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ASX: AHK

Corporate Directory

Directors

Executive Chairman

Roger Jackson

Executive Director

Ben Emery

Non-Executive Director

Ian Mitchell

Projects

- Gunnawarra Nickel-Cobalt
- Mt Jesse Iron – Copper
- Pluton Gold



Contact Details

M: +61 (0) 400 408 550

E: info@arkmines.com.au

W: www.arkmines.com.au

Suite 9.04a, Level 9, MLC Centre,
19-29 Martin Place, SYDNEY
NSW 2000

LATEST ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM MORE STRONG GRADES AT THE GUNNAWARRA NICKEL COBALT PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays returned for the Phase 2 drill program comprising 844m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, at Ark's 100% owned Gunnawarra Nickel Cobalt Project in North Queensland
- 28 holes drilled at an average depth of 30 metres with deepest hole drilled to 59 metres
- Significant nickel-cobalt drillhole intersections included:
 - 3m @ 1.2% NiEq from 6m, plus 3m @ 1.2% NiEq from 6m, plus 1m @ 0.81% NiEq from 17m, plus 1m @ 1.14% NiEq from 32m
 - 2m @ 0.96% NiEq from 4m, plus 1m @ 0.73% NiEq from 12m, plus 1m @ 0.90% NiEq from 29m
 - 3m @ 0.93% NiEq from 8m, including 1m @ 1.2% NiEq from 8m
 - 9m @ 0.79% NiEq from 18m, including 2m @ 1.3% NiEq from 25m
- Most intersections are shallow with little to no overburden
- The Phase 1 drill results, which are consistent with these latest assays, will be incorporated into the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Gunnawarra

Ark Mines Ltd (ASX: AHK, "Ark" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results back from NAL Laboratories, for the second phase of drilling at the Company's highly prospective nickel cobalt Gunnawarra EPM in North Queensland.

The program is targeting known Ni-Co mineralisation in shallow laterites as well as other potential mineralisation in some step out locations. 844 metres have been drilled to-date and the Phase 2 Ni-Co results mark a positive addition to the Phase 1 assays, which were indicative of shallow, robust nickel mineralization (see ASX Announcement 23 May 2022).

Along with the Phase 1 drill program Ark has now completed 2,844m of Reverse Circulation drilling at Gunnawarra and drilling will remain ongoing (weather permitting) into 2023 with a significant number of untested drill targets still remaining at the project.

The accumulated assay results leave Ark on track to achieve its targeted objective with the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate at Gunnawarra, which is expected in the first half of 2023. Prior to this, the Company anticipates undertaking more drilling. A summary of the Phase 2 Drilling results, the drill hole collar locations for both Phases 1 and 2 of the drilling and the Hole Locations and Depth for Phase 2 are included with this announcement as Figures 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Commenting on the drilling program, Ark Executive Director Ben Emery said: "We are pleased with these assays from second phase of RC drilling, which were indicative of further robust nickel-cobalt mineralisation at Gunnawarra. Pleasingly, most intersections are shallow with little or no overburden. With almost 3,000m of RC drilling now completed, this Phase 2 program is an important step towards the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. We are also well-advanced with beneficiation test work which is also key to fast-tracking the project's commercialisation."

SUMMARY OF PHASE 2 DRILLING RESULTS

Hole AG059	3m @ 1.2% NiEq from 6m
	Plus 1m @ 0.81% NiEq from 17m
	Plus 1m @ 1.14% NiEq from 32m
	Plus 4m @ .71% NiEq from 37m
Hole AG060	2m @ 0.96 % NiEq from 4m
	Plus 1m @0.73% NiEq from 12m
	Plus 1m @ 0.90% NiEq from 29m
Hole AG061	3m @ 0.93 % NiEq from 8m
	Including 1m @1.2% NiEq from 8m
Hole AG063	9m @ 0.79 % NiEq from 18m
	Including 2m @1.3% NiEq from 25m
Hole AG069	1m @ 0.98 % NiEq from 10m
Hole AG072	13m @ 0.70 % NiEq from surface
Hole AG074	1m @ 0.75 % NiEq from surface
Hole AG075	5m @ 0.72 % NiEq from 1m
	Including 1m @1.2% NiEq from 4m
Hole AG076	3m @ 0.76 % NiEq from 2m
	Including 1m @ 0.92% NiEq from 27m
Hole AG077	8m @ 0.72 % NiEq from 1m
	Including 1m @1.2% NiEq from 8m

Figure 1

PHASE 1 & 2 DRILL HOLE COLLARS

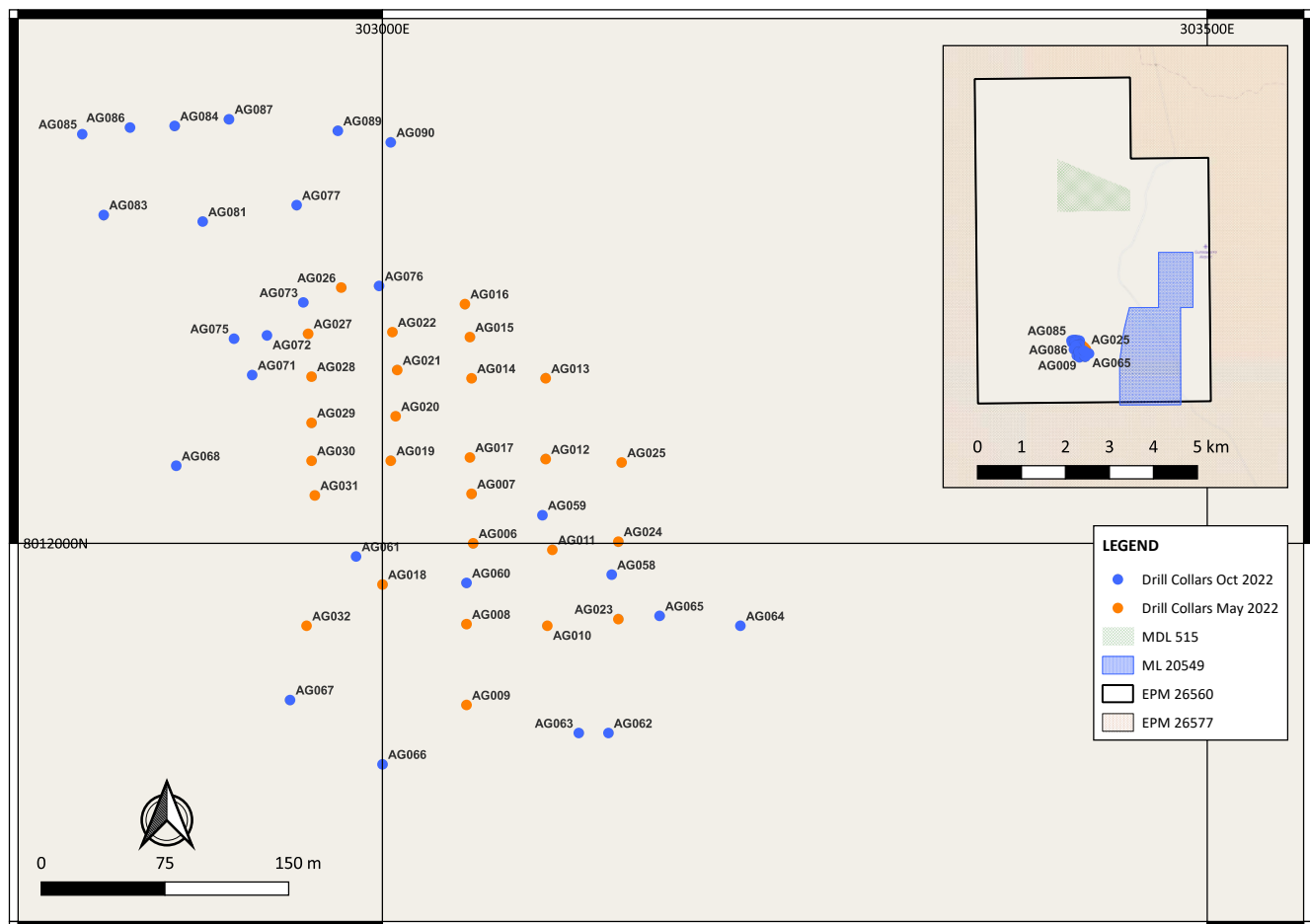


Figure 2

HOLE LOCATIONS AND DEPTH

Collar	Easting	Northing	Zone	GPS RL	DEPTH	Type	Dip	Azim
AG-090	303005	8012243	55	662	35	RC	-90	0
AG-089	302973	8012250	55	661	43	RC	-90	0
AG -087	302907	8012257	55	659	43	RC	-90	0
AG-084	302874	8012253	55	658	55	RC	-90	0
AG-086	302847	8012252	55	658	43	RC	-90	0
AG-085	302818	8012248	55	657	25	RC	-90	0
AG-083	302831	8012199	55	658	19	RC	-90	0
AG-081	302891	8012195	55	659	19	RC	-90	0
AG-077	302948	8012205	55	660	19	RC	-90	0
AG-076	302998	8012156	55	669	31	RC	-90	0
AG-073	302952	8012146	55	668	37	RC	-90	0
AG-074	302926	8012146	55	662	7	RC	-90	0
AG-075	302910	8012124	55	665	11	RC	-90	0
AG-072	302930	8012126	55	658	23	RC	-90	0
AG-071	302921	8012102	55	664	25	RC	-90	0
AG-070	302925	8012050	55	657	59	RC	-90	0
AG-069	302895	8012050	55	657	29	RC	-90	0
AG-068	302875	8012047	55	660	19	RC	-90	0
AG-067	302944	8011905	55	656	10	RC	-90	0
AG-066	303000	8011866	55	670	19	RC	-90	0
AG-065	303168	8011956	55	671	19	RC	-90	0
AG-064	303217	8011950	55	669	9	RC	-90	0
AG-063	303119	8011885	55	662	52	RC	-90	0
AG-062	303137	8011885	55	662	37	RC	-90	0
AG -061	302984	8011992	55	671	36	RC	-90	0
AG-060	303051	8011976	55	661	40	RC	-90	0
AG-059	303097	8012017	55	668	49	RC	-90	0
AG-058	303139	8011981	55	665	31	RC	-90	0

Figure 3

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Ark Mines Ltd.

For further Information please contact:

Roger Jackson
Executive Chairman
info@arkmines.com.au

Ben Emery
Executive Director
info@arkmines.com.au

Released through: Ben Jarvis, Six Degrees Investor Relations, +61 413 150 448

Or visit our website and social media www.arkmines.com | www.twitter.com/arkmineslimited
| www.linkedin.com/company/ark-mines-limited/

About Ark Mines Limited

Ark Mines is an ASX listed Australian mineral exploration company focused on developing its 100% owned projects located in the prolific Mt Garnet and Greenvale mineral fields of Northern Queensland. The Company's exploration portfolio consists of three high quality projects covering 65km² of tenure that are prospective for copper, iron ore, nickel-cobalt and porphyry gold:

Mt Jesse Copper-Iron project

- Project covers a tenure area of 12.4km² located ~25km west of Mt Garnet
- Centered on a copper rich magnetite skarn associated with porphyry style mineralization
- Three exposed historic iron formations
- Potential for near term production via toll treat and potential to direct ship

Gunnawarra Nickel-Cobalt project

- Comprised of 11 sub-blocks covering 36km²
- Borders Australian Mines Limited Sconi project - the most advanced Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium project in Australia
- Potential synergies with local processing facilities with export DSO Nickel/Cobalt partnership options

Pluton Porphyry Gold project

- Located ~90km SW of Cairns near Mareeba, QLD covering 18km²
- Prospective for gold and associated base metals (Ag, Cu, Mo)
- Porphyry outcrop discovered during initial field inspection coincides with regional scale geophysical interpretation

Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Jackson, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jackson is a shareholder and director of the Company. Mr Jackson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Jackson consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

APPENDICES A TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	1763 1m 5.5inch face hammer RC drill chip sample was split by rig- mounted cyclone riffle splitter yielding 2kg to 3kg aliquots - Drill holes were fully sampled. - Some 1m samples had poor recovery (refer to Appendices 2). - Sample was reduced by jaw crush, pulverised and sub sampled to yield a 50g charge for fire assay and pulp for four acid digest.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i>	1m drill chips samples were obtained by RC using 5.5 inch face hammer (45 collars, Total 1763m.). - Large air pack with air booster.

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.
- Recoveries were monitored visually in field and received sample weights recorded at NAL.
- Recoveries were maximised using an auxiliary and booster compressor delivering sample through a cyclone directly to a levelled rig mounted rifle splitter.
- Some wet sample was encountered (riffle splitter bypassed) but all instances were logged. No bias related to water is noted.
- QAQC analysis is not yet complete but as yet no correlation is evident between recovery and grade.

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.
- Qualitative geological logging was carried out on all holes with Ark Mines geological logging protocols at the time were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff.
- Chips were logged for weathering, lithologies (primary and proto), mineralogy, colour and grainsize for each 1m interval. Chip trays (with chips) were photographed and retained for correlation with grade data.
- Of 1763m drilled, 1763m have been logged in metre intervals.
- The main logged materials were Hm (hematite rich soil), Lat (ferruginous laterite), Lsi (ferruginous laterite with silica boxwork), Sapr (saprolite), and Serp (serpentinite – fresh).
- The full sample lengths were logged.

Code	Lithology
LAT	Laterite
Sch	Schist
Si Sch	Siliceous Schist
Gr Sch	Graphitic Schist
Mi Sch	Mica Schist
Qz Mi Sch	Quartz Mica Schist
Si Mi Sch	Silicious Mica Schist
Chl Sch	Chlorite Schist
Slt	Siltstone
Si Slt	Siliceous Siltstone
Mi Slt	Micaceous Siltstone
Gr Slt	Graphitic Siltstone
Si Mi Slt	Siliceous Micaceous Siltstone
Si Gr Slt	Siliceous Graphitic Siltstone

Fe Slt	Ferruginous Siltstone
Mg	Magnetite
Qzt	Quartzite
Mi Qzt	Micaceous Quartzite
Gr Qzt	Graphitic Quartzite
Mt	Magnetite
Qz Br	Quartz Breccia
Fe Br	Ferruginous Breccia
Br	Breccia
VQZ	Vein Quartz
Myl	Shear Mylonite
Gr Myl	Shear graphitic mylonite
FG	Fault Gouge
Gr FG	Graphitic fault gouge
Peg	Pegmatite
Gnt	Granite
mGnt	Microgranite
Apl	Aplite
Serp	Serpentinite
Cly	Clay
Snd	Sand
Soil	Soil
Grv	Gravel
Fill	Fill
Sapr	Saprolite
Shr	Shear
Flt	Fault
N/S	No Sample

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.
- Chip samples were taken by metre, recovered dry and split by riffle splitter to yield 2kg to 3kg aliquots.
- Duplicates samples from all metre intervals were taken with field duplicates sent for assay at 1 in 25.
- RC drill samples referred to in this report were 2 to 3kg chip samples crushed / pulverized using standard lab protocols.
- Field duplicates from RC samples were taken at a rate of approximately 1 to 2 samples per drill hole. Field duplicates were taken at the rig by spear sampling selected retained B samples.
- Quality assurance of the sampling was carried out by submitting quality control samples including a duplicate sample collected at the rig The Competent Person is satisfied that the sampling system is up to industry standard.

Quality of assay data and

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used
- Drill samples were sent to NAL laboratories in Pine Creek.
- Received sample weights were recorded

laboratory tests	<i>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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	by NAL for the original and duplicate samples. Sample prep procedure was to sort samples as per the sample logs provided by ARK onto drying trolleys. Samples were dried at 120C for eight hours, cooled and weighed so that a “Dry Weight” was reported. Samples were then Roll crushed two a nominal 1.6 mm and 250 gram split as the assay sample taken using a Jones Riffle Splitter. The split sub-sample was pulverised to a nominal 75Um in a Labtecnicos LM2 pulveriser. • Assay procedure as follows: A 300 mg sample aliquot was weighed on an analytical balance and digested in HCl/HNO3/HClO4/HF acids in a Teflon vessel to fumes of perchloric acid, the digest was cooled and leached in conc HCl and then diluted to volume with demineralised water, mixed and the elements assayed using ICP-OES. Each rack of fifty assays contains one blank, four standards[CRM’s] and five duplicate [control] samples, the repeat rate is 1 in 8 samples. NAL used GEOSTATS CRM’s as their reference standards, CRM’s used are GBM 302-5, GBM 903-5, GBM908-10 and GBM311-6. • All techniques used are considered total. • Field duplicates were assayed at approximately 1 in 25 frequency.
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> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• All intercepts have been verified by Company CP. No independent CP has verified the significant intersections. • No twinning analysis has been undertaken. There are historic proximal holes that may be accessed at a later time. • Primary data (geological logging + sample intervals) entered directly onto spreadsheet at the rig with cross verification of hardcopy sample ledger using Ark Mines protocols. • No adjustment to assay data applied.
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system</i>	• All collar coordinates will be surveyed by licensed surveyors Twine Surveys using RTKdGPS with accuracy in x and y of 20mm, and in z of 20cm. • No Down hole surveys were undertaken due to the shallow holes and the vertical orientation of the drill holes.

	used. • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Survey results will be reported in MGA2020 zone 55 and in MGA94 zone 55 for compatibility with historic project data. • The collar locations in this report are hand-held GPS surveyed. • The GPS locations are considered to be an approximate location of the actual collar coordinates. • Topographic control outside the planned high accuracy RTK collar survey is by hydrologically enforced SRTM.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Drill spacing was set to approximately 50 m x 50 m in Indicated areas. Drill spacing within centre of the drilling area was reduced to 25m by 25m. • Samples were not composited at the sampling stage. • These factors plus historic holes with incomplete sampling result in some data gaps that require infill. • Variography to determine appropriateness of grade continuity for resource estimation has not yet been carried out. • No resource or reserve is reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Drill holes were drilled vertically which is considered to minimize any potential sampling bias with the laterite host lithology. Some late-stage faulting may be present, but any offset of laterite and / or mineralisation cannot be predicted at the Mineral Resource drill-out level. • Any sampling bias resultant from the orientation of drilling and possible structural offsets of mineralisation is considered to be minimal.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Drill samples were under the care and supervision of Ark Mines staff at all times until transportation by local couriers to the analytical laboratories in Pine Creek. • Ark Mines have continued the secure holdings of chip trays and duplicates.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Independent audit of RC data is currently underway.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• EPM 26560 Gunnawarra is 100% owned by Ark Mines Limited. • There are no third party agreements • No known issues impeding on the security of the tenure of Ark Mines ability to operate in the area exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• The area was first drilled by Norninco and then Metallica.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Geology specific to site consists of these pre-Cambrian Halls Reward metamorphic rocks overlain by the Sandalwood Serpentinite (Proterozoic injections) and intruded by the Gunnawarra Bump Granite (pale pinkish, medium-grained porphyritic biotite monzogranite) in the late Carboniferous to early Permian. These rocks are buried by the Pleistocene vesicular to massive olivine “Depression” Basalt forming the northern and western margins of the area peripheral to Bell Creek and are largely obscured by late tertiary to Quaternary lateritic soils and alluvium. The Sandalwood Serpentinite forms four outcrops of low topographical highs within EPM 26560, and trends north-west, south of Bell Creek. These are superficially separated by alluvium and/or lateritic clays. At Greys Creek in EPMA 26599, narrow serpentinite belts are associated with the Greys Creek Ultramafic Complex. Deep chemical weathering during the Cainozoic caused the formation of a laterite profile which, where developed over the ultramafic units, contain enhanced nickel and cobalt values. Nickel enrichment >1% is concentrated both in layers in a ferruginous pisolithic laterite found in depressions adjacent to the Serpentinite outcrop and in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underlying weathered Serpentine. The duricrust varies in depth up to 5m thick. Magnesite is commonly present in the lower parts of the duricrust. The duricrust is underlain either by hard, barren silicified Serpentine or locally deeply weathered Serpentine, the latter probably developed along fracture zones.
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.	• Refer to Table in Appendix B
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 high or Low-grade top/bottom-cut has been applied at this pre-resource stage of data processing. • All reported grade averages are sample length weighted averages. • Ni Equivalent grades were based on \$82,000 USD per tonne Cobalt value and \$27,000 USD per tonne Nickel value. X3 factor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• Whilst the laterite mineralisation is generally considered to be horizontal. The thickness and depth will vary. This deposit tends to have deep gullies of laterite.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• There are no sections for this announcement. • Sections are under construction.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• All results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• All data material to this report that has been collected to date has been reported textually, graphically or both. • Absent material data including bulk density, metallurgical results, water table height and geotechnical characteristics is absent from the historical data record recovered so far, and current data is still undergoing analysis. These data are not relevant to the current pre-resource drill data release.