilla and Feysville Gold Project

Table 3 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
AMRCD136	DD	260	6,527,397	359,122	319.9	-64	39
AMRCD137	DD	306	6,527,397	359,122	319.9	-72	39
AMRCD138	RCDT	210	6,527,414	359,136	319.4	-60	38
AMRCD139	RCDT	402	6,527,684	359,317	320.6	-50	150
AMRCD140	RCDT	402	6,527,600	359,323	319.7	-50	150
AMRCD141	RCDT	408	6,527,780	359,313	321.4	-50	150
AMRCD142A	RCDT	435	6,527,821	359,194	321.4	-50	150
FRC447	RC	186	6,577,396	364,709	330.8	-55	90
FRC448	RC	182	6,577,332	364,694	331.1	-55	90
FRC449	RC	128	6,577,272	364,826	331.6	-60	90
FRC450	RC	200	6,577,277	364,654	331.3	-60	90
FRC451	RC	188	6,577,257	364,654	331.5	-60	90
FRC452	RC	220	6,577,237	364,686	331.5	-60	90
FRC453	RC	164	6,577,218	364,757	331.8	-58	90
FRC454	RC	260	6,577,221	364,657	331.6	-60	90
FRC455	RC	152	6,577,177	364,733	331.9	-60	90
FRC456	RC	92	6,577,097	364,760	332.8	-60	90
FRC457	RC	110	6,577,094	364,738	332.8	-60	90
FRC458	RC	152	6,577,098	364,674	332.5	-60	90
FRC459	RC	140	6,577,013	364,693	333.3	-60	90
FRC460	RC	176	6,576,990	364,681	333.4	-60	90
FRC461	RC	228	6,576,989	364,649	333.2	-60	90
FRC462	RC	164	6,576,914	364,688	334.1	-60	90
FRC463	RC	212	6,576,957	364,671	333.7	-60	90

Table 4 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Visible Gold
AMRCD136	Theia	43.70	45.00	1.30	0.77	
		48.50	49.98	1.48	0.76	
		94.09	97.43	3.34	1.35	
		117.97	118.52	0.55	1.28	
		122.57	125.62	3.05	0.88	
		138.13	139.00	0.87	0.61	
		155.00	156.41	1.41	0.33	
		175.83	177.30	1.47	1.39	1 x VG
		191.77	197.68	5.91	1.03	1 x VG
		200.55	206.65	6.10	1.02	1 x VG

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Visible Gold
		211.51	**227.74**	**16.23**	**0.76**	**1 x VG**
		Includes 0.57m at 14.5g/t from 211.51 metres				
		231.75	**258.98**	**27.23**	**0.50**	**3 x VG**
		Includes 0.34m at 11.9g/t from 253.4 metres				
AMRCD137	Theia	44.05	46.00	1.95	0.96	
		74.02	77.04	3.02	0.50	
		117.91	119.18	1.27	0.40	
		132.94	136.54	3.60	0.61	
		164.48	166.00	1.52	1.03	
		168.59	**170.16**	**1.57**	**22.75**	**4 x VG**
		Includes 0.6m at 59.2g/t from 169.56 metres				
		175.08	**182.20**	**7.12**	**1.42**	**3 x VG**
		Includes 0.3m at 25.9g/t from 175.51 metres				
		184.13	193.14	9.01	0.30	
		222.44	231.17	8.73	0.95	2 x VG
		240.50	240.80	0.30	0.31	1 x VG
		247.99	253.07	5.08	0.66	
		259.00	263.90	4.90	1.28	1 x VG
		Includes 0.3m at 13.7g/t from 262.07 metres				
		273.37	**305.31**	**31.94**	**0.49**	
AMRCD138	Theia	49	50	1	0.35	
		59	60	1	0.60	
		63	67	4	0.44	
		73	74	1	0.55	
		92.55	95.05	2.50	0.63	
		101.00	104.23	3.23	0.42	
		114.91	120.84	5.93	0.48	
		123.37	126.03	2.66	0.32	
		142.00	142.91	0.91	0.91	
		161.93	**163.27**	**1.34**	**8.16**	
		Includes 0.47m at 22.8g/t from 161.93 metres				
		180.00	186.28	6.28	0.55	
		190.44	197.81	7.37	0.67	
		202.85	208.18	5.33	1.08	1 x VG
AMRCD139	Theia	55	56	1	0.54	
		197.27	201.00	3.73	0.22	1 x VG
		208.83	211.04	2.21	0.62	
		215.28	221.97	6.69	0.42	
		227.00	229.00	2.00	0.62	
		253.00	255.05	2.05	1.28	

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Visible Gold
		263.26	267.04	3.78	0.41	
		285.03	287.22	2.19	0.58	
		291.05	293.01	1.96	0.42	
		300.93	301.49	0.56	1.70	
		306.67	307.20	0.53	1.02	
		318.97	326.98	8.01	0.46	
		336.26	**336.56**	**0.30**	**30.68**	
AMRCD140	Theia	76	79	3	0.43	
		134.00	134.85	0.85	2.50	
		139.00	140.00	1.00	0.71	
		164.30	**168.45**	**4.15**	**33.25**	**26 x VG**
		Includes 0.5m at 269.6g/t from 165 metres				
		173.87	**186.00**	**12.13**	**1.29**	**1 x VG**
		Includes 0.3m at 23.4g/t from 173.87 metres				
		192.00	193.00	1.00	0.50	
		201.00	202.00	1.00	0.86	
		223.00	234.99	11.99	0.49	1 x VG
		253.47	**255.26**	**1.79**	**6.21**	
		Includes 0.58m at 17.6g/t from 253.82 metres				
		293.25	293.56	0.31	1.44	
		305.89	310.00	4.11	0.43	
AMRCD141	Theia	98	99	1	1.10	
		113	**121**	**8**	**1.84**	
		129.15	129.58	0.43	0.84	
		150.00	151.00	1.00	0.53	
		161.67	166.45	4.78	1.38	
		172.06	184.30	12.24	0.43	
		199.70	200.00	0.30	0.06	1 x VG
		217.75	218.05	0.30	4.46	1 x VG
		239.10	239.40	0.30	1.36	1 x VG
		269.20	270.40	1.20	0.69	
		353.50	**353.80**	**0.30**	**5.36**	**1 x VG**
		367.00	368.00	1.00	1.37	
AMRCD142A	Theia	53	56	3	0.29	
		64	68	4	0.25	
		268.07	269.95	1.88	0.25	
		312.50	**322.53**	**10.03**	**1.54**	
		335.00	336.00	1.00	0.67	
		338.68	341.48	2.80	0.31	
		354.11	**384.73**	**30.62**	**0.74**	**7x VG**

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Visible Gold
		Includes 0.3m at 25.1g/t from 360.63 metres				
		399.87	**423.10**	**23.23**	**0.55**	**1x VG**
		405.00	414.87	9.87	0.88	
		419.60	423.92	4.32	0.49	
FRC447	Kamperman	78	80	2	1.96	
		125	128	3	0.34	
		137	142	5	0.80	
		184	186	2	1.54	
FRC448	Kamperman	101	103	2	0.63	
		106	108	2	0.98	
		119	120	1	1.35	
		125	126	1	1.23	
		144	**160**	**16**	**1.00**	
FRC449	Kamperman	17	21	4	0.84	
		26	34	8	0.33	
		73	74	1	1.89	
		126	128	2	0.53	
FRC450	Kamperman	**126**	**133**	**7**	**1.79**	
		160	162	2	1.16	
		184	187	3	1.08	
		192	195	3	2.38	
FRC451	Kamperman	**154**	**158**	**4**	**3.25**	
		161	164	3	3.06	
FRC452	Kamperman	23	33	10	0.72	
		110	114	4	0.61	
		123	**138**	**15**	**3.70**	
		Includes 1.0m at 16.4g/t from 124 metres				
		Includes 1.0m at 21.1g/t from 135 metres				
		150	152	2	2.04	
		158	**164**	**6**	**2.79**	
		180	**203**	**23**	**2.57**	
		Includes 3.0m at 13.7g/t from 197 metres				
		208	211	3	2.44	
		218	219	1	1.58	
FRC453	Kamperman	**21**	**48**	**27**	**0.78**	
		50	**75**	**25**	**1.68**	
		Includes 1.0m at 11.7g/t from 59 metres				
		Includes 1.0m at 10.5g/t from 62 metres				
		99	100	1	0.56	
		125	128	3	0.56	

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Visible Gold
FRC454	Kamperman	133	134	1	0.77	
		180	181	1	0.55	
		210	**216**	**6**	**4.10**	
		Includes 1.0m at 13.4g/t from 212 metres				
		219	222	3	0.88	
		227	230	3	0.83	
		251	254	3	0.69	
FRC455	Kamperman	27	32	5	0.57	
		47	56	9	0.64	
		66	72	6	1.17	
		75	**82**	**7**	**1.90**	
		Includes 1.0m at 11.0g/t from 81 metres				
		86	88	2	1.00	
		122	123	1	6.82	
FRC456	Kamperman	29	38	9	0.68	
		49	**63**	**14**	**1.04**	
FRC457	Kamperman	37	41	4	1.35	
		44	**57**	**13**	**6.60**	
		Includes 1.0m at 57.6g/t from 46 metres				
		Includes 1.0m at 10.9g/t from 48 metres				
		62	66	4	2.06	
		88	**92**	**4**	**3.81**	
FRC458	Kamperman	**123**	**128**	**5**	**3.46**	
FRC459	Kamperman	37	42	5	0.39	
		59	60	1	1.65	
		85	**101**	**16**	**1.02**	
		110	**114**	**4**	**2.58**	
FRC460	Kamperman	**115**	**136**	**21**	**3.11**	
		Includes 1.0m at 13.4g/t from 132 metres				
		162	163	1	1.19	
FRC461	Kamperman	**179**	**193**	**14**	**2.66**	
FRC462	Kamperman	NSI				
FRC463	Kamperman	158	160	2	1.29	
		192	**206**	**14**	**6.79**	
		Includes 2.0m at 23.8g/t from 193 metres				

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Feysville Gold Project

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the 2025 AC, RC and DD drilling. DD holes were drilled and sampled. The DD core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metre constrained by geological or alteration boundaries. . The FYGT holes were also geotechnically logged and whole core samples selectively collected. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ or NQ2 core samples submitted for assay analysis. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists. The core was cut on site with AAR's CoreWise saw. The RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to ALS in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. All samples were assayed by ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. AC samples are collected as 3 to 4m composite samples from individual 1m sample piles. The last metre for each hole was collected as a 1m sample and generally sent for multi element. Sample weights were between 2 and 3 kg. All AC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to ALS in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. All samples were assayed by ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample*. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple*	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. All AC holes were drilled to blade refusal.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. Definitive studies on RC recovery at Feysville have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg). AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. AC samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, alteration veining and mineralisation where possible
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected,*	HQ and NQ2 diamond core was halved and the right side sampled. RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. *Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling.* Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (AC/RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a) The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. For regional AC drilling, samples are assayed by industry standard fire assay technique for gold; four-acid digest and aqua regia for multi-element analysis. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Senior Geology staff have verified hole position on site. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA. No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes have been picked up by Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest RC drilling collars. Historical hole collar locations and current AC drill holes were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S. RL was initially estimated then holes, once drilled were translated onto the surveyed topography wire frame using mining software. These updated RL's were then loaded into the database. Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral*	RC Drill hole spacing varies from 40x20m to 40x80m spacings. AC spacing is generally at 200m with some areas down to 100m. Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and stratigraphy and is not on any specific grid pattern. NO Sample compositing was undertaken for RC samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	AC samples were composited to a maximum of 4m. The EOH sample was collected as a 1m sample as well as areas of geological interest
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Diamond and RC drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted geological strike or interpreted mineralised structure. The drill orientation will be contingent on the prospect mineralisation, location and style. AC drilling was oriented 60 degrees toward MGA east (090) and is based on local geology and alignment of the drilling targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Interest Held</th></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4390</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4351</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4352</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4353</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4538</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4539</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4540</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4541</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4630</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4631</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4632</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4633</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P26/4634</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>M26/846</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>L26/295</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.
The WA government 2.5% gold royalty applies as well as an industry standard native title royalty as per the Land Use Agreement executed with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie.</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</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not 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).*	Follow up, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

Mandilla Gold Project

Section 3 – 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 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 DD, RC and AC drilling. All DD holes were drilled and sampled. The DD core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metre constrained by geological or alteration boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ or NQ2 core samples submitted for assay analysis. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists. The core was cut on site with AAR's CoreWise saw. All samples were assayed by MinAnalytical/ALS/Intertek with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. All 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 MinAnalytical/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 MinAnalytical/ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. AC- 1m samples were collected from individual 1m sample piles. Sample weights were between 2 and 3 kg *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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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).*	Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit All AC holes were drilled to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	DD: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: Definitive studies on RC recovery at Mandilla have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg). AC: Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet. AC samples are collected through a cyclone, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. DDH: Logging of diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All recent core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the AAR Server. RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. AC samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, alteration veining and mineralisation where possible
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	HQ and NQ2 diamond core was halved and the right side sampled. RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. *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*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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. MinAnalytical/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 MinAnalytical Laboratory Services/ALS, Kalgoorlie and Intertek, Maddington. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The MinAnalytical/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. MinAnalytical/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.*	Pre October 2023, DD and RC drill holes were picked up by Minecomp using a Leica RTK GPS. Since October 2023 Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars using GSNS with manufacturers specifications +/- 10mm N,E and +/-15mm RL from Survey Control established from Landgate SSMs in RTK. AC Hole collar locations 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM 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.*	Diamond drilling at Theia is at 40-40m to 40-80m spacing. Iris and Hestia have a number of selective diamond holes within each deposit. RC Drill hole spacing at Theia is a maximum of 40 x 40m. And approaching 20 x 20m within the central areas. This current program is intended to close the spacing within a defined 80x120m panel to 12x12m. Iris and Hestia are generally 40x40 spacing with selected areas at 40x20m at Iris. Eos bedrock drilling is currently 80 x 40m spacing. AC Drill hole spacing is 10 to 50m on section, with 40m sectional spacing (approximate). The spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration
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.*	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes at Theia are drilled on a 040 azimuth with minor variations applied where drill-hole spacing is limited. Other holes not drilled at 040 azimuth have been completed. Some holes have been drilled at other azimuths to test cross cutting structures and to hit western targets, avoiding surface infrastructure.
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 4 - 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>M15/96</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100% gold rights</td></tr>
<tr><td>M15/633</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100% gold rights</td></tr>
<tr><td>E15/1404</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15/6759</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15/6760</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15/6766</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E15/1958</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E15/1943</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>L15/494</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>L15/498</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100%</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>Several programs of RC percussion, diamond and air core drilling were completed in the area between 1988-1999 by Western Mining Corporation (WMC). In early 1988 a significant soil anomaly was delineated, which was tested late 1988 early 1989 with a series of 4 percussion traverses and diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation was intersected in thin quartz veins within a shallowly dipping shear zone. 1989-90- limited exploration undertaken with geological mapping and 3 diamond holes completed.
1990-91- 20 RC holes and 26 AC were drilled to follow up a ground magnetic survey and soil anomaly. 1991-94 - no gold exploration undertaken
1994-95 – extensive AC programme to investigate gold dispersion. A WNW trending CS defined lineament appears to offset the Mandilla granite contact and surrounding sediments, Shallow patchy supergene (20-25m) mineralisation was identified, which coincides with the gold soil anomaly
During 1995- 96 - Three AC traverses 400m apart and 920m in length were drilled 500m south of the Mandilla soil anomaly targeting the sheared granite felsic sediment contact.
1996-97 - A 69 hole AC program to the east of the anomaly was completed but proved to be ineffective due to thin regolith cover in the area. WID3215 returned 5m @7g/t from 69m to EOH.
1997-1998- 17 RC infill holes to test mineralisation intersected in previous drilling was completed. A number of bedrock intersections were returned including WID3278 with 4m @ 6.9g/t Au from 46m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Mandilla Gold Project (Mandilla) is located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, and about 25km south-west of Kambalda in Western Australia. The deposit is located on granted Mining Leases M15/633 (AAR gold rights), M15/96 (AAR gold rights) and Exploration Lease E15/1404 (wholly-owned by AAR).
Regional Geology
Mandilla is located within the south-west of the Lefroy Map Sheet 3235. It is situated in the Coolgardie Domain, on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrain within the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt, Archaean Yilgarn Block.
Mandilla is located between the western Kunanalling Shear, and the eastern Zuleika Shear. Project mineralisation is related to north-south trending major D2[12] thrust faults known as the “Spargoville Trend”. The Spargoville Trend contains four linear belts of mafic to ultramafic lithologies (the Coolgardie Group) with intervening felsic rocks (the Black Flag Group) forming a D1[13] anticline modified and repeated by intense D2 faulting and shearing. Flanking the Spargoville Trend to the east, a D2</td></tr>
</table>

[12] D2 – Propagation of major crustal NNW thrust faults.

[13] D1 – Crustal shortening.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Shear (possibly the Karramindie Shear) appears to host the Mandilla mineralisation along the western flank of the Emu Rocks Granite, which has intruded the felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Group. This shear can be traced across the region, with a number of deflections present. At these locations, granite stockworks have formed significant heterogeneity in the system and provide structural targets for mineralisation. The Mandilla mineralisation is interpreted to be such a target. **Local Geology and Mineralisation** Mandilla is located along the SE margin of M15/96 extending into the western edge of M15/633. It comprises an east and west zone, both of which are dominated by supergene mineralisation between 20 and 50 m depth below surface. Only the east zone shows any significant evidence of primary mineralisation, generally within coarse granular felsic rocks likely to be part of the granite outcropping to the east. Minor primary mineralisation occurs in sediments. The nature of gold mineralisation at Mandilla is complex, occurring along the western margin of a porphyritic granitoid that has intruded volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralisation appears as a series of narrow, high grade quartz veins with relatively common visible gold, with grades over the width of the vein of up to several hundreds of grams per tonne. Surrounding these veins are lower grade alteration haloes. These haloes can, in places, coalesce to form quite thick zones of lower grade mineralisation. The mineralisation manifests itself as large zones of lower grade from ~0.5 – 1.5g/t Au with occasional higher grades of +5g/t Au over 1 or 2 metres. Further to the west of Theia close to the mafic/sediment contact a D2 shear sub parallels the Mandilla shear. Quartz veining and sulphides have been identified within the sediments close to the contact with high mag basalt within sheared siltstones and shales. In addition to the granite-hosted mineralisation, a paleochannel is situated above the granite/sediment contact that contains significant gold mineralisation. An 800 m section of the paleochannel was mined by AAR in 2006 and 2007, with production totalling 20,573 ounces.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	This information has been summarised in Table 1 and Table 2 of Appendix 1 of this ASX Announcement.
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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	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 trend strikes to the north-west at about 325°, with a sub-vertical dip. However, extensive structural logging from diamond core drilling of the quartz veins within the mineralised zones shows that the majority dip gently (10° to 30°) towards SSE to S (160° to 180°). The majority of drilling is conducted at an 040 azimuth and 60° dip to intersect the mineralisation at an optimum angle. A number of deeper holes have been oriented drilled at -60 to150°. The Hestia mineralisation is associated with a shear zone striking around 350°. The drill orientation at 090 azimuth and 60° dip is optimal for intersecting the mineralisation. AC drilling
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.*	Additional metallurgical testing may be required as the Mandilla Gold Project is progressed from preliminary feasibility to definitive feasibility for Hestia, Iris and Eos.