

WIDE ZONES OF STRONG GOLD MINERALISATION IN FIRST TWO IN-FILL DIAMOND HOLES AT THEIA DEEPS

Both holes ended in gold mineralisation at approximately 450 metres down-hole with results expected to support upgrade of Inferred Resource to higher-confidence Indicated category

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for the first two holes of a recent four-hole (1,762-metre) in-fill diamond drilling (DD) program at the Theia Deposit, part of Astral's 100%-owned 1.3Moz² Mandilla Gold Project near Kalgoorlie.
- Best results in MDRCD919A include:
 - **28 metres at 2.63g/t Au** from 149 metres including **0.5 metres at 115.7g/t Au** from 152.3 metres and **0.3 metres at 20.3g/t Au** from 173 metres;
 - **12.3 metres at 1.77g/t Au** from 279.7 metres including **0.4 metres at 37.9g/t Au** from 289.6 metres;
 - **7.2 metres at 1.58g/t Au** from 354.7 metres;
 - **19 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 367 metres; and
 - **56.7 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 403 metres including **0.53 metres at 14.4g/t Au** from 406.62 metres and **0.3 metres at 13.0g/t Au** from 447.85 metres.
- Best results in MDRCD920A include:
 - **8.9 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 86.3 metres;
 - **15.3 metres at 0.78g/t Au** from 99.3 metres including **0.4 metres at 20.9g/t Au** from 113.2 metres;
 - **5.8 metres at 1.78g/t Au** from 134.6 metres including **0.4 metres at 19.5g/t Au** from 140.0 metres;
 - **38.6 metres at 0.58g/t Au** from 146.1 metres including **0.4 metres at 20.4g/t Au** from 183.3 metres;
 - **15.3 metres at 0.94g/t Au** from 191.7 metres including **0.45 metres at 21.3g/t Au** from 192.7 metres;
 - **39.1 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 213.1 metres including **0.3 metres at 59.9g/t Au** from 233.15 metres;
 - **3.8 metres at 1.50g/t Au** from 324.9 metres including **0.35 metres at 13.7g/t Au** from 327.35 metres;
 - **15 metres at 1.26g/t Au** from 341.0 metres including **0.3 metres at 36.2g/t Au** from 348.85 metres;
 - **11 metres at 1.43g/t Au** from 391.0 metres; and

- **15.5 metres at 1.81g/t Au** from 435.0 metres including **0.3 metres at 46.0g/t Au** from 449.55 metres.
- The strong DD in-fill results demonstrate a good correlation with the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) mineralisation wireframes and are likely to support the conversion of Mineral Resources into the higher confidence Indicated category.
- Both DD holes ended in gold mineralisation, providing further evidence that the Theia deposit remains open at depth.
- Assay results for the final two holes of the DD program (MDRCD917 and MDRCD918) are expected to be reported later this month.
- Assay results have also been received for a 16-hole (2,558-metre) extensional reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program testing for the presence of fresh rock gold mineralisation at the Eos Deposit, also part of the Mandilla Gold Project. Best results include:
 - **14 metres at 2.50g/t Au** from 46 metres in hole MDRC966;
 - **10 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 149 metres in hole MDRC961;
 - **10 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 100 metres in hole MDRC954;
 - **6 metres at 1.34g/t Au** from 146 metres, **5 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 127 metres, **10 metres at 0.69g/t Au** from 107 metres and **9 metres at 0.62g/t Au** from 82 metres in hole MDRC963;
 - **2 metres at 4.09g/t Au** from 154 metres in hole MDRC965; and
 - **7 metres at 1.23g/t Au** from 56 metres in hole MDRC967.
- The program at Eos has identified shallow south to south-west dipping vein sets which host the gold mineralisation. These are of a similar style (narrow quartz veining hosted by porphyritic granitoid) to those present at Theia.
- Assay results for a single line of in-fill RC drilling comprising three holes for 360 metres to test the southern extent of the gold mineralisation at the Kamperman Deposit, part of Astral's 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project, are also expected to be reported later this month.
- A water bore rig mobilised to site in early January 2025 to drill five holes for 650 metres at Mandilla, followed by eight holes for 900 metres at Feysville. The program will assist in determining the dewatering requirements which will feed into the Mandilla Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**), on track for completion in the June Quarter.
- Diamond and air-core (**AC**) drilling are expected to commence at Feysville in January 2025.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said:

"The four-hole diamond drill program completed in December aimed to convert the deeper Inferred Mineral Resources at Theia to the higher confidence Indicated category.

"The drill holes were designed to intersect the mineralising quartz vein sets at Theia on a slightly oblique angle, with this orientation allowing us to test a larger portion of the deposit with each hole, making for a cost-effective drilling approach. Given this orientation, we were expecting to see several intersections down the length of each drill-hole which, when aggregated, the mineralised sections have returned 172 gram-metres¹ and 199 gram-metres in holes MDRCD919A and MDRCD920A respectively.

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

“Pleasingly, the intersections appear to conform well to the current MRE, giving us belief that we will see increases in the higher confidence Indicated category when the MRE is updated during the March Quarter.

“Assay results for the final two diamond drill holes are expected to be received shortly. Based on observations from drill-hole logging, we are confident similar results will be achieved.

“The RC drilling at Eos, designed to test for extensions to the fresh rock mineralisation to the north-east of the Eos Palaeochannel, also delivered several mineralised gold intercepts which indicate significant further potential to the north in an area not previously drilled.

“We commenced hydrogeological drilling for our PFS at Mandilla on 5 January 2025, while diamond drilling at Kamperman is planned from January and air-core drilling on regional targets at Feysville is expected to commence shortly afterwards. RC drilling at Feysville is currently planned to recommence at the start of February 2025.

“All in all, the Astral team is ramping up to deliver a big 2025!”

Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results for the first two holes of a four-hole (1,762-metre) in-fill DD program at Theia Deposit and a 16-hole (2,558-metre) extensional RC program at the Eos Deposit, both of which are part of the 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project (**Mandilla**), located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

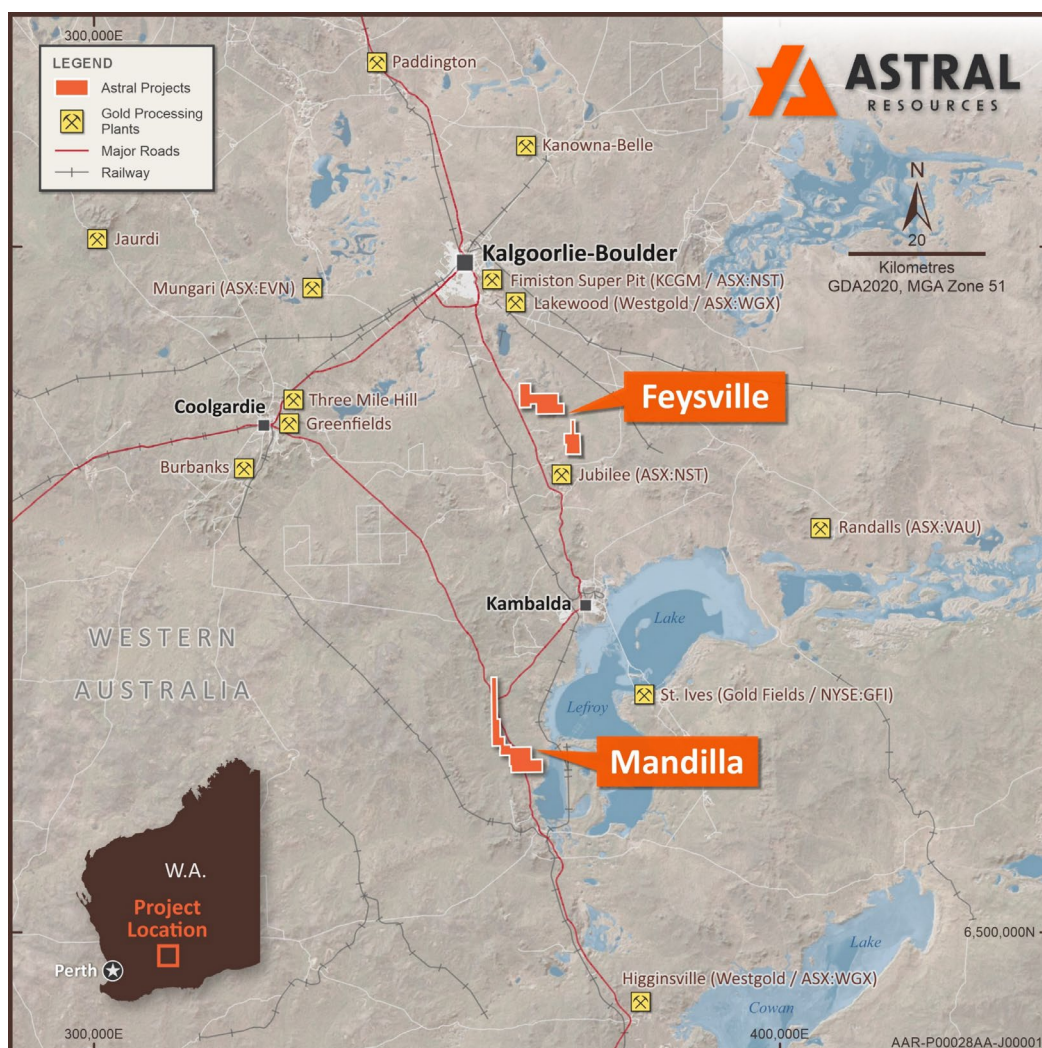


Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects.

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 south of Kambalda owned by Gold Fields Limited, as well as the substantial Beta Hunt Gold Mine 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 and which extends over a length of approximately 600 metres. Fresh rock gold mineralisation 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 bedrock mineralisation at Theia and Iris, remains open both down-dip and along strike.

In July 2023, Astral announced a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **37Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 1.27Moz** of contained gold² for the Mandilla Gold Project.

² Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 21Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 694koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX Announcement 20 July 2023.

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^{3,4}.

In September 2023, Astral announced the results of a Scoping Study for Mandilla (**Scoping Study**) which – based on a standalone project comprising three open pit mines feeding a 2.5Mtpa processing facility, producing 80 to 100koz per year, and incorporating a gold price of A\$2,750 – has a Net Present Value (8% discount rate) of \$442 million⁵.

Three open-pit deposits at Mandilla were included in the Scoping Study – Theia, Hestia and Eos. No contribution was included from the Iris deposit. Similarly, the Scoping Study did not include any contribution from Astral’s nearby 100%-owned Feysville Project, which currently hosts a 196koz MRE⁶.

A map of Mandilla illustrating both the local area geology and mineral deposits is set out in Figure 2.

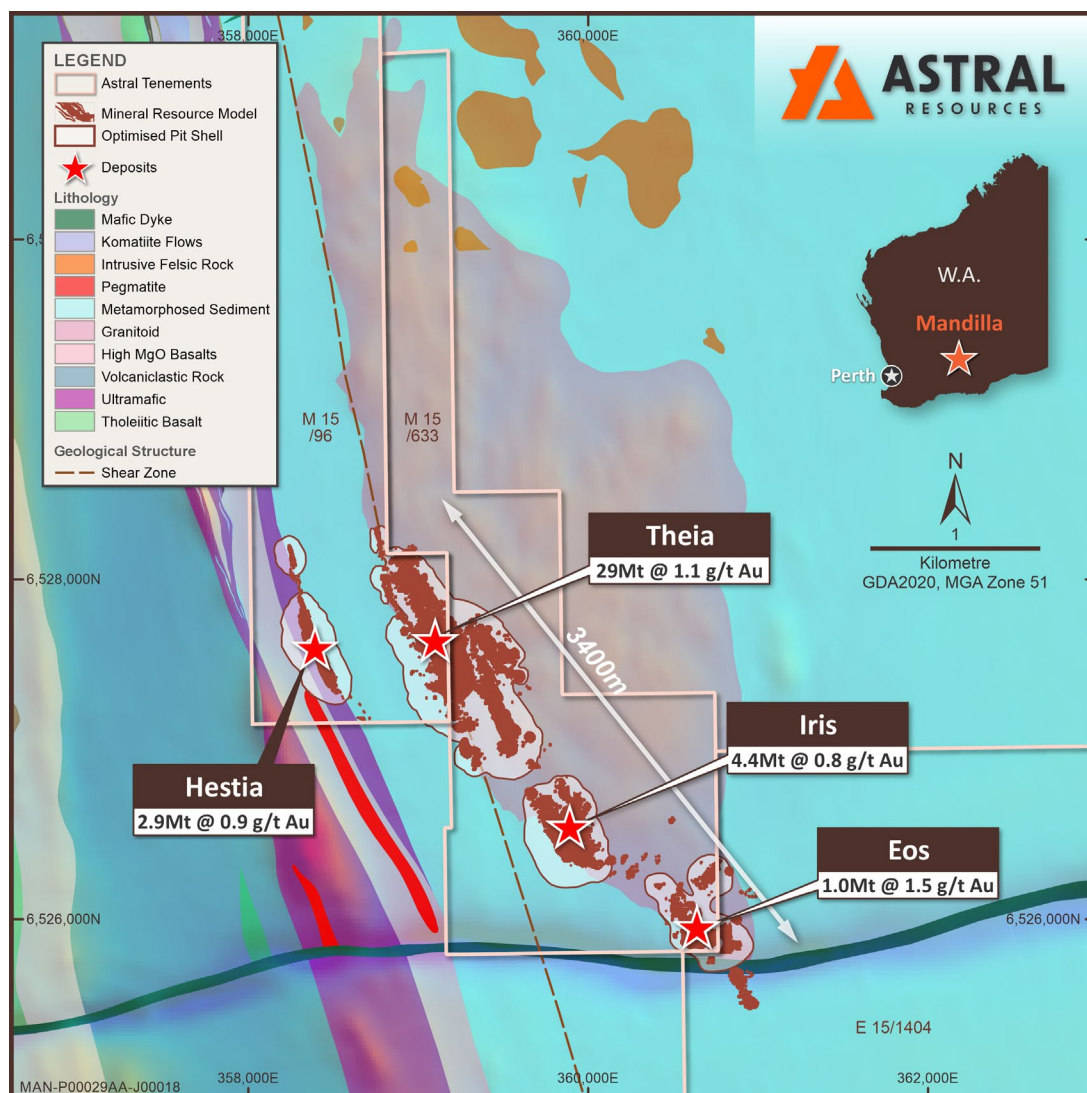


Figure 2 – Map of Mandilla Gold Project on local area geology.

³ ASX Announcement 6 June 2022 “Outstanding metallurgical test-work results continue to de-risk Mandilla.”

⁴ ASX Announcement 17 September 2024 “Outstanding metallurgical results further de-risk Mandilla.”

⁵ ASX Announcement 21 September 2023 “Mandilla Gold Project – Kalgoorlie, WA. Positive Scoping Study”

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

THEIA DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

The Theia Deposit hosts an MRE of **29Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 1.02Moz of contained gold**. Of this, the higher confidence Indicated category accounts for **17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz of contained gold** or approximately 56% of the MRE.

Since the release of the July 2023 MRE, drilling at Theia has focused on in-filling, with several drill programs having been undertaken with the aim of increasing the drill density and, hence, MRE confidence levels.

In the December Quarter, the results of an RC drill program were announced to the ASX. This program, comprising 70 holes for 6,512 metres, was designed to in-fill Stage 1 and Stage 2 open pits and therefore consisted primarily of shallow drilling.

With a significant portion of the Theia Resource at depth classified in the lower confidence Inferred category, Astral completed a four-hole (1,762-metre) DD program to achieve a 40m x 40m drill spacing at depth at the southern end of the deposit. The four drill holes were planned on the same orientation (150 azimuth) as previous drilling. This drill orientation appears to be drill metre-efficient in terms of the shape of the Theia Deposit.

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

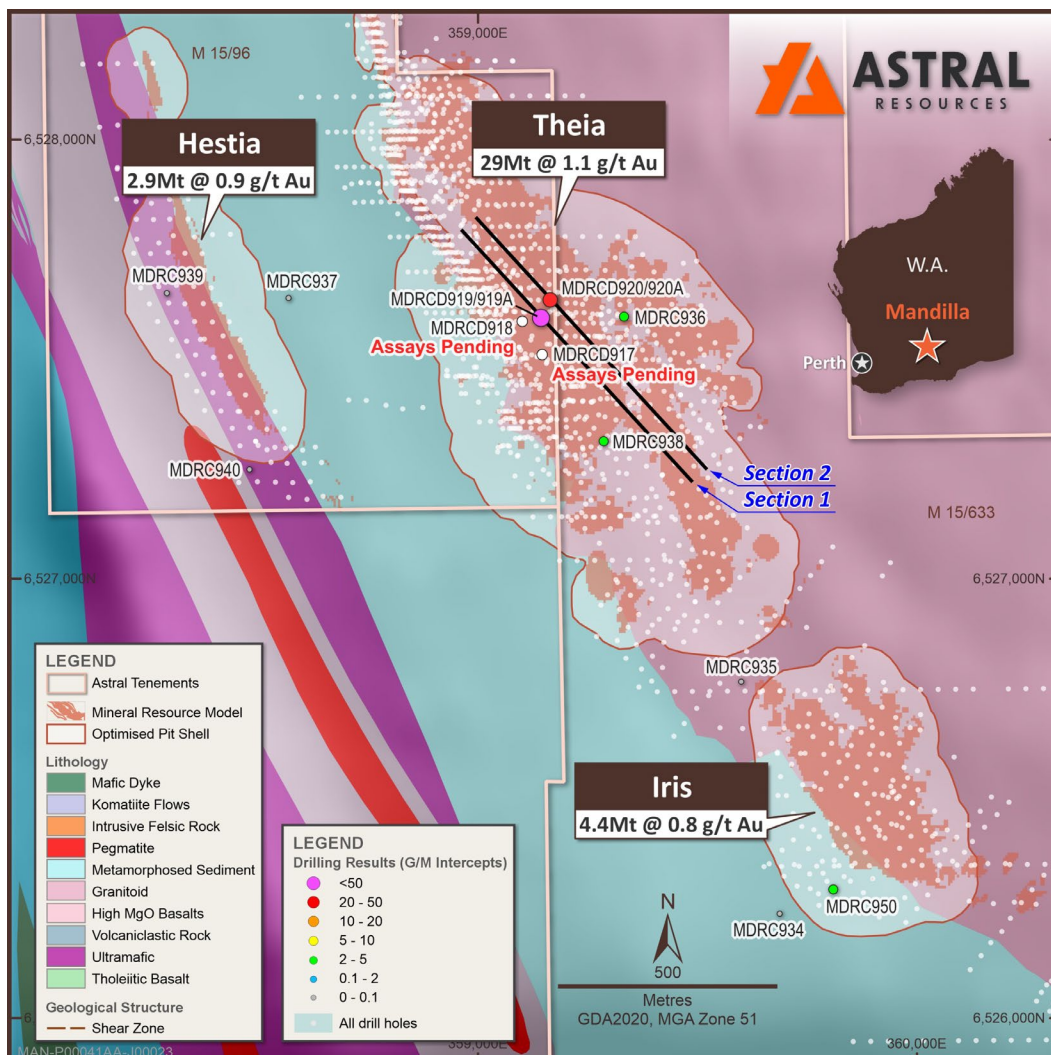


Figure 3 – Map of Theia illustrating drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

Assay results have been received for the first two holes (912 metres) of the four-hole (1,762-metre) DD program.

DD hole MDRCD919A was designed as a 40-metre step-out from MDRCD735 which previously returned 220 gram-metres⁷ of gold mineralisation over the length of the hole.

MDRCD919A has returned 172 gram-metres of gold mineralisation over the length of the hole with best results including:

- **28 metres at 2.63g/t Au** from 149 metres including **0.5 metres at 115.7g/t Au** from 152.3 metres and **0.3 metres at 20.3g/t Au** from 173 metres;
- **12.3 metres at 1.77g/t Au** from 279.7 metres including **0.4 metres at 37.9g/t Au** from 289.6 metres;
- **7.2 metres at 1.58g/t Au** from 354.7 metres;
- **19 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 367 metres; and
- **56.7 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 403 metres including **0.53 metres at 14.4g/t Au** from 406.62 metres and **0.3 metres at 13.0g/t Au** from 447.85 metres.

DD-hole MDRCD920A was designed as a 40-metre step-out from MDRCD751 which previously returned 344 gram-metres⁸ of gold mineralisation over the length of the hole.

MDRCD920A has returned 199 gram-metres of gold mineralisation over the length of the hole, with best results including:

- **8.9 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 86.3 metres;
- **15.3 metres at 0.78g/t Au** from 99.3 metres including **0.4 metres at 20.9g/t Au** from 113.2 metres;
- **5.8 metres at 1.78g/t Au** from 134.6 metres including **0.4 metres at 20.4g/t Au** from 183.3 metres;
- **38.6 metres at 0.58g/t Au** from 146.1 metres including **0.4 metres at 20.4g/t Au** from 183.3 metres;
- **15.3 metres at 0.94g/t Au** from 191.7 metres including **0.45 metres at 21.3g/t Au** from 192.7 metres;
- **39.1 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 213.1 metres including **0.3 metres at 59.9g/t Au** from 233.15 metres;
- **8.3 metres at 0.72g/t Au** from 297.5 metres;
- **3.8 metres at 1.50g/t Au** from 324.9 metres including **0.35 metres at 13.7g/t Au** from 327.35 metres;
- **15 metres at 1.26g/t Au** from 341.0 metres including **0.3 metres at 36.2g/t Au** from 348.85 metres;
- **11 metres at 1.43g/t Au** from 391.0 metres; and
- **15.5 metres at 1.81g/t Au** from 435.0 metres including **0.3 metres at 46.0g/t Au** from 449.55 metres.

⁷ - ASX Announcement 14 June 2023 "Diamond Drilling Continues to Expand Gold Mineralisation Footprint at Theia"

⁸ - ASX Announcement 3 July 2023 "Outstanding Diamond Hole Hits Multiple Mineralised Zones – MRE Upgrade Underway"

A longitudinal projection that encompasses drill holes MDRCD735 and MDRCD919A is set out in Figure 4 (see Figure 3 for section location).

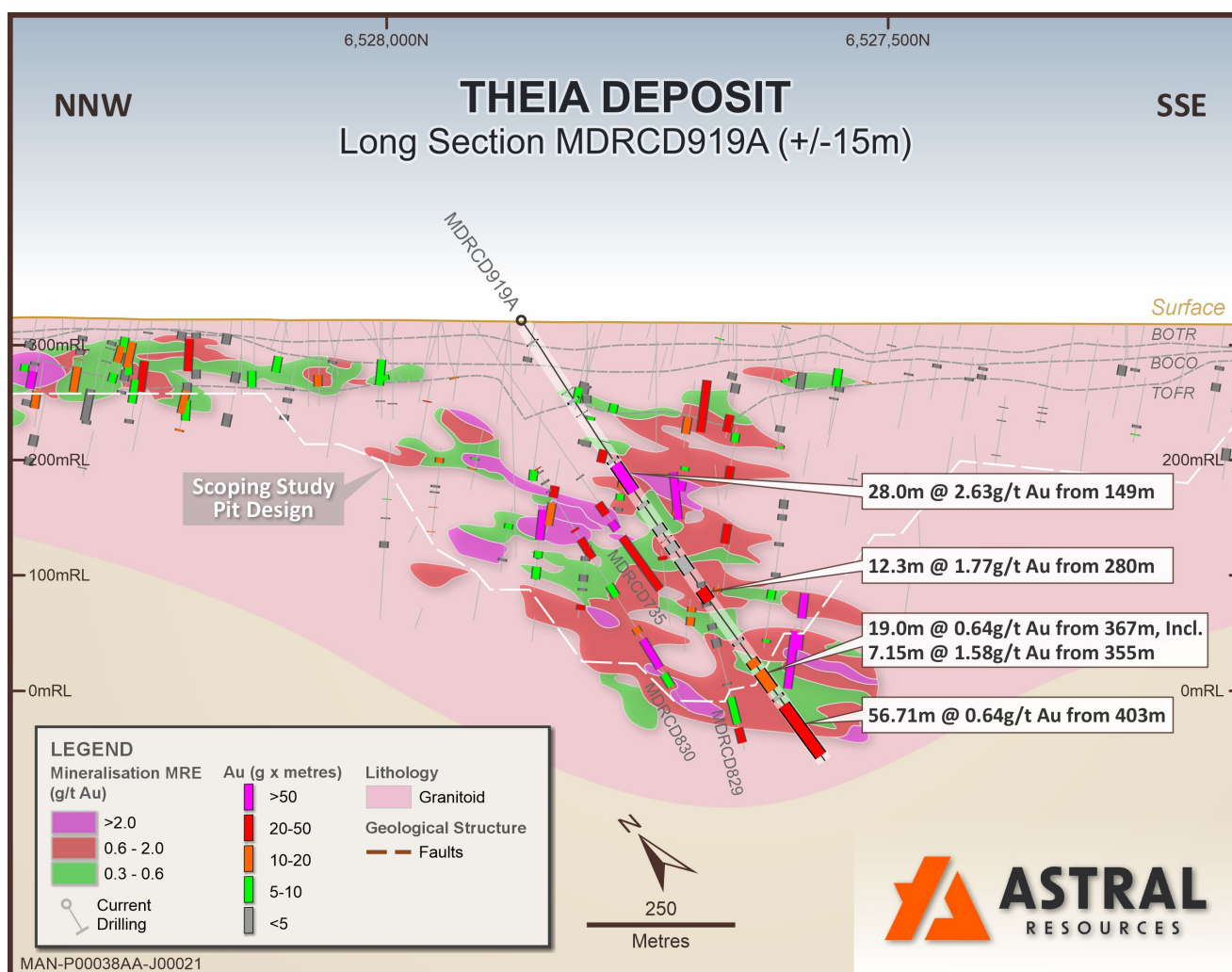


Figure 4 – Longitudinal projection through Theia illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

A longitudinal projection that encompasses drill holes MDRCD751 and MDRCD920A is set out in Figure 5 (see Figure 3 for section location).

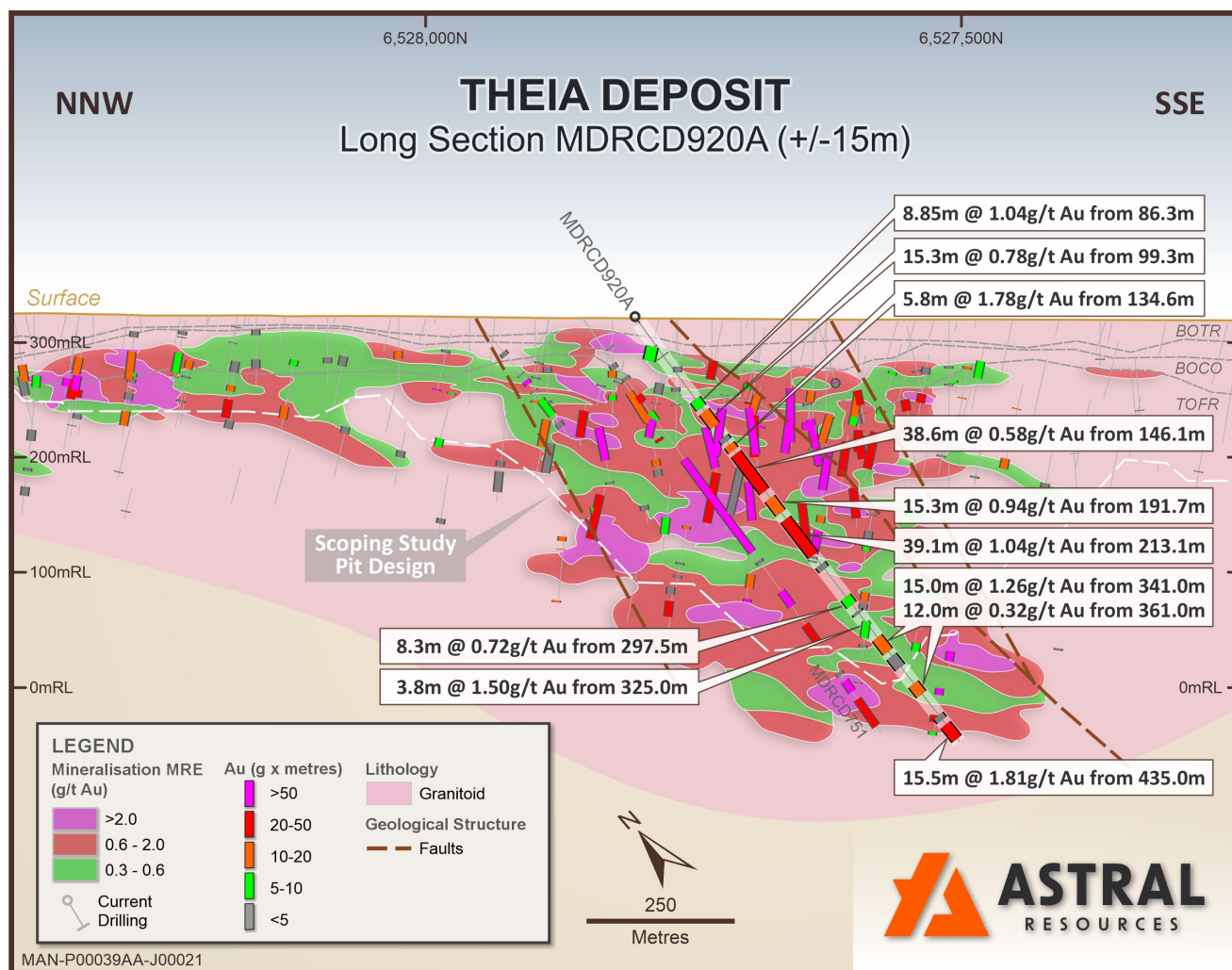


Figure 5 – Longitudinal projection through Theia illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

The intersections appear to conform well to the current MRE, which should contribute to a further increase in the higher confidence Indicated category when the MRE is updated during the March Quarter.

EOS RC DRILL RESULTS

A fresh rock zone of gold mineralisation has previously been identified at Eos.

A maiden Inferred MRE of **0.2Mt at 1.0g/t Au for 7koz of contained gold** was calculated for this zone as part of the July 2023 MRE update.

To further investigate the extent of this fresh rock zone of mineralisation, a 16-hole (2,558-metre) RC drill program was completed in the December Quarter 2024.

A map showing the drill hole collar locations on local area geology is presented in Figure 6.

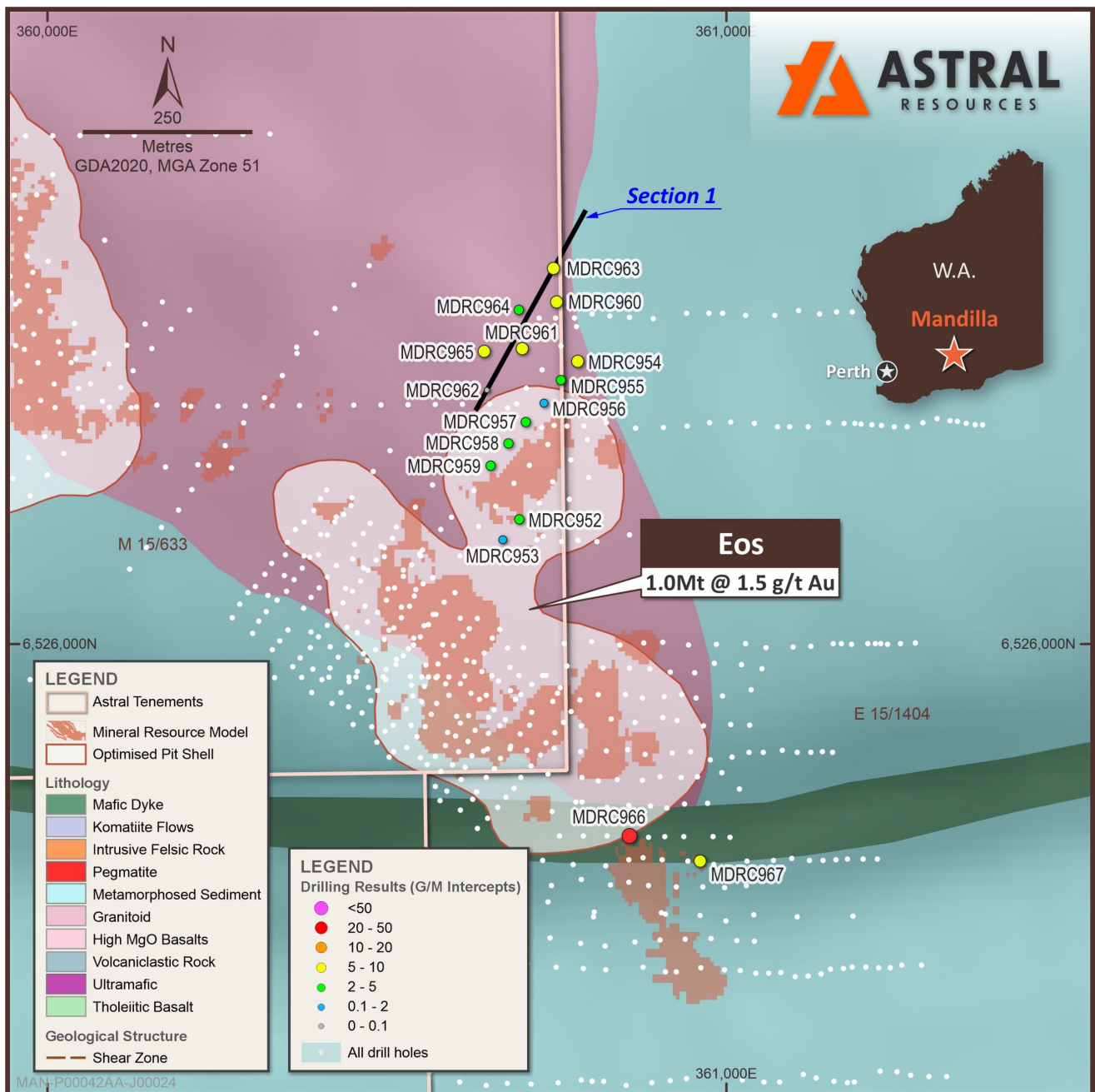


Figure 6 – Map of Eos illustrating drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

14 holes were drilled to follow up on promising previously-identified bottom-of-hole gold mineralisation and extend the fresh rock MRE to the north. Best results included:

- **10 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 149 metres in hole MDRC961;
- **10 metres at 1.04g/t Au** from 100 metres in hole MDRC954;
- **6 metres at 1.34g/t Au** from 146 metres, **5 metres at 0.96g/t Au** from 127 metres, **10 metres at 0.69g/t Au** from 107 metres and **9 metres at 0.62g/t Au** from 82 metres in hole MDRC963; and
- **2 metres at 4.09g/t Au** from 154 metres in hole MDRC965.

Shallow south to south-west dipping vein sets are interpreted to host the mineralisation in the recent drilling at Eos. This mineralisation appears to be of the same style (narrow quartz veining hosted by a porphyritic granitoid) as that present at Theia.

The interpreted footprint of the mineralised zone has the potential to increase quite significantly. Up dip and northward step-out tests are warranted.

As illustrated in the cross-section, a fault appears to truncate mineralisation. There is potential for additional gold mineralisation to be present on the western fault block where mineralisation may have been offset by the fault.

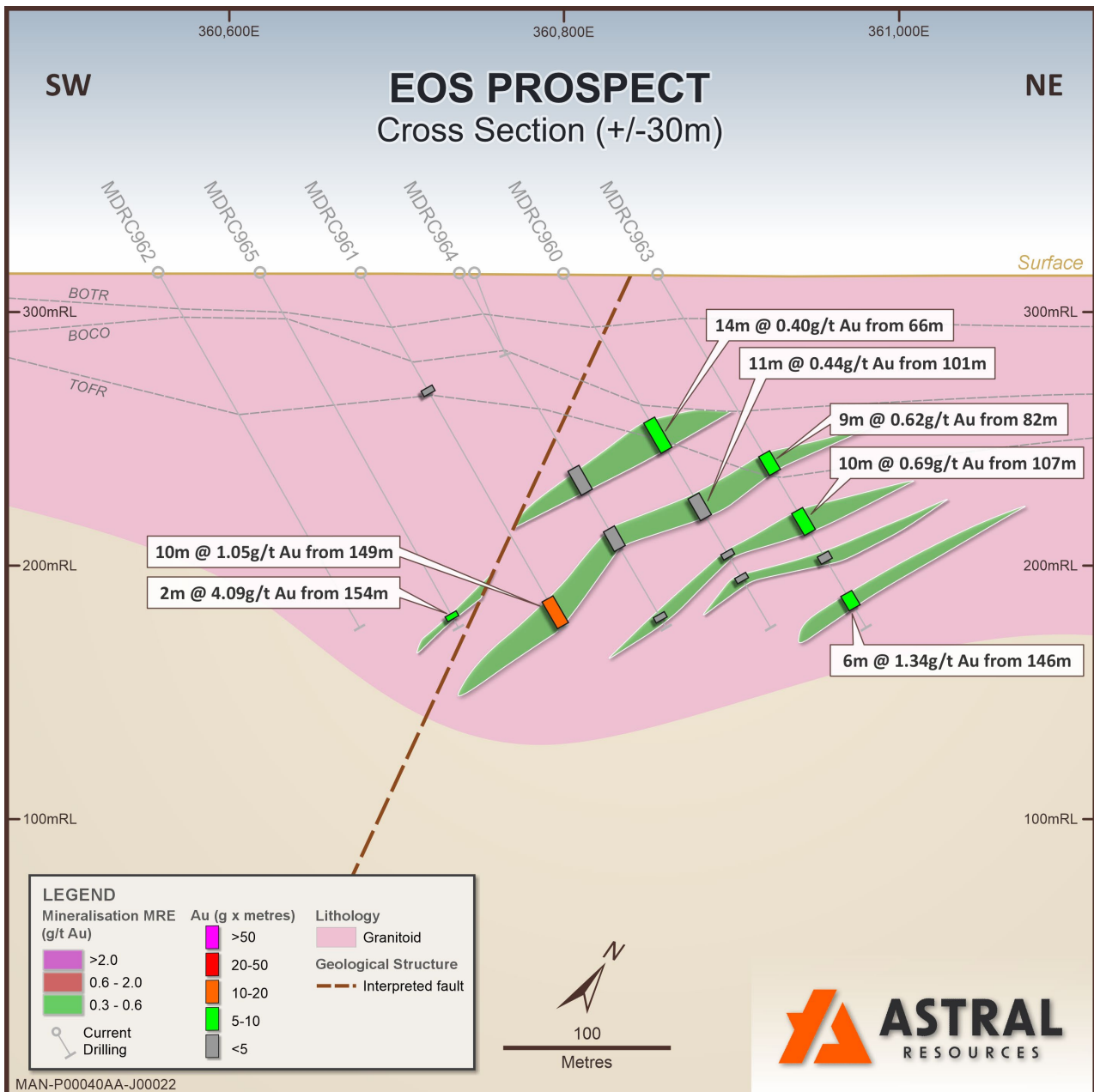


Figure 7 – Cross-section through Eos fresh rock mineralisation illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 6 for section location).

Two of the 16 holes were drilled to test for fresh rock gold mineralisation beneath the palaeochannel, coincident with a mafic dyke that cuts through the stratigraphy and is also coincident with bottom-of-hole gold mineralisation. Best results included:

- **14 metres at 2.50g/t Au** from 46 metres in hole MDRC966; and
- **7 metres at 1.23g/t Au** from 56 metres in hole MDRC967.

More drilling is also warranted to further investigate this target.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

A DD rig is due to mobilise to Feysville during January to complete the following programs:

- A 3-hole (350-metre) program at Kamperman, designed to increase the understanding of controls associated with high-grade mineralisation and to provide sample material for metallurgical testwork; and
- A 17-hole (1,610 metre) geotechnical drill program incorporating the Kamperman, Rogan Josh and Think Big deposits.

An AC drill rig is expected to mobilise to Feysville during the second half of January to complete approximately 6.3 line-kilometres of regional drilling.

Once the regional AC program has been completed, an RC rig is planned to return to Feysville once the regional AC program has been completed, to complete the following:

- A 15-hole (2,100-metre) in-fill and extensional drilling program to the north of the Kamperman deposit; and
- A 15-hole (2,100-metre) regional drilling program, following up on the significant gold intercepts from the regional AC program completed during the June 2024 Quarter, a number of these significant AC intercepts have previously referred to as a potential Kamperman analogue.

Work to update the Mineral Resource for Mandilla will commence in January 2025, with the results to feed into the Mandilla Gold Project PFS due to be completed in the June Quarter.

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)
Mandilla ⁹	21	1.1	694	17	1.1	571	37	1.1	1,265
Feysville ¹⁰	4	1.3	144	1	1.1	53	5	1.2	196
Total	25	1.1	838	18	1.1	624	42	1.1	1,461
The preceding statement of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.									
The Mineral Resources for Mandilla and Feysville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t Au lower cut-off and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD\$2,500 per ounce.									

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

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⁹ - Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 21Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 694koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 20 July 2023.

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 ASX announcement dated 1 November 2024).

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 31 January 2017, 19 June 2020, 11 August 2020, 15 September 2020, 17 February 2021, 26 March 2021, 20 April 2021, 20 May 2021, 29 July 2021, 26 August 2021, 27 September 2021, 6 October 2021, 3 November 2021, 15 December 2021, 22 February 2022, 3 May 2022, 6 June 2022, 5 July 2022, 13 July 2022, 10 August 2022, 23 August 2022, 21 September 2022, 13 October 2022, 3 November 2022, 30 November 2022, 15 March 2023, 12 April 2023, 24 April 2023, 16 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 3 July 2023, 30 August 2023, 5 September 2023, 18 September 2023, 8 November 2023, 22 November 2023, 21 December 2023, 18 January 2024, 30 January 2024, 28 February 2024, 6 March 2024, 4 April 2024, 4 June 2024, 11 July 2024, 25 July 2024, 2 August 2024, 19 August 2024, 9 October 2024, 23 October 2024, 12 November 2024 and 17 December 2024. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which include all matters that are not historical facts. Without limitation, indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are examples of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, including projections or guidance on future earnings and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance. No representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given or made in relation to any forward-looking statement by any person. In particular, no representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this announcement will actually occur. Actual results, performance or achievement may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based.

Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Mandilla Gold Project

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
MDRC934	RC	108	6,526,236	359,686	318.9	-90	0
MDRC935	RC	96	6,526,764	359,598	318.9	-90	0
MDRC936	RC	150	6,527,595	359,331	319.6	-90	0
MDRC937	RC	120	6,527,637	358,567	325.7	-90	0
MDRC938	RC	150	6,527,311	359,285	318.4	-90	0
MDRC939	RC	120	6,527,648	358,290	328.8	-90	0
MDRC940	RC	120	6,527,247	358,478	326.0	-90	0
MDRC950	RC	228	6,526,291	359,808	318.1	-60	40
MDRC952	RC	168	6,526,182	360,694	314.4	-60	40
MDRC953	RC	160	6,526,152	360,669	314.5	-60	40
MDRC954	RC	162	6,526,414	360,780	314.0	-60	40
MDRC955	RC	160	6,526,387	360,755	314.0	-60	40
MDRC956	RC	160	6,526,353	360,730	314.1	-60	40
MDRC957	RC	160	6,526,325	360,703	314.2	-60	40
MDRC958	RC	168	6,526,294	360,678	314.3	-60	40
MDRC959	RC	160	6,526,261	360,651	314.5	-60	40
MDRC960	RC	160	6,526,502	360,749	314.0	-60	40
MDRC961	RC	160	6,526,433	360,698	314.0	-60	40
MDRC962	RC	160	6,526,372	360,646	315.0	-60	40
MDRC963	RC	160	6,526,551	360,744	314.0	-60	40
MDRC964	RC	160	6,526,490	360,693	314.4	-60	40
MDRC965	RC	160	6,526,429	360,642	314.6	-60	40
MDRC966	RC	150	6,525,716	360,856	313.9	-60	0
MDRC967	RC	150	6,525,679	360,960	313.3	-60	0
MDRCD919	RC	33	6,527,597	359,139	320.5	-55	148
MDRCD919A	DD	459.71	6,527,596	359,138	320.5	-55	148
MDRCD920	RC	33	6,527,633	359,163	320.5	-55	147
MDRCD920A	DD	452.6	6,527,631	359,165	320.5	-55	147

Table 2 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC934	Water Bore (Iris)	NSI			
MDRC935	Water Bore (Iris)	NSI			
MDRC936	Water Bore (Theia)	83.0	87.0	4.0	1.30
		90.0	95.0	5.0	1.09
MDRC937	Water Bore (Hestia)	NSI			
MDRC938	Water Bore (Theia)	57.0	58.0	1.0	0.40
		137.0	144.0	7.0	0.56
MDRC939	Water Bore (Hestia)	NSI			
MDRC940	Water Bore (Hestia)	NSI			
MDRC950	Iris	143	144	1.0	0.80
		180	193	13.0	0.31
		200	209	9.0	0.26
		214	224	10.0	0.22
MDRC952	Eos	42	47	5.0	0.59
		58	60	2.0	0.31
		144	147	3.0	0.45
		164	167	3.0	0.30
MDRC953	Eos	42	48	6.0	0.28
		77	80	3.0	0.29
MDRC954	Eos	52	57	5.0	0.31
		100	110	10.0	1.04
MDRC955	Eos	92	96	4.0	0.26
		141	145	4.0	0.76
MDRC956	Eos	133	135	2.0	0.34
		151	154	3.0	0.34
MDRC957	Eos	154	158	4.0	0.76
MDRC958	Eos	63	67	4.0	0.75
MDRC959	Eos	83	85	2.0	0.79
		158	160	2.0	1.34
MDRC960	Eos	66	80	14.0	0.40
		101	112	11.0	0.4
		125	127	2.0	0.6
		137	139	2.0	0.40
MDRC961	Eos	51	54	3.0	0.35
		149	159	10.0	1.05
MDRC962	Eos	NSI			
MDRC963	Eos	82	91	9.0	0.62
		107	117	10.0	0.69
		127	132	5.0	0.96

MDRC963	Eos	146	152	6.0	1.34
MDRC964	Eos	88	99	11.0	0.40
		116	124	8.0	0.55
		156	158	2.0	0.45
MDRC965	Eos	154	156	2.0	4.09
MDRC966	Eos	46	60	14.0	2.50
		66	68	2.0	0.64
		92	93	1.0	1.1
MDRC967	Eos	43	50	7.0	0.58
		56	63	7.0	1.23
MDRCD919	Theia	22	23	1.0	0.68
MDRCD919A	Theia	22.4	23.6	1.2	0.5
		72.0	73.5	1.5	0.34
		81.4	83.8	2.4	0.21
		96.0	96.8	0.8	0.72
		143.2	146.0	2.8	0.41
		149.0	177.0	28.0	2.63
		<i>Includes 0.5m at 115.7g/t Au from 152.3 metres</i>			
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 20.3g/t Au from 173.0 metres</i>			
		189.8	193.3	3.5	0.46
		213.0	221.0	8.0	0.38
		226.6	228.0	1.4	0.24
		233.0	240.0	7.0	0.33
		247.0	262.3	15.3	0.31
		279.7	292.0	12.3	1.77
		<i>Includes 0.4m at 37.9g/t Au from 289.6 metres</i>			
		334.0	337.0	3.0	0.34
		354.7	361.8	7.2	1.58
		367.0	386.0	19.0	0.64
		393.0	396.0	3.0	0.35
		403.0	459.7	56.7	0.64
		<i>Includes 0.53m at 14.4g/t Au from 406.62 metres</i>			
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 13.0g/t Au from 447.85 metres</i>			
MDRCD920	Theia	31	32	1.0	0.76
MDRCD920A	Theia	40.2	40.9	0.7	0.62
		86.3	95.2	8.9	1.04
		99.3	114.6	15.3	0.78
		<i>Includes 0.4m at 20.9g/t Au from 113.2 metres</i>			
		126.5	130.9	4.3	0.19
		134.6	140.4	5.8	1.78
		<i>Includes 0.4m at 19.5g/t Au from 140.0 metres</i>			

MDRCD920A	Theia	146.1	184.6	38.6	0.58
		<i>Includes 0.4m at 20.4/t Au from 183.3 metres</i>			
		191.7	207.0	15.3	0.94
		<i>Includes 0.45m at 21.3g/t Au from 192.7 metres</i>			
		213.1	252.2	39.1	1.04
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 59.9g/t Au from 233.15 metres</i>			
		262.5	267.5	5.0	0.86
		297.5	305.8	8.3	0.72
		313.0	315.2	2.1	2.22
		324.9	328.7	3.8	1.50
		<i>Includes 0.35m at 13.7g/t Au from 327.35 metres</i>			
		341.0	356.0	15.0	1.26
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 36.2g/t Au from 348.85 metres</i>			
		361.0	373.0	12.0	0.32
		391.0	402.0	11.0	1.43
		425.0	430.0	5.0	0.32
		435.0	450.4	15.5	1.81
		<i>Includes 0.3m at 46.0g/t Au from 449.55 metres</i>			

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Mandilla 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. Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700-gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700-gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit. 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 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).
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling. Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (AC/RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a) The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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	Drill holes have been picked up by Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars.

	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC Drill hole spacing at Theia is a maximum of 40 x 40m. And approaching 20 x 20m within the central areas. RC Drill spacing at Hestia is 40 x 40m, in the central area and is 40 x 80m to the northern edge of the deposit. Diamond drilling at Theia is at 40 - 40m to 40-80m spacing. 3 diamond holes have been drilled at the Hestia deposit, within current RC section lines. Drill hole spacing at Eos is a maximum of 40 x 40m. And approaching 20 x 20m within the central palaeochannel. NO Sample compositing was undertaken.
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.	DD-holes are typically drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes at Theia are drilled on a 040 azimuth with variations applied where drill-hole spacing is limited or to test particular geological concepts.
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

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 (%)
		E15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		M15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		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.	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 in-fill 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			
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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 D29 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 D110 anticline modified and repeated by intense D2 faulting and shearing. Flanking the Spargoville Trend to the east, a D2 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 2 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 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 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. 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.
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. Additional metallurgical testing is planned for Theia to ensure adequate variability tests have been conducted.