

DRILLING AT FEYSVILLE INTERSECTS GOLD AT MULTIPLE PROSPECTS. DRILLING CONTINUES AT MANDILLA.

Reverse circulation and diamond drilling at the Feysville Gold Project has intersected significant mineralisation at Rogan Josh, Hyperno, Ethereal, Rosina and Think Big, identifying promising follow-up targets.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received for six diamond drill (DD) holes and 26 reverse circulation (RC) holes at the Feysville Gold Project.
- At **Rogan Josh**, the single RC hole returned **17m at 2.98g/t Au** from 39m in FRC218 on the saprolite/fresh porphyry contact.
- At **Hyperno**, drilling targeted a sulphide replacement structure, with best results including:
 - **2m at 16.09g/t Au** from 45m in FRC215.
 - **2.53m at 2.43g/t Au** from 102.35m in FRCD204.
- At **Ethereal**, best results included:
 - **4.6m at 3.25g/t Au** from 41.4m plus **8.25m at 3.43g/t Au** from 58.6m and **4.2m at 1.69g/t Au** from 128m in FRCD202;
 - **11m at 1.81g/t Au** from 49m to bottom-of-hole in FRC213; and
 - **12m at 1.37g/t Au** from 43m in FRC212.
- At **Rosina**, best results included:
 - **3m at 3.90g/t Au** from 24m in FRC222.
- At **Think Big**, best results included:
 - **7m at 1.33g/t Au** from 93m in FRC234;
 - **7m at 0.96g/t Au** from 50m in FRC233;
 - **8.4m at 1.14g/t Au** from 61.1m in FRCD206; and
 - **1m at 5.70g/t Au** from 215m and **2m at 2.53g/t Au** from 248.5m in FRCD207.
- Assays from three DD holes (364.3 metres) at the Kamperman, Michelangelo and Rosina prospects at Feysville remain outstanding.
- RC and diamond drilling at the Mandilla Gold Project continues, with five DD and 55 RC holes (8,068.7 metres) completed since drilling recommenced in 2023.
- At the Theia prospect at Mandilla, logging of MDRCD660, which was drilled behind MDRCD644 and MDRCD645, has identified a potential extension of gold mineralisation at depth.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said: "Following an assessment of the gold potential of our Feysville tenement package completed in 2022, we decided to undertake a first pass test of gold mineralisation in fresh rock below the mostly oxide gold occurrences defined previously.

"This initial set of results provides significant encouragement and reward for the geophysical, geochemical and field mapping work completed since we last drilled in this area over three years ago.

"Together with observations of the drill core, this has confirmed our intention to return to Feysville with a more significant exploration program, on completion of our current Mandilla programs, with a view to growing the existing 116koz Mineral Resource at Think Big and cementing the potential for this project to become a satellite ore source for a larger-scale standalone operation at Mandilla.

"Diamond drill results are still pending for the Kamperman, Michelangelo and Rosina targets.

"At Mandilla, both DD and RC rigs have been operating since Australia Day, with RC assay results to be reported in the coming weeks. With drilling proving to be highly productive and on schedule we anticipate consistent news flow in coming months leading to our next MRE update in the September Quarter of this year."

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (Astral or the Company) is pleased to report the first assay results from recently completed RC and diamond drilling at its 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project (**Feysville or Project**), located approximately 14km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects location map.

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT

The Feysville Gold Project is located within the north-north-west trending Norseman – Wiluna Greenstone Belt, within the Kambalda Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

Feysville hosts an MRE of **3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 116koz** of contained gold¹ at the Think Big deposit, providing a foundation for the Project to potentially become a source of satellite ore feed to a future operation based on Astral's flagship Mandilla Gold Project.

Significant gold and nickel mineralisation occurs throughout the belt, including world-class deposits such as Northern Star's (NST) Golden Mile Super Pit in Kalgoorlie and Gold Fields' St Ives Gold Mine south of Kambalda.

Locally, Feysville has been interpreted to contain upthrust ultramafics, emplaced within a sequence of volcanic sediments (the Black Flag sediment group), granitic intrusions, mafic basalts, gabbro and andesite.

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

FEYSVILLE EXPLORATION UPDATE

Drilling commenced at the Feysville Gold Project in December 2022, representing the first drilling program undertaken within the project area in three years.

Nine DD holes for an aggregate 1,411.9 metres and 26 RC holes for an aggregate 2,446 metres were completed across nine prospects.

This announcement provides results for 26 RC holes/2,446m and six DD holes/1,023.9m.

The locations of the drill holes reported in this announcement are shown in Figure 3.

¹ Feysville JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.6Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 20.2koz Indicated and 2.3Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 95.6koz Inferred.

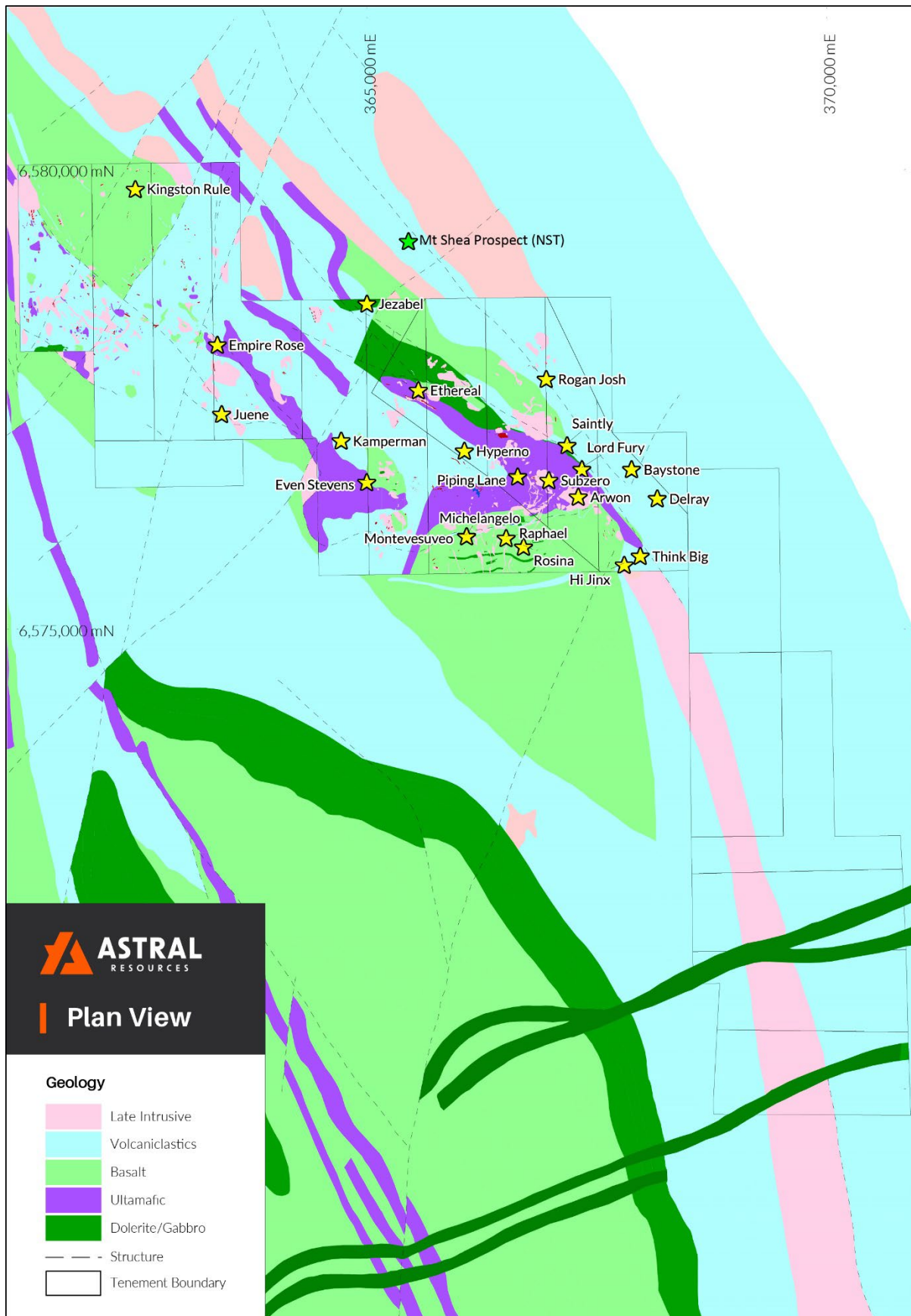


Figure 2 – Feysville Gold Project showing tenements and deposits prospects on local area geology.

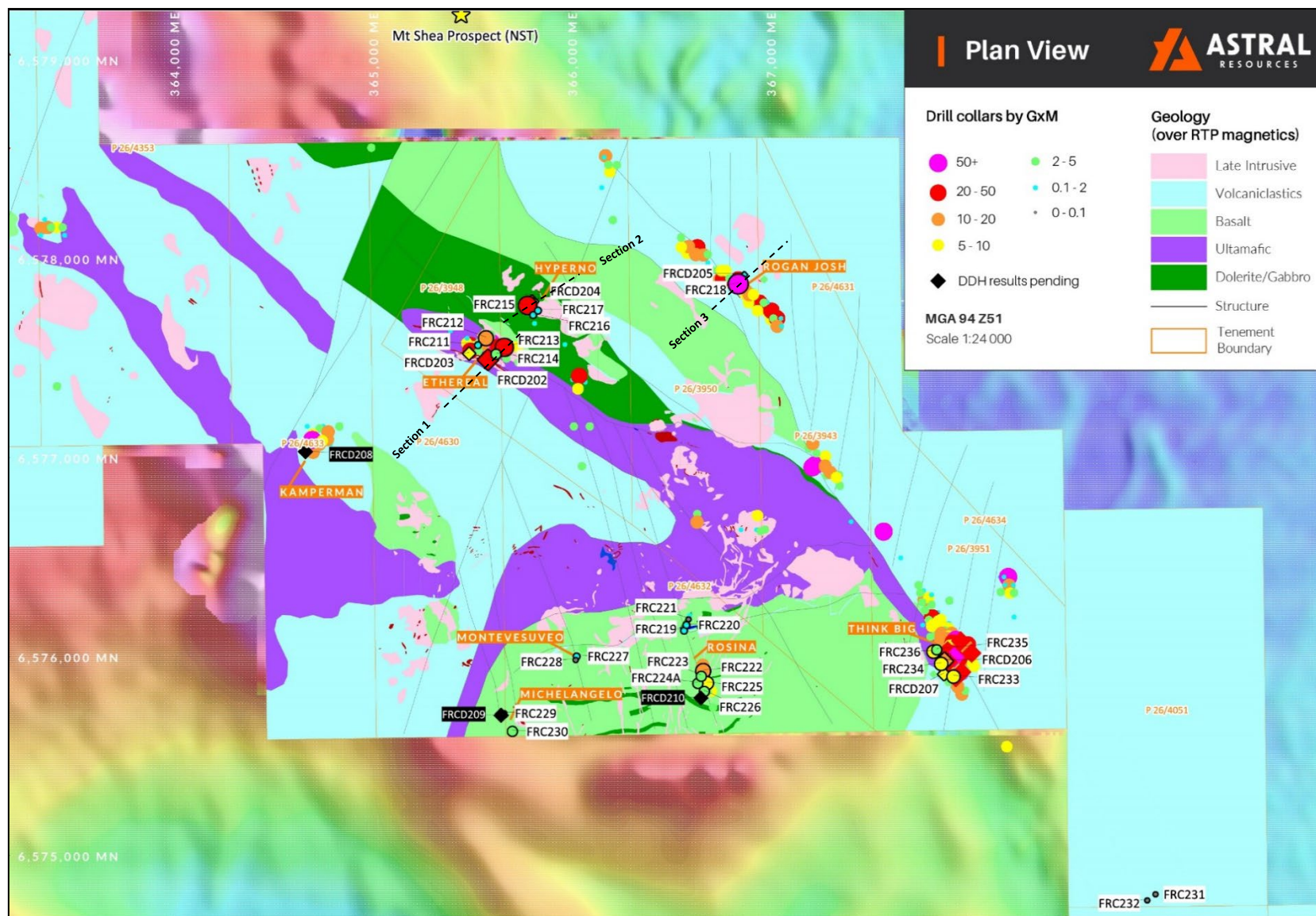


Figure 3 – Drill collar and section location on Feysville local area geology.

ETHEREAL DRILL RESULTS

Four RC holes for 380 metres and two DD holes for 326.5 metres were drilled at Ethereal.

Drilling was designed to test interpreted structures and contacts identified from structural observations and previous drillhole logging.

All gold assay results for Ethereal have been received.

The best results at Ethereal include:

- **1m at 5.75g/t Au** from 24m, **4.6m at 3.25g/t Au** from 41.4m, **8.25m at 3.43g/t Au** from 58.6m, and **4.2m at 1.69g/t Au** from 128m in FRCD202;
- **11m at 1.81g/t Au** from 49m to bottom-of-hole in FRC213; and
- **12m at 1.37g/t Au** from 43m in FRC212.

The cross section in Figure 4 illustrates the current interpretation of multiple flow top breccia units which have increased porosity and rheological contrast compared to the adjacent ultramafic rocks, providing an ideal location for the gold mineralisation being intersected.

Historical intercepts within the interpreted flow top breccia units include:

- **9m at 9.98g/t Au** from 109m in FEC413;
- **5m at 9.76g/t Au** from 38m in FEC295; and
- **6m at 3.98g/t Au** from 60m in FER274.

Encouragingly, RC hole FRC213 intersected a shear on the mafic-porphyry contact and remained in mineralisation at the bottom-of-hole. This will require follow up with the next phase of drilling.

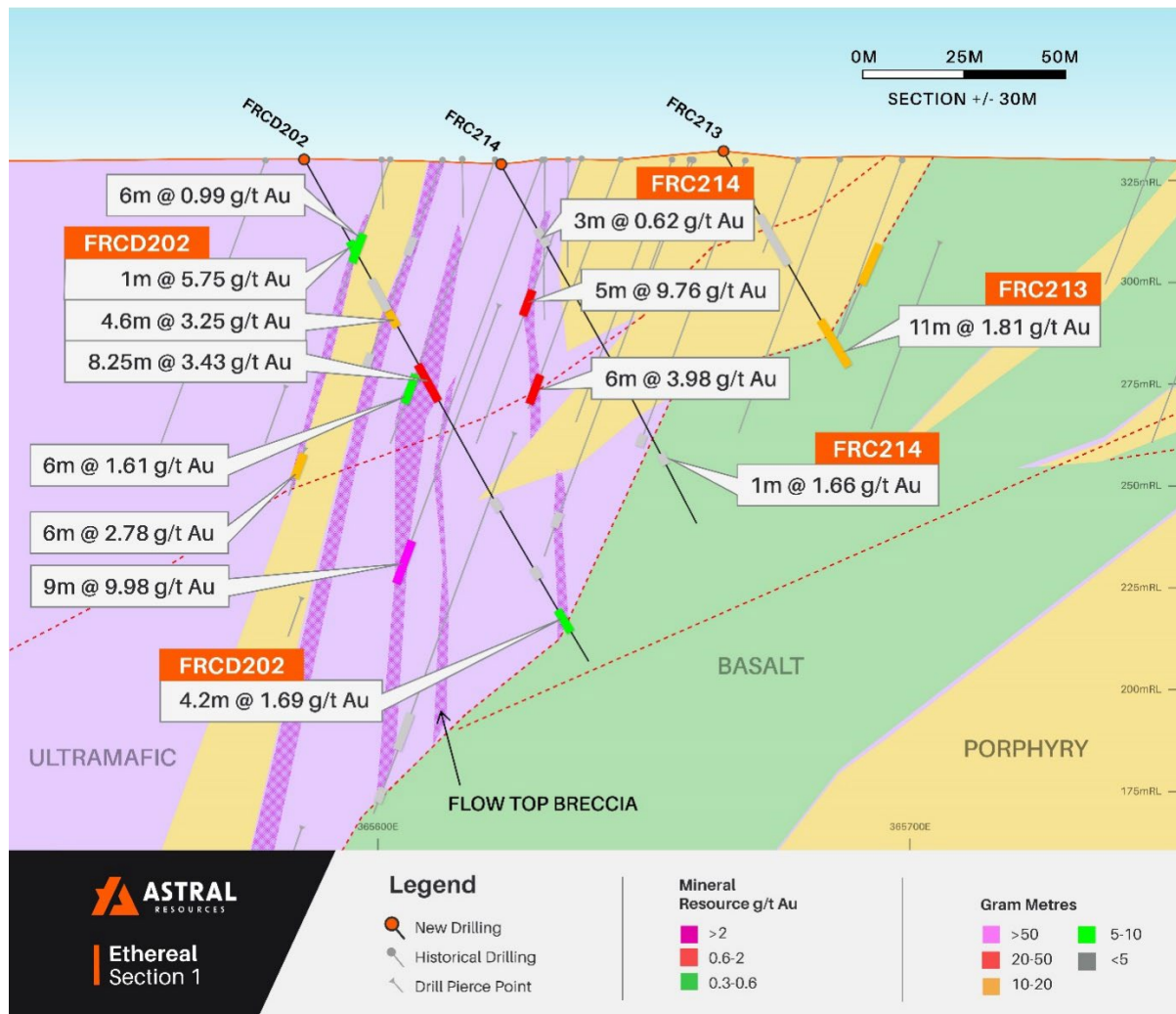


Figure 4 – Ethereal cross-section view (refer Figure 3 for section location).

Additionally, two zones of potential copper mineralisation were identified at Ethereal based on geological observations, with assays pending. A 10 metre wide zone of intermittent semi-massive sulphides including chalcopyrite and bornite from 138 metres and a second 11 metre wide zone of intermittent semi-massive sulphides including chalcopyrite and bornite from 156.9 metres were intersected in hole FRCD203.

HYPERNO DRILL RESULTS

Three RC holes for 310 metres and one DD hole for 140 metres were drilled at Hyperno.

These drill-holes were designed to investigate the gold source of an alluvial gold patch that has been worked historically. The source is potentially linked to a large sulphide replacement structure, which the drill holes were designed to intersect.

All gold assay results for Hyperno have been received.

All drill-holes returned anomalous gold results, with best results including:

- **2m at 16.09g/t Au** from 45m in RC hole FRC215; and
- **2.53m at 2.43g/t Au** from 102.35m in FRCD204

The targeted structure previously returned **1m at 7.8g/t Au** from 39 metres in FEC013. The cross section below illustrates this structure being intersected in FRC215 and FRCD204, with significant gold mineralisation reported in both drill-holes.

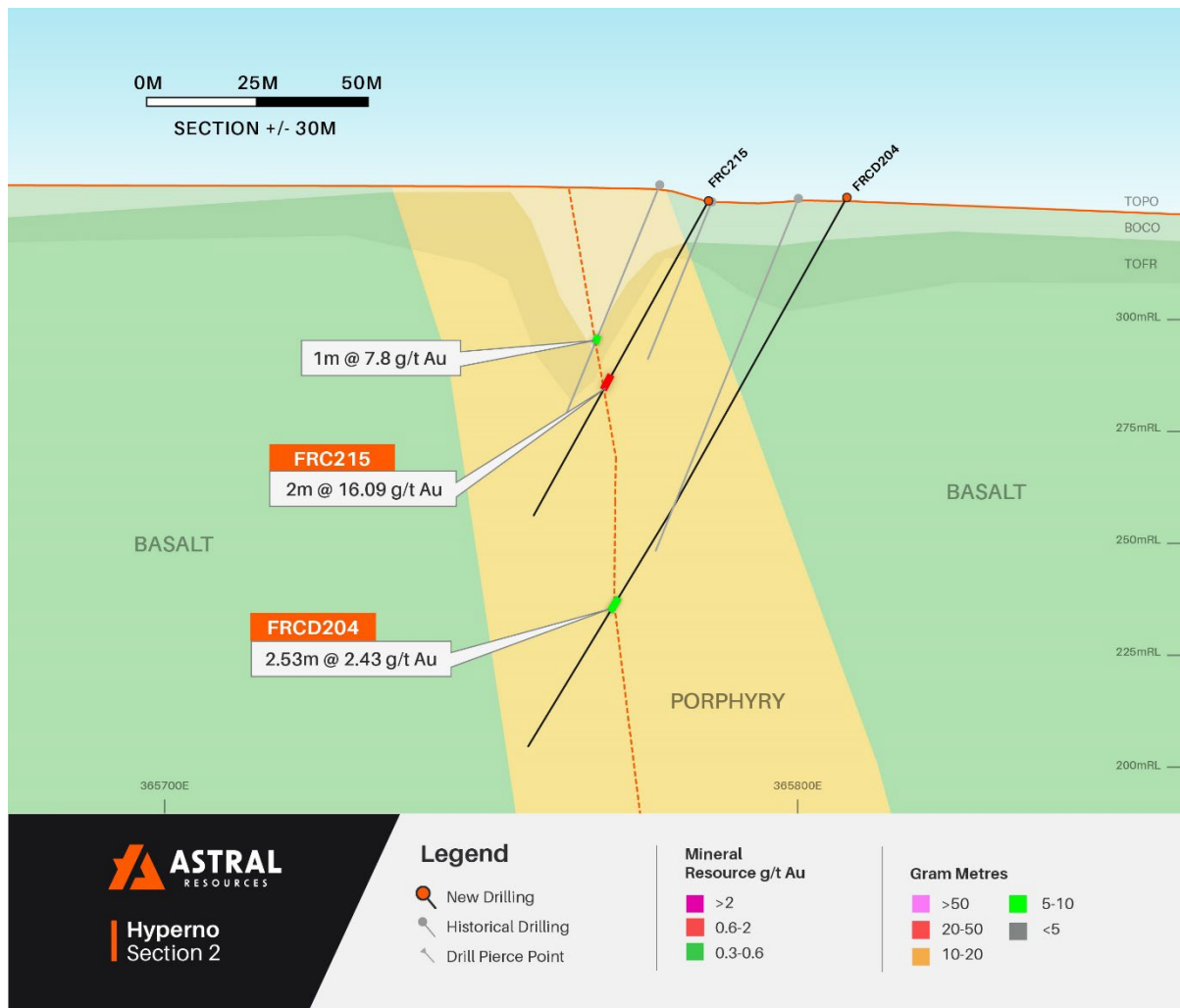


Figure 5 – Hyperno cross-section view (refer Figure 3 for section location).

ROGAN JOSH DRILL RESULTS

At Rogan Josh, one RC hole for a total of 105 metres and one DD hole for a total of 176 metres were drilled.

These drill-holes were designed to investigate the Ethereal and Rogan Josh shear interaction with a series of north-east trending offsetting faults. The mineralisation appears to be on the sheared contacts between volcanoclastic conglomerate and an intrusive dacitic unit.

Supergene enrichment is observed above the shear.

All gold assay results for Rogan Josh have been received.

The best result was in RC hole FRC218, with an intersection of **17m at 2.98g/t Au** from 39 metres. This intersection was associated with the saprolite/fresh porphyry boundary with sulphides and quartz veining observed.

The cross-section below illustrates the enriched supergene zone which includes FRC218 and the historical FEC760 which returned **16m at 1.77g/t Au** from 20 metres. This provides an exciting potential source of high-grade near surface ore to supplement the cornerstone Mandilla Gold Project.

Anomalous gold mineralisation was also encountered in DD hole FRCD205 with the targeted shear related gold mineralisation returning **1.8m at 0.65g/t Au** from 118.95 metres.

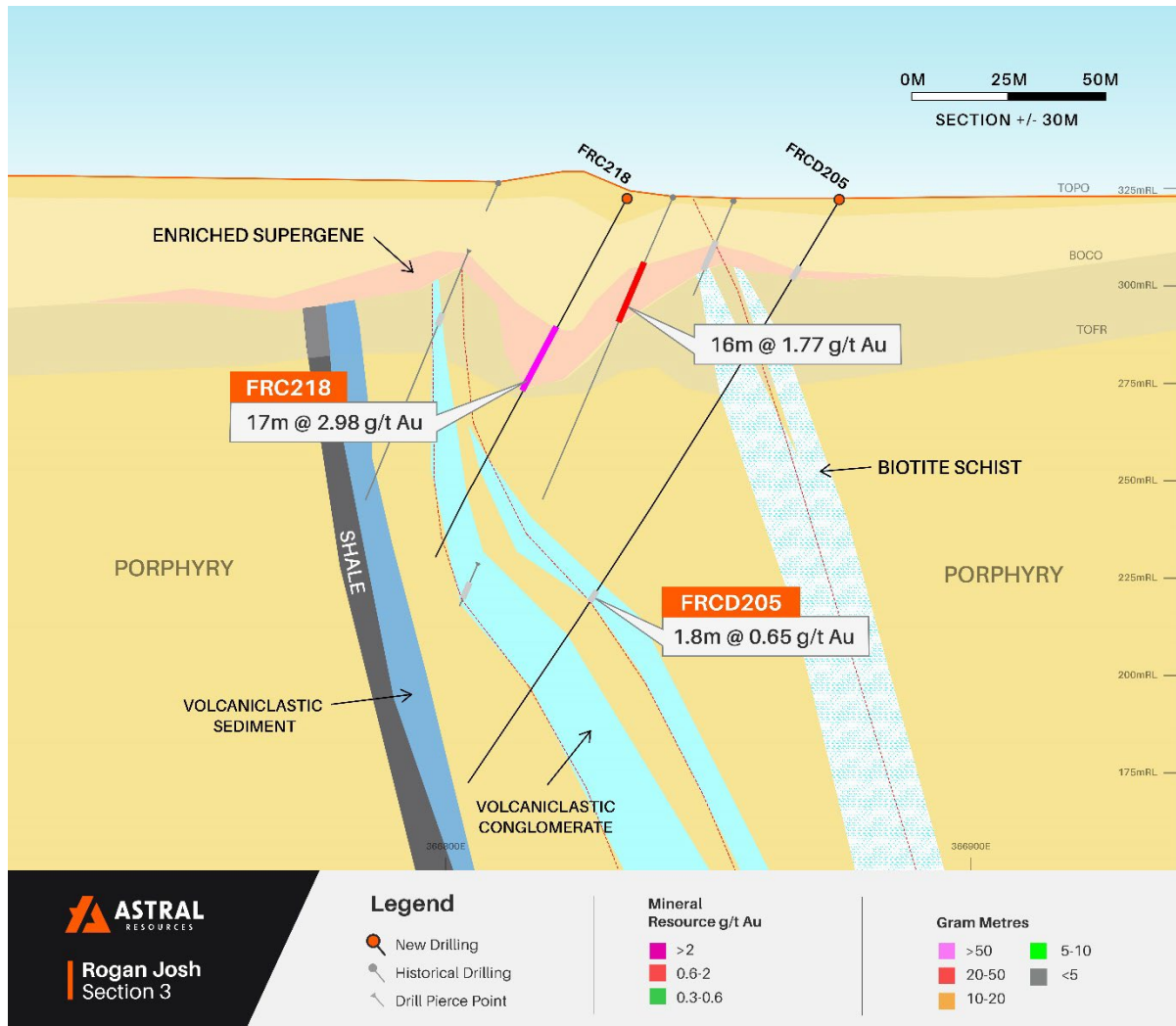


Figure 6 – Rogan Josh cross-section view (refer Figure 3 for section location).

ROSINA DRILL RESULTS

At Rosina, eight RC holes for 671 metres and one DD hole for 134 metres were drilled.

Three RC holes were drilled to investigate historical workings north of Rosina, with the remaining five RC holes and one DD hole targeting the Rosina Prospect.

All the drill holes at Rosina were designed to target the potential high-grade southerly plunging gold mineralisation identified from historical shafts and RC drilling.

Assay results for the DD hole FRCD210 are still pending.

Seven of the RC holes returned anomalous gold results, albeit the Rosina North targets only returned minor gold anomalism. The best results at Rosina include:

- **3m at 3.90g/t Au** from 24m in FRC222;
- **2m at 2.38g/t Au** from 48m in FRC225;
- **2m at 1.47g/t Au** from 111m in FRC224A; and
- **2m at 1.09g/t Au** from 92m in FRC226.

THINK BIG DRILL RESULTS

At Think Big, four RC holes for an aggregate of 841 metres and two diamond holes for an aggregate of 388 metres were drilled.

These drill-holes were designed to test the primary shear related mineralisation beneath the Think Big MRE and to test for gold mineralisation on the ultramafic contact to the west.

All gold assay results for Think Big have been received.

All drill-holes returned anomalous gold results, although FRC236 did not reach target depth. The best results at Think Big include:

- **7m at 1.33g/t Au** from 93m in FRC234;
- **7m at 0.96g/t Au** from 50m, **7m at 0.61g/t Au** from 126m and **7m at 0.61g/t Au** from 159m in FRC233;
- **2m at 2.03g/t Au** from 144m and **7m at 0.70g/t Au** from 117m in FRC234; and
- **3m at 1.61g/t Au** from 100m in FRC236.
- **8.4m at 1.14g/t Au** from 61.1m in FRCD206; and
- **1m at 5.70g/t Au** from 215m and **2m at 2.53g/t Au** from 248.5m in FRCD207.

MICHELANGELO DRILL RESULTS

At Michelangelo, two RC holes for 109 metres and one DD hole for a total of 80 metres were drilled.

The assay result for the DD hole is pending.

RC hole FRC230 returned a best intersection of **2m at 1.23g/t Au** from 16 metres on the saprolite/fresh mafic rock boundary.

MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

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

In December 2022, Astral announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **30Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 1.03Moz** of contained gold² for the Mandilla Gold Project.

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 (Figure 7).

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 now has a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.5km.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at the Iris deposit. The mineralised footprint at Iris extends over a strike length of approximately 700 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.

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

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).

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

² Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 12.0Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 410koz Indicated and 18.0Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 624koz Inferred.

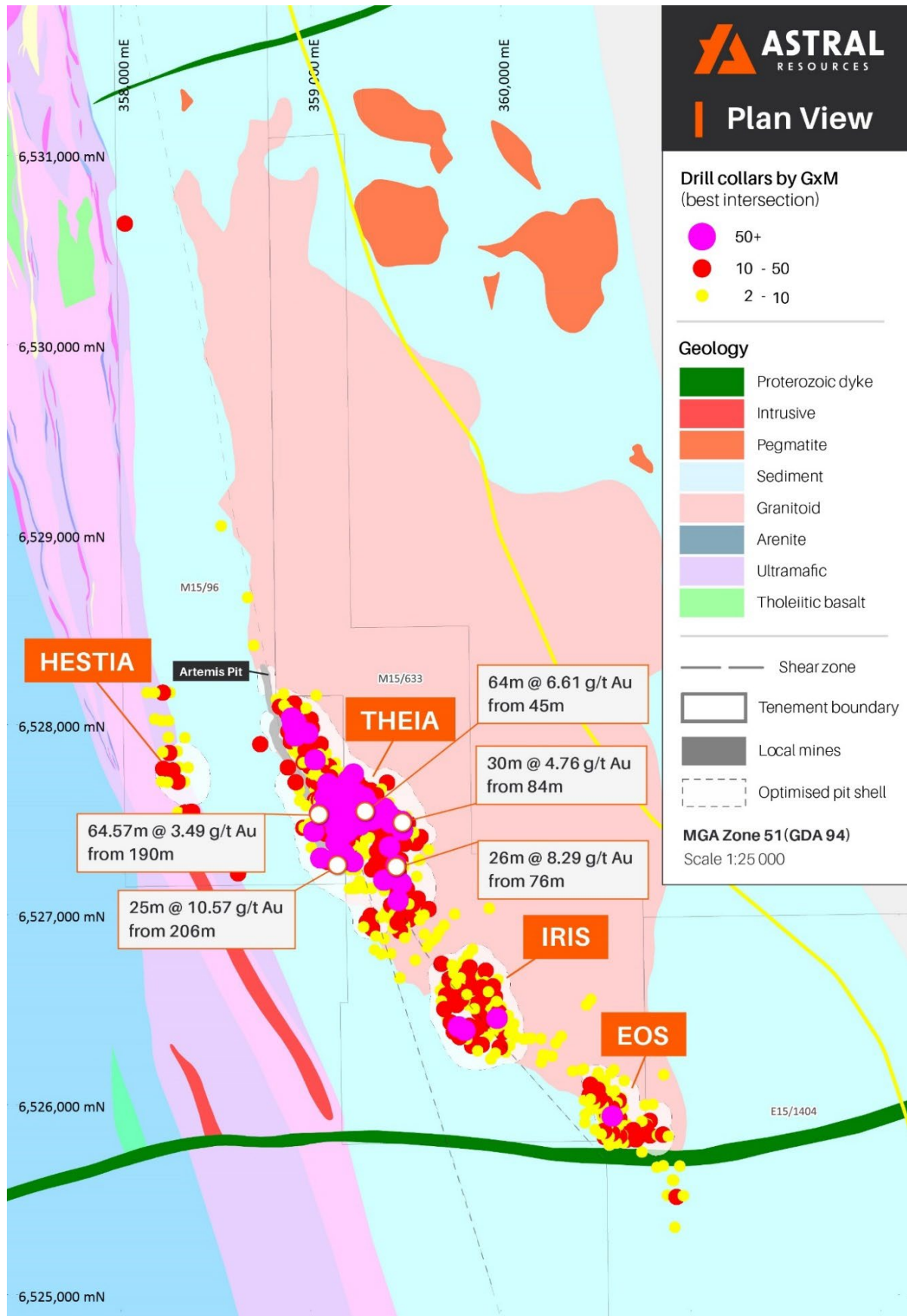


Figure 7 – Mandilla local area geology and deposits (including significant intercepts).

EXPLORATION UPDATE

At Mandilla, RC and DD has been underway since late January 2023.

To date, 55 RC holes for 7,283.2 metres of the current 25,000 metre program and five DD holes for 785.5 metres (excluding RC pre-collars) of the current 2,000 metre program have been completed in 2023.

The locations of the drill-holes completed to 5 March 2023 are shown in Figure 8.

Assay results for the drilling completed at Mandilla are still pending.

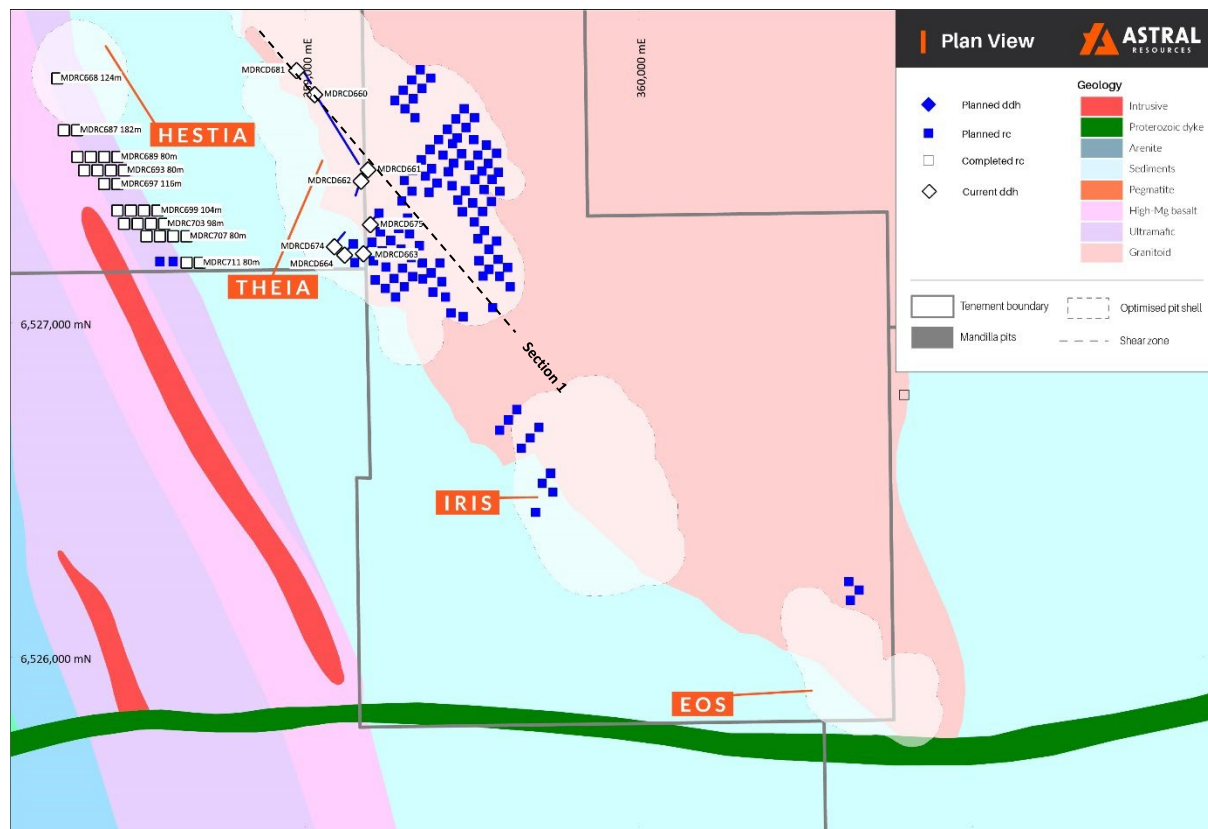


Figure 8 – Drill collar and section location on local area geology for the Mandilla in-fill and extensional drilling.

THEIA DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

To date, five DD holes to an end-of-hole depth total of 1,588.7 metres have been completed, including 803.2 metres of RC pre-collars.

Encouragingly, the first DD hole of the 2023 drilling program at Mandilla (MDRCD 660) which was drilled 80 metres north-west of MDCRD645, has visually confirmed significant additional mineralisation outside of the current known Mineral Resources.



Image 1 – MDRCD660 at 420m down hole, massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and gold

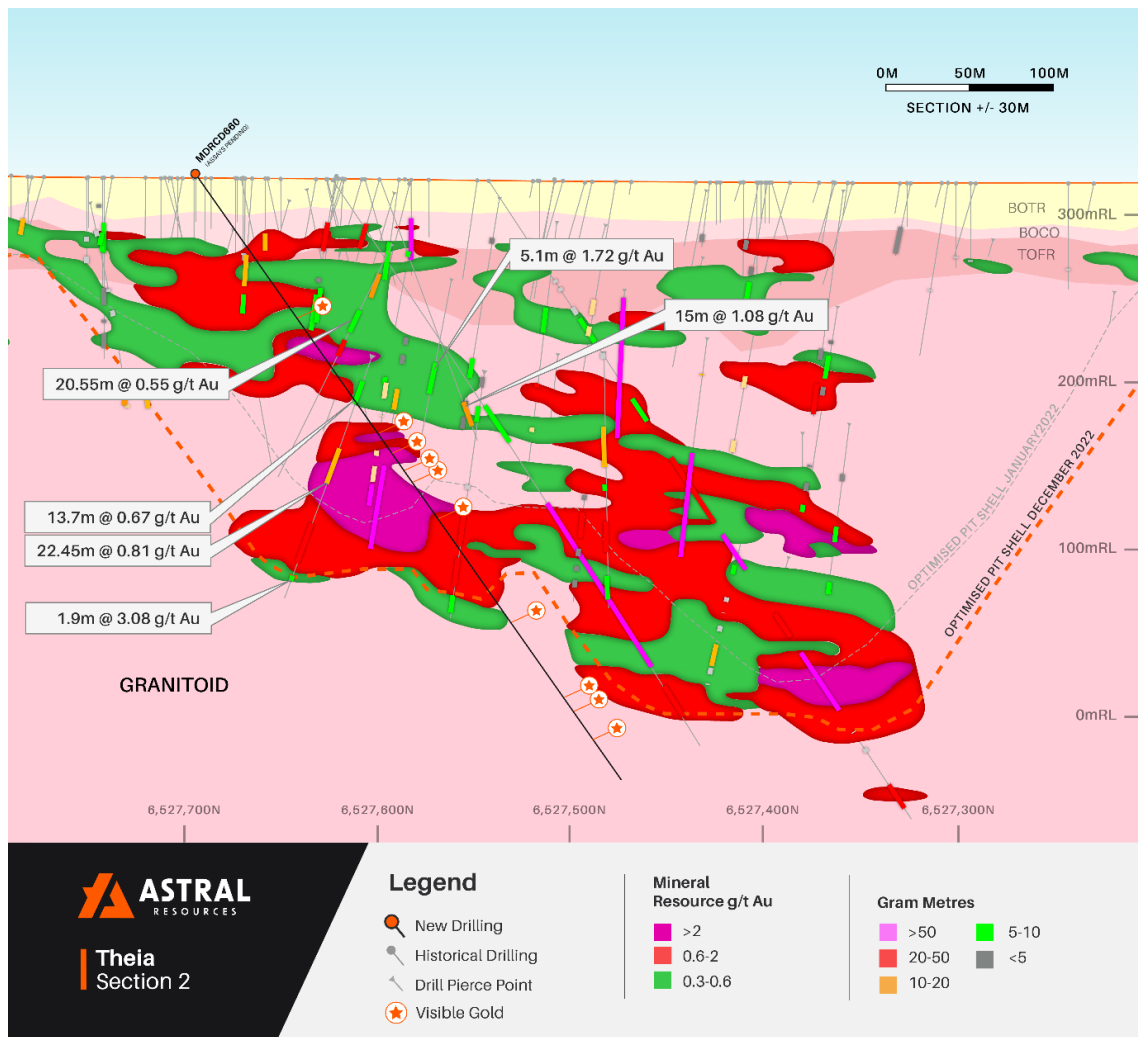


Image 2 – MDRCD660 at 191m down hole, visible gold.



Image 3 – MDRCD660 at 421m down hole, massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and gold

The long projection shown in Figure 9 below identifies the **10 instances of visible gold** observed in core evaluation.



Note that the visible gold identified at depth is located outside of the current optimised pit shell.

HESTIA RC DRILLING PROGRAM

At Hestia, the in-fill and extensional RC drill program is well advanced with 47 holes for 6,480 metres completed.

Assays are pending for the drill program, with initial results expected to be announced in the coming weeks.

NEXT STEPS

Upon completion of the Hestia in-fill program, the RC drill rig will begin testing of the high-grade trends on the eastern flank of Theia, in-fill and extensional drilling of the southern portion of Theia and drill testing for fresh rock mineralisation associated with the Eos palaeochannel.

Three DD holes for approximately 725 metres and 114 RC holes for approximately 18,600 metres are planned for completion prior to the end of the June Quarter at Mandilla.

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

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Compliance Statement

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

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

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

Previously Reported Results

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

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
FRC202	DD	140.0	6,577,498	365,585	329.3	-60	45
FRC203	DD	180.0	6,577,533	365,493	329.7	-60	45
FRC204	DD	140.0	6,577,798	365,806	326.7	-60	225
FRC205	DD	175.8	6,577,929	366,878	323.7	-60	220
FRC206	DD	149.1	6,575,984	367,884	322.6	-60	55
FRC207	DD	239.0	6,575,918	367,882	322.4	-60	55
FRC211	RC	130.0	6,577,576	365,534	329.7	-60	45
FRC212	RC	90.0	6,577,609	365,575	329.3	-60	45
FRC213	RC	60.0	6,577,563	365,666	328.6	-60	45
FRC214	RC	100.0	6,577,531	365,626	329.6	-60	45
FRC215	RC	80.0	6,577,777	365,783	326.7	-60	225
FRC216	RC	80.0	6,577,724	365,814	327.0	-60	225
FRC217	RC	150.0	6,577,748	365,840	326.0	-60	225
FRC218	RC	105.2	6,577,882	366,846	323.4	-60	220
FRC219	RC	110.3	6,576,143	366,571	340.8	-60	70
FRC220	RC	81.5	6,576,169	366,584	342.3	-60	70
FRC221	RC	54.2	6,576,191	366,598	343.0	-60	70
FRC222	RC	60.6	6,575,935	366,667	349.4	-60	70
FRC223	RC	83.5	6,575,908	366,658	349.2	-60	70
FRC224A	RC	135.5	6,575,877	366,631	350.1	-60	70
FRC225	RC	54.3	6,575,877	366,688	350.1	-60	70
FRC226	RC	95.1	6,575,833	366,672	351.2	-60	70
FRC227	RC	52.7	6,575,632	365,706	326.6	-60	70
FRC228	RC	56.0	6,575,724	365,668	330.4	-60	70
FRC229	RC	61.7	6,576,009	366,033	345.8	-60	70
FRC230	RC	83.6	6,575,993	366,025	347.1	-60	70
FRC231	RC	197.0	6,575,971	367,867	322.7	-60	55
FRC232	RC	167.7	6,575,905	367,930	322.6	-60	55
FRC233	RC	144.5	6,576,043	367,843	322.9	-60	55
FRC234	RC	185.7	6,576,032	367,828	323.0	-60	55
FRC235	RC	80.0	6,574,780	368,904	328.1	-60	55
FRC236	RC	80.0	6,574,809	368,945	327.6	-60	55

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
FRCD202	Ethereal	24.00	25.00	1.00	5.75
		34.75	41.40	6.65	0.37
		41.40	46.00	4.60	3.25
		<i>Includes 0.55m at 10.56g/t Au from 43.45m</i>			
		58.60	66.85	8.25	3.43
		<i>Includes 1.0m at 13.98g/t Au from 65.0m</i>			
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 12.84g/t Au from 66.55m</i>			
		96.45	97.80	1.35	1.23
		115.90	117.00	1.10	0.69
		121.60	122.55	0.95	0.86
		128.00	132.20	4.20	1.69
FRCD203	Ethereal	28.5	29.5	1.00	1.22
		43.7	46.2	2.50	1.59
		75.9	92.2	16.30	0.29
		144.7	148.5	3.80	1.09
		159.0	165.0	6.00	0.84
FRCD204	Hyperno	13.00	14.84	1.84	1.68
		21.00	27.70	6.70	0.22
		34.10	35.70	1.60	0.88
		102.35	104.88	2.53	2.43
FRCD205	Hyperno	20.50	27.00	6.50	0.18
		118.95	120.75	1.80	0.65
FRCD206	Think Big	24.20	26.00	1.80	0.26
		61.10	69.50	8.40	1.14
		141.60	142.55	0.95	1.41
		147.30	149.30	2.00	1.01
FRCD207	Think Big	39.0	42.0	3.00	0.44
		77.8	78.6	0.80	0.89
		113.0	114.0	1.00	0.54
		202.0	203.0	1.00	0.99
		208.0	210.0	2.00	0.60
		215.0	216.0	1.00	5.70
		248.5	250.5	2.00	2.53
FRC211	Ethereal	41	47	6.00	0.19
FRC212	Ethereal	43	55	12.00	1.37
		55	66	11.00	0.32
FRC213	Ethereal	19	31	12.00	0.33
		49	60	11.00	1.81
FRC214	Ethereal	19	22	3.00	0.62

		82	83	1.00	1.66
FRC215	Hyperno	45	47	2.00	16.09
		<i>Includes 1.0m at 23.48g/t Au from 45m</i>			
FRC216	Hyperno	33	35	2.00	0.60
FRC217	Hyperno	50	51	1.00	0.55
		68	70	2.00	0.35
		94	95	1.00	0.50
FRC218	Rogan Josh	39	56	17.00	2.98
FRC219	Rosina	22	44	22.00	0.06
FRC220	Rosina	30	31	1.00	0.51
FRC221	Rosina	NSI			
FRC222	Rosina	11	15	4.00	0.63
		18	19	1.00	1.68
		24	27	3.00	3.90
		<i>Includes 1.0m at 11.11g/t Au from 24m</i>			
FRC223	Rosina	44	46	2.00	0.96
FRC224A	Rosina	25	27	2.00	0.38
		111	113	2.00	1.47
FRC225	Rosina	48	50	2.00	2.38
FRC226	Rosina	92	94	2.00	1.09
FRC227	Montevesuveo	36	38	2.00	0.18
		96	98	2.00	0.22
FRC228	Montevesuveo	NSI			
FRC229	Michelangelo	NSI			
FRC230	Michelangelo	16	18	2.00	1.23
FRC231	Dalray South	NSI			
FRC232	Dalray South	NSI			
FRC233	Think Big	23	26	3.00	0.39
		50	57	7.00	0.96
		126	133	7.00	0.61
		159	166	7.00	0.61
FRC234	Think Big	93	100	7.00	1.33
		106	112	6.00	0.52
		117	124	7.00	0.70
		144	146	2.00	2.03
		173	175	2.00	0.58
FRC235	Think Big	56	58	2.00	0.41
		127	134	7.00	0.37
FRC236	Think Big	100	103	3.00	1.61

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 5

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data – Feysville

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 2022/2023 RC and diamond drilling. 6 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 ALS with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. <i>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 (also in green plastic bags with 1m samples collected from a cyclone) 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.</i>
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
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.
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

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the AAR Server. HQ and NQ2 diamond core was halved and the right side sampled. <i>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</i> 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 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. 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 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 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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

	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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 Leica RTK GPS. Minecomp were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars. 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.	RC Drill hole spacing varies from 20x40m at Think Big to regional 80x80m spacings. Diamond drilling has been used to test depth extensions and is not on any specific grid pattern.
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 depending on the prospect.
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 - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- 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.	Tenement	Status	Location	Interest Held (%)
		P26/3943-3944	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/3947-3951	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4051-4052	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4390	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4351-4353	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4538-4541	Granted	Western Australia	100
		P26/4632-4634	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M26/846	Pending	Western Australia	-
		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.			
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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.			
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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.			
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	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.			

	• 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.	Applied
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.