

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 June 2022



12,650m Drill Programme allocated as Austral advances on multiple exploration and development fronts

Highlights

- Lady Colleen has an existing JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 7.9Mt @0.84 % Cu at a 0.3% Cu cut-off. Austral to test for additional high-grade Oxide and Sulphide Copper mineralisation outside the current bounds of the existing JORC resource
- Potential identified to open pit mine Lady Colleen sulphides:
 - Previous high-grade intercept MTKC0511: 33m @4.53% Cu from 168m remains open down plunge
 - High-grade intercept MTKC0548: 13m @3.34% Cu from 141m remains open down dip
- Dividend, 2.5Km southeast of the Mt Kelly open pit has historic intercepts including MK512: 44m @ 0.4% Cu & 0.79g/t Au from 20m. There are also significant near surface gold intersections towards the east of Dividend such as MK498: 38m @0.46% Cu & 0.34g/t Au from 2m
- 12,650m of 30,000 drill metres allocated to Dividend prospect, Lady Colleen and Lady Annie Mining Lease (ML). 712m of drilling completed at Flying Horse pit to collect fresh metallurgical samples
- Lady Annie ML drill programme planned to delineate Oxide Copper resources to augment Anthill ore feed to process plant
- \$10m budgeted for exploration over 12 months. JV discussions continuing with multiple parties

Copper producer Austral Resources Australia Ltd (ASX:ARI) (“Austral” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration and development update following commencement of Anthill ore processing at its Mt Kelly heap leach SXEW plant. Austral expects to be producing 10,000tpa of copper cathode from mid-2022, enabling self-funding of exploration and development activities.

The focus is on discovering additional oxide copper ore to augment Anthill oxide feed, increase the current sulphide resource base and to explore for large scale copper and base metal mineralisation within the large 2,100km² of exploration tenure. Austral intends to fund exploration through a \$10m per annum exploration budget over the next four years and by selective joint venturing of portions of its tenure holdings to enhance discovery potential.

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Austral's key objectives are to:

1. Extend Austral's mine life beyond the current four years at Anthill by discovering additional oxide ore
2. Increase the current JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 420,000t of contained copper
3. Commercialise Austral's sulphide resources (210,000t of contained copper)

The company has commenced activities on all three key objectives.

Austral's copper resource inventory

Austral has a total JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 60Mt @ 0.7%Cu, hosting 420,000t of contained copper. Mineralisation by type is approximately 50% sulphide, 25% transitional and 25% oxide. The majority of sulphide mineralisation is located within the Mt Kelly ML.

This resource inventory is being reviewed for its potential to be expanded and commercialised:

1. Oxide mineralisation exploration to augment Anthill feed to the Mt Kelly plant
2. Sulphide mineralisation is being evaluated for:
 - a. Potential to be mined and sold to a concentrator
 - b. Potential for processing through a conventional concentrator onsite, should sufficient sulphide mineralisation be defined to justify the capital investment
 - c. Potential to be hydrometallurgically processed on site using existing heap/SXEW infrastructure. This is under investigation
3. Transitional ore is being evaluated for suitability to augment sulphide ore feed

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Steve Tambanis, Austral's Chief Executive Officer commented:

"Austral listed late last year with a large JORC Mineral Resource Estimate of 420,000t of contained copper, a new mine development (Anthill) and an operating oxide processing plant. The first 40,000t of copper cathode are being mined and processed from our new Anthill Mine. This provides strong cashflows over the next four years and is effectively the springboard and financial support for our intensive exploration and development activities.

So, what are we doing to commercialise the next 40,000t of copper?

We have commenced our first drilling programmes to discover additional oxide ore feed for our plant. Lady Colleen, Dividend and Lady Annie are amongst our first prospects for evaluation with more to come as the drill rig completes each first pass programme.

Our sulphide prospects have excellent short-term upside. Lady Colleen's 5.6Mt @0.89%Cu sulphide Mineral Resource Estimate is being re-assessed to determine its potential for a lower tonnage, higher grade resource that could be open pit mined and trucked to a nearby sulphide concentrator. We are also commencing metallurgical test work to see if sulphide mineralisation is amenable to processing on our heap leach by utilising a new processing technology. In addition, we are drilling to increase the Lady Colleen resource where we have identified the potential for extensions to mineralisation. Our SXEW plant has considerable spare capacity. We will conduct similar evaluations for Flying Horse, Lady Annie and Mt Clarke.

Austral's intention was never to operate a mine for 4 years and then shut down. Our ambition is to extend mine life through discoveries, commercialise our current resources and significantly build upon our current resource inventories. We have a pathway to do so with funding and a large strategic landholding in the Mt Isa Inlier with demonstrated copper fertility.

It's great to be one of a few copper producers in Australia. It's even better to have a strongly increasing production profile in the current high copper price environment. We look forward to providing regular updates as we rapidly build copper production from Anthill and scale-up exploration and development activities to extend mine life."

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Lady Colleen Sulphide Resource

Lady Colleen (LC) contains a JORC Mineral Resource Estimate in table 1 below. The resource is predominantly sulphide and was calculated in 2013 by the previous mine owner. At today's historic high copper prices (US\$10,000/t) we see potential to high-grade the current 5.9Mt @0.89% Cu sulphide resource by increasing the cut-off grade from the current 0.3% Cu to 0.5% Cu to determine the size of a lower tonnage but higher-grade resource. Subject to positive economics from a detailed mining study, there is potential to mine and sell this ore to a third-party concentrator. There is also potential to increase the size of the sulphide resource by drilling to the north and northeast of the current resource envelope where we see scope for additional mineralisation along strike and down plunge.

As such, Austral is commencing the following evaluation programme:

1. Have an independent resource geologist re-calculate the current Lady Colleen sulphide resource using a higher cut-off grade. This is underway.
2. Evaluate the potential for gold credits in sulphides.
3. Evaluate the overlying transitional mineralisation for potential as additional ore for sale.
4. Drill additional holes within the current resource estimate shell to validate historic drilling (1,400m).
5. Drill additional holes on the periphery of the current resource shell where geologists have identified the potential to extend mineralisation to the northeast and down plunge (3,600m).
6. Plan three deeper holes to test the potential for a stacked lode system beneath Lady Colleen.
7. Prepare a drill plan to infill drill the Lady Colleen resource and elevate portions of Inferred resources to Measured and Indicated status.
8. Conduct an economic study to determine the viability of open cut mining the upper sulphide resource.

This has the potential to begin commercialising Austral's 210,000t of contained copper in sulphides to augment the Company's current 40,000t Anthill Mine copper production.

Deposit	Material Type	Mt	Total		Mg%*	Contained Cu Tonnes
			Cu%	Ca%*		
Lady Colleen	Oxide	0.20	0.58	0.9	0.4	1,160
	Transition	2.10	0.75	3.8	2.1	15,750
	Sulphide	5.60	0.89	4.4	2.4	49,840
	Total**	7.90	0.84	4.2	2.3	66,750

Table 1. Lady Colleen JORC Mineral Resource Estimate. ** Rounding applied to resource numbers.

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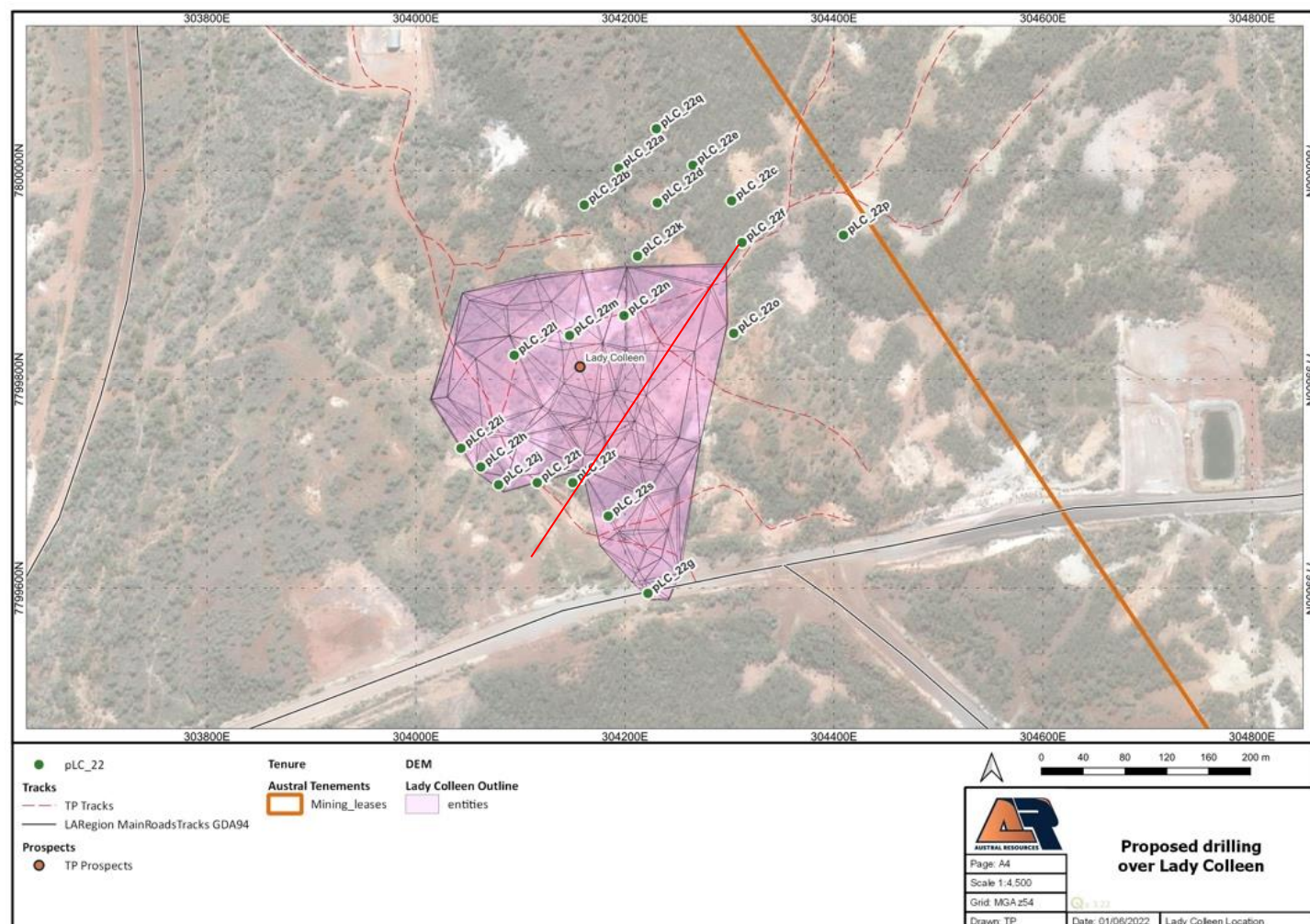


Figure 1. Plan of Lady Colleen mineralised footprint projected to surface. First pass drill collars in green. Red section line for Figure 2 over page.

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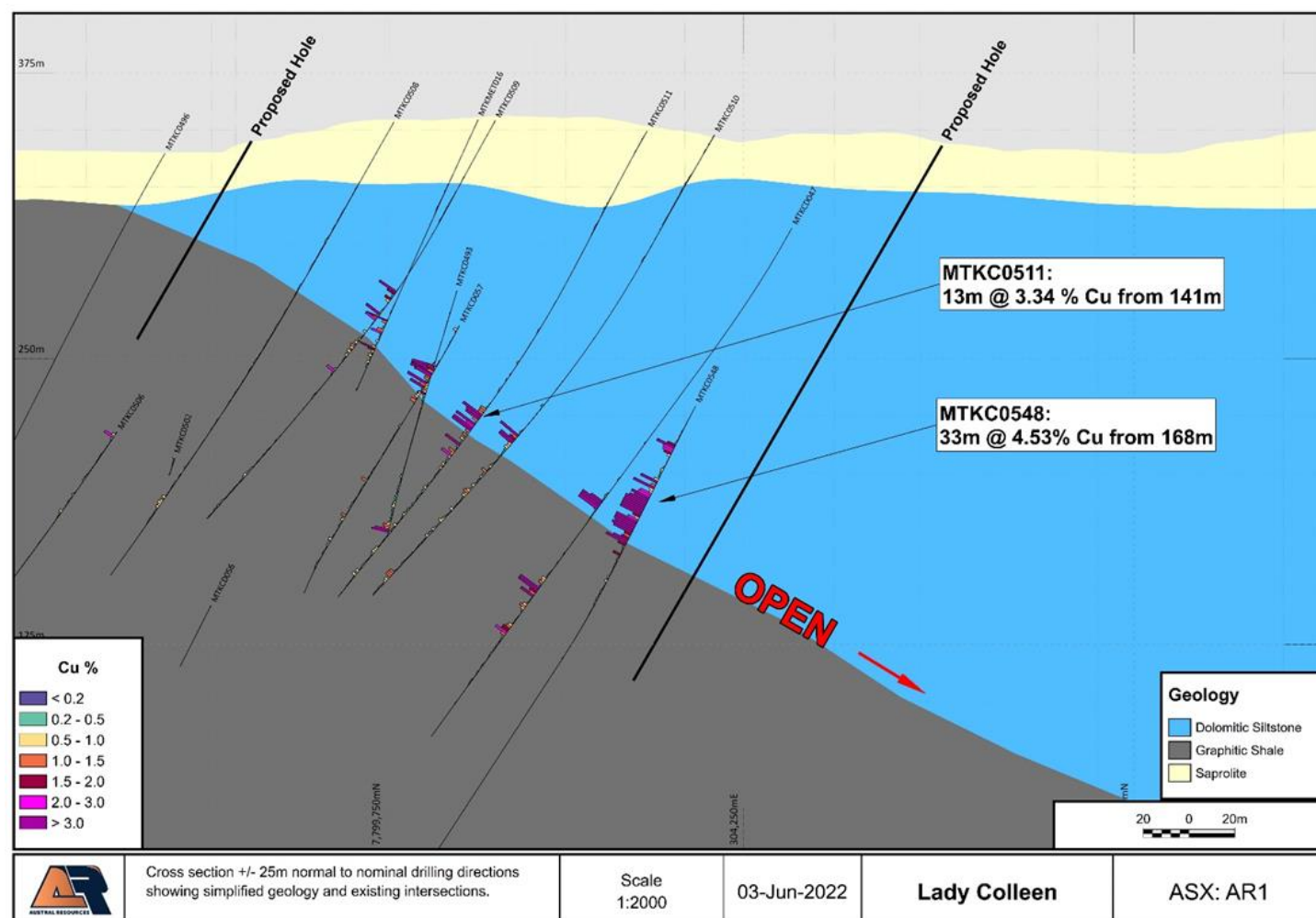


Figure 2. Geological cross-section of Lady Colleen looking NW, showing high grade mineralisation developed above ductile graphitic shale and at the base of brittle dolomitic siltstone. Proposed drill holes to test for extensional mineralisation. Oblique section, centred on 304048E / 7799618N.

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Flying Horse Drill Programme

An initial three-hole drill programme (721.2m) was completed in May to collect fresh sulphide core for metallurgical test work. Diamond core is being prepared for assay and initial samples will be sent for first stage ore characterisation and amenability to leaching.



Figure 3. Diamond drill rig at Flying Horse pit May 2022.



Figure 4. Diamond drill core containing sulphide copper mineralisation from drillhole MTKD010 at Flying Horse pit.

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Dividend Prospect

Drilling scheduled to commence in June at the Dividend prospect 2.5km southeast of the Mt Kelly ML open pits and 5km east of the Mt Kelly processing plant. The prospect is highlighted by a robust copper soil anomaly with outcropping ironstone ridges running east west within the Paradise Creek Formation. The prospect was drilled previously on 200m spaced lines intersecting broad low to moderate grade oxide copper mineralisation. The mineralised horizon is strongest to the east of the tenement and lies between two structures mapped by CRAE in 1992. The current 3,000m program is designed to infill and extend the mineralisation. Previous intercepts include 44m @ 0.4% Cu & 0.79g/t Au from 20m (MK512). There are also significant near surface gold intersections toward the east of the prospect with one intersection of 38m @ 0.34g/t Au from 2m (MK498).

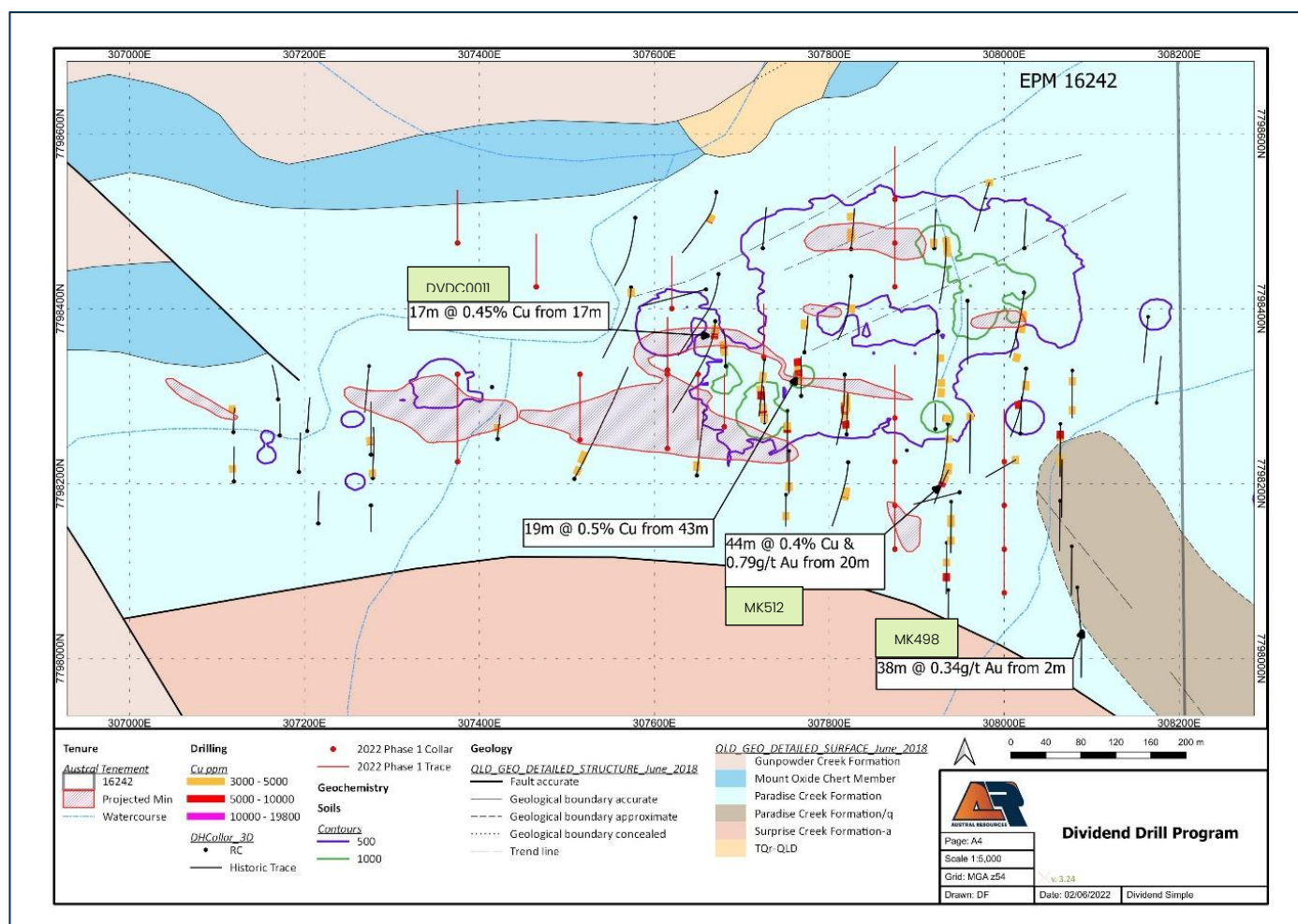


Figure 5. Dividend plan showing historic drilling and proposed phase 1 drill collars.

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The prospect features numerous ferruginous 'ridges' of higher relief than the surrounding topography, coincident with anomalous secondary Cu mineralisation in sub-vertical shears and fractures. Previous -80# soil sampling identified extensive anomalous copper >1,000ppm Cu over a 750m strike length. Historically, Anaconda, CRAE and CopperCo drilled a total of 59 RC drill holes with most identifying an irregular blanket of copper mineralisation from 0.1% – 1.0% with no obvious feeder structures. Two thirds of the holes are drilled to the south, parallel to the dominant bedding angle attempting to intersect structures cross cutting bedding. The last drilling by CST in 2014 failed to identify a primary feeder structure and concluded that the ferruginous Haematite-Goethite-Manganese Oxide ridges are characterised by brecciated quartz and Proterozoic siltstones in an iron rich matrix and may represent the surficial expression of a deeply weathered Cu orebody. The mineralised horizon is strongest to the east of the tenement and lies between two structures mapped by CRAE in 1992. The area to the east also has anomalous gold values from surface; e.g. MK512 - 44m @0.79g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 20m. The gold is irregularly concentrated, but the current drill spacing makes it difficult to connect. Copper values do not always coincide with existing gold grades and may represent two separate mineralising events. The mineralisation being hosted in the siltstones of the Paradise Creek and Gunpowder Creek Formations faulted over the top of the unmineralized quartzites of the older Surprise Creek Formation. Drill testing is proposed to test the remaining ridges for potentially economic Cu oxide and to extend the higher-grade intercepts.

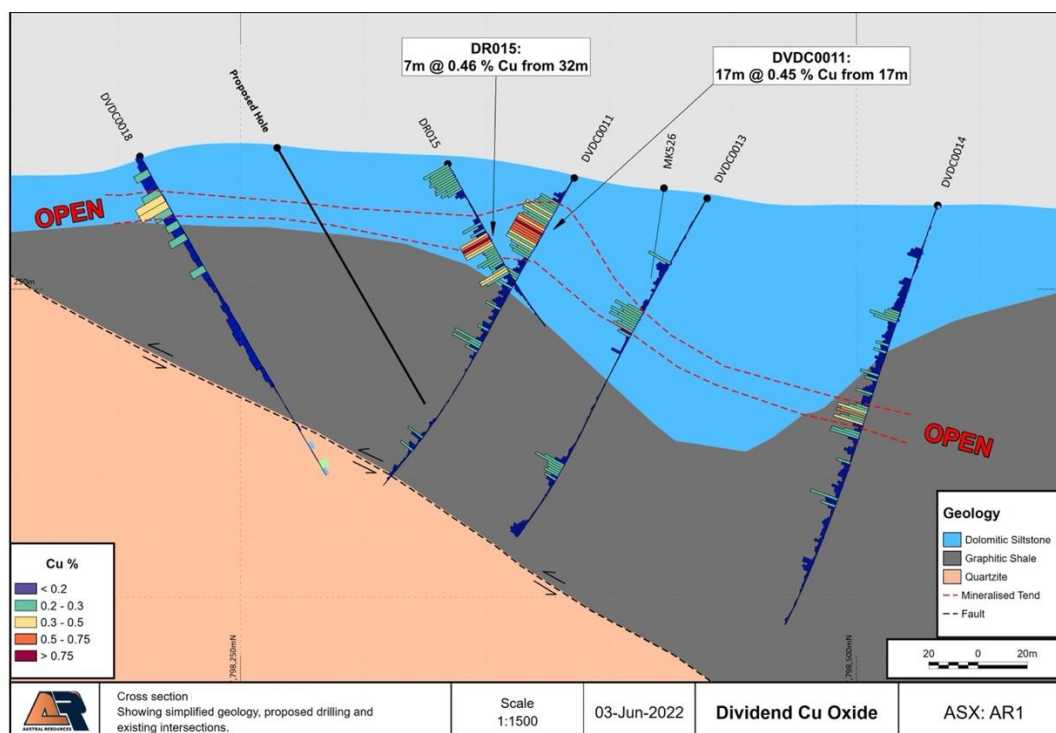


Figure 6. Geological cross-section at 307660mE, facing west, showing interpreted supergene copper mineralisation and proposed drill hole.

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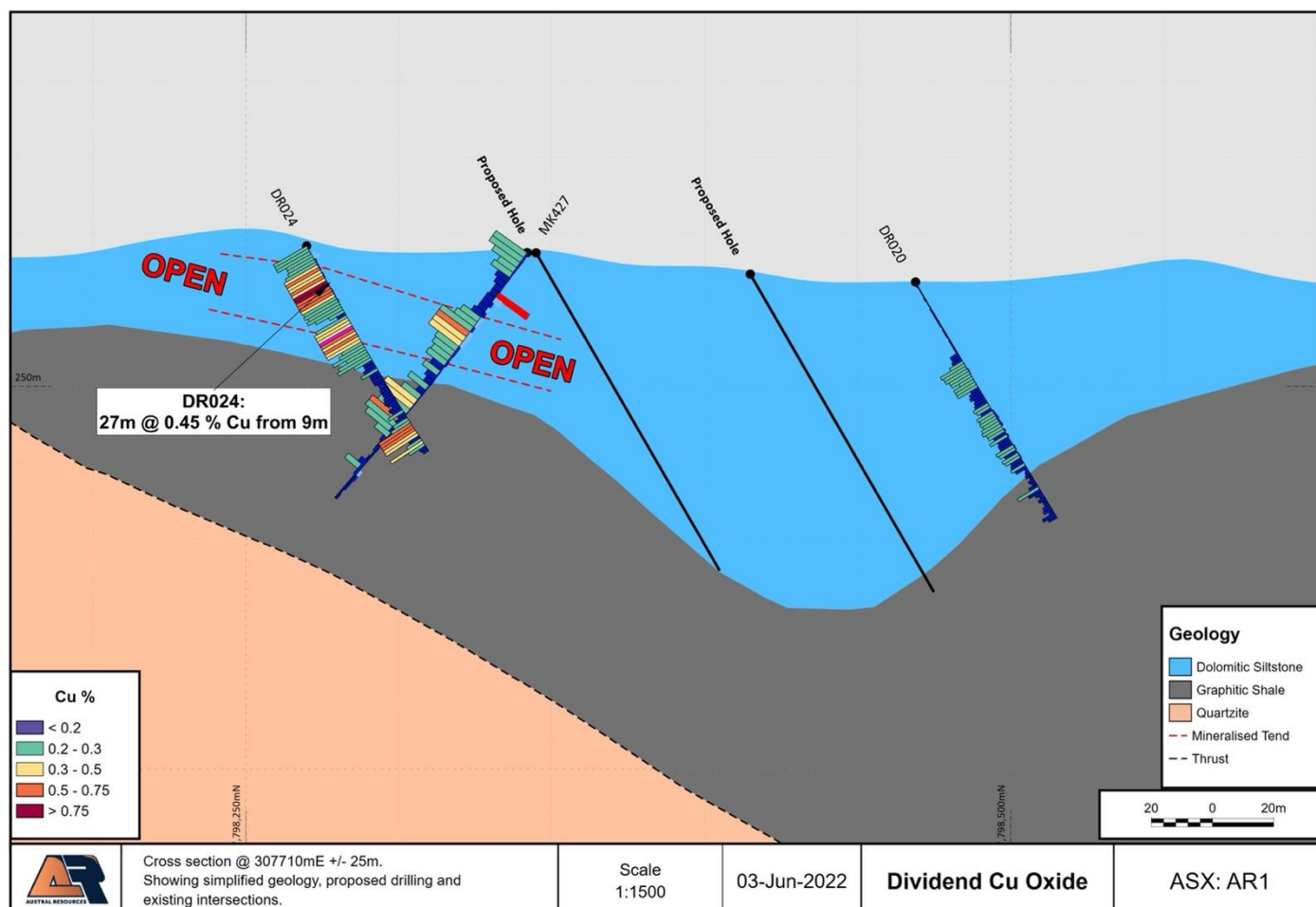


Figure 7. Dividend Cross-section at 307710E, facing west. Historic drill results shown with proposed drilling collars.

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Lady Annie ML

The Lady Annie ML (LAML) is located 16km north of the Mt Kelly SXEW processing plant and remains an important strategic exploration / development asset for Austral Resources. The area is highly endowed with significant occurrences of Cu-Ox and Cu sulphide mineralisation occurring within the bounds of the LAML and the world class Lady Loretta Ag-Pb-Zn mine falling on adjacent tenure.

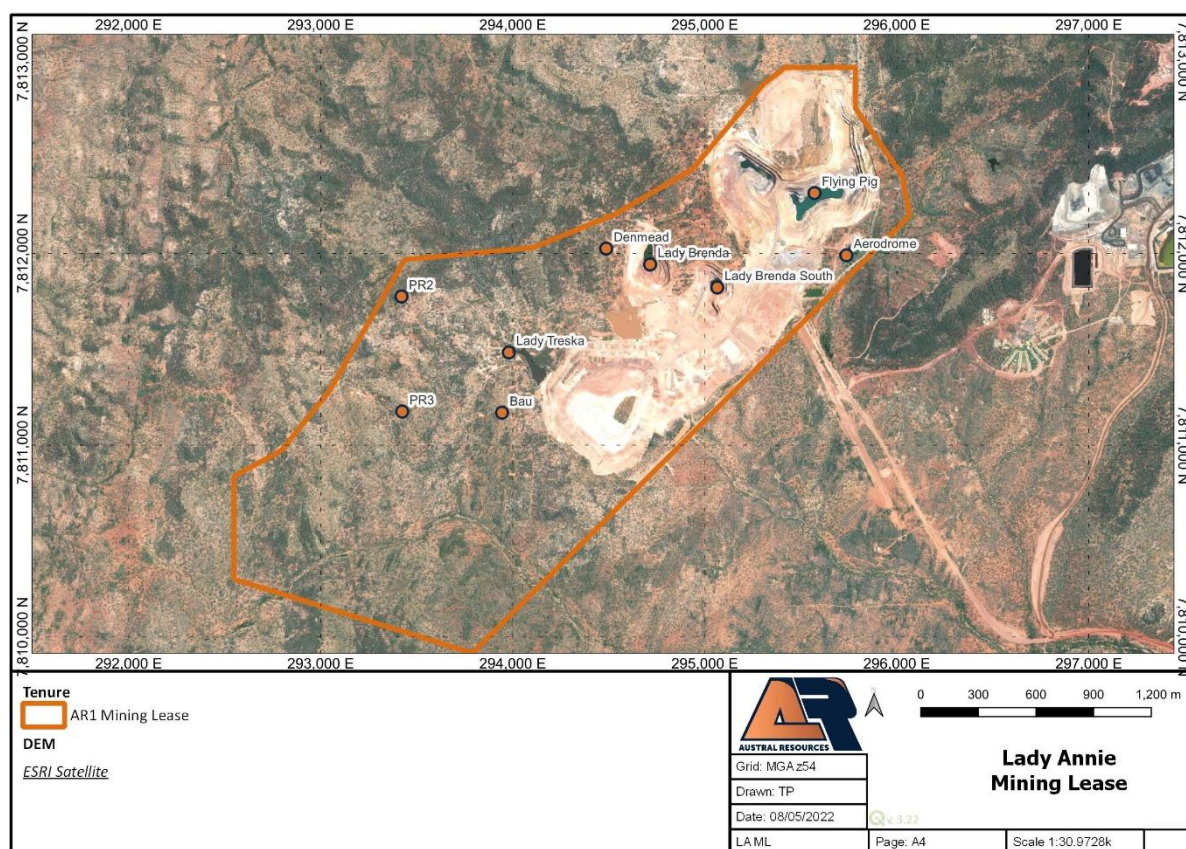


Figure 8. Lady Annie ML with key prospects within the ML. The Lady Loretta Mine is 2km to the east of Lady Annie.

A 4,650m drill programme has been designed to test Lady Treska (800m), Brenda southwest (600m), other gravity targets (2,500m) and various copper oxide targets falling outside of current domain bounds (750m).

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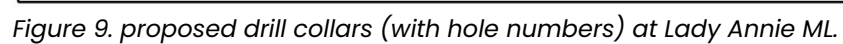


Figure 9. proposed drill collars (with hole numbers) at Lady Annie ML.

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This announcement is authorised for market release by Steve Tambanis, Chief Executive Officer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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About Austral Resources

Austral Resources Australia Ltd is an ASX listed copper cathode producer operating in the Mt Isa region, Queensland, Australia. Its Mt Kelly copper oxide heap leach and solvent extraction electrowinning (SXEW) plant has a nameplate capacity of 30,000tpa of copper cathode. Austral has developed its Anthill Mine (Ore Reserve of 5.06Mt at 0.94% Cu) and has commenced ore processing to produce 40,000t of copper cathode over a four-year period from mid-2022.

Austral also owns a significant copper inventory with a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 60Mt@ 0.7% Cu and 2,100km² of highly prospective exploration tenure in the heart of the Mt Isa district, a world class copper and base metals province. The Company is implementing an intensive exploration and development programme designed to extend the life of mine, increase its resource base and then review options to commercialise its copper resources.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Assets, Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on and fairly reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Andrew Beaton and Mr Steven Tambanis, Competent Persons who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Beaton is the Site General Manager at Austral and Mr Tambanis is Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr Tambanis and Mr Beaton are geologists and have 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 and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code)'. Mr Tambanis and Mr Beaton consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate Statements

Detailed information that relates to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates is provided in Austral Resources Prospectus, Section 7, Independent Technical Assessment Report. This document is available on Austral's website: www.australres.com and on the ASX released as "Prospectus" on 1 November 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as cross referenced in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not changed.

Appendix 1. Key Austral ASX announcements

DATE	TITLE
1 Nov 2021	Austral Prospectus
3 Nov 2021	Austral lists on ASX
9 Nov 2021	Anthill and Mt Kelly development underway
17 Nov 2021	Anthill blasting commences
7 Dec 2021	Thiess signing
14 Dec 2021	Updated Company presentation
11 Jan 2022	Mining commences at Anthill
30 Jan 2022	December Quarter Report
3 Feb 2022	Offtake and Prepayment Agreement secured with Glencore
31 Mar 2022	Austral's Anthill Mine Ore Shipments Commence
26 Apr 2022	Exploration update
28 Apr 2022	March Quarter Report
4 May 2022	RIU Conference presentation

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Appendix 2. JORC Code 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	RC drilling was sampled on 1 m intervals to collect 2 to 3 kg samples. The splitter was cleaned at the end of each rod, the cyclone was cleaned at the start of each hole. Diamond core drilling was used to sample half core in 1 m lengths based on mineralisation. Samples were sent to ALS lab for sample preparation and analysis. The laboratory conforms to Australian Standards ISO 9001 and ISO 17025. Reconnaissance rock chip sampling may use a portable XRF (PXRF) in the field to provide real-time indicative assay results. PXRF assay results are indicative and not as accurate or absolute such as laboratory assays. As such, any PXRF samples are noted as such when reported and logged as PXRF for database entry.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Reverse circulation and percussion methods were used to test near surface oxide mineralisation while diamond drilling (HQ and NQ) was used for evaluating deeper sulphide mineralisation. RC drilling used standard face sampling hammers, high pressure compressor and a riffle splitter. Diamond drilling was HQ size using standard/triple tubing. Drill holes considered unreliable such as water bore, percussion holes, RAB holes, were excluded from the resource estimate
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	For RC samples the weight of the recovered sample was recorded as high, medium or low or as a number from 1 to 5. The drill hole database indicates that 35% of the samples have a high sample recovery weight and 51% with medium sample recovery weights. For diamond drilling, the sample recovery averages 95.39%. RC and diamond sampling methods are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. The CST RC drilling procedures include adequate measures to control sample contamination and minimize sample loss. No attempt was made to assess drill sample recovery at Dividend, Drifter, Gecko, Investigator.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, oxidation, grain size, colour, rock texture, dominant copper minerals, fracture angle and bedding angle (DD). Geological data was entered into a Microsoft Access database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
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>	A diamond core is sawn longitudinally with half core taken for sampling. The RC drilling has an attached cyclone and riffle splitter from which 2 to 3 kg samples were collected. Field duplicates were collected for the RC samples from a bucket containing the rejects using a spear. Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken from the crushed rejects at ALS laboratory.
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>	Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 and a minimum of 2 standards per batch. Standards were picked to match the expected grade of the mineralised interval. Blanks were inserted immediately after the standard. Field duplicates were inserted with the blanks and standards. Prior to 2008 there was minimal QAQC, but some check sampling and production reconciliation indicated no material problems with assaying. Available QAQC data was assessed and there were no significant sampling and assaying issues noted. The frequency of standards, blanks and duplicates is considered adequate. 2022 XRF sampling protocols are being established to statistically determine levels of accuracy compared to laboratory assay methods. For exploration rock chip and core, samples were analyzed for a multi-element suite by ICPES and a separate Fire Assay for gold. Reconnaissance rock chip sampling may use a portable XRF (PXRF) in the field to provide real-time indicative assay results. PXRF assay results are indicative and not as accurate or absolute such as laboratory assays. As such, any PXRF samples are noted as such when reported and logged as PXRF for database entry. Sample preparation and analysis was completed at ALS, Townsville.
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>	A twinning program was conducted by CopperCo of selected Buka drilling at the Lady Annie deposit and assessed by FinOre. The assessment showed that the CopperCo twinned drilling within 7.5 m (81 drill holes) of existing Buka drilling showed a higher mean copper grade while comparison with drilling within 10 m (296 drill holes) showed a lower mean copper grade. However, the older Buka and CopperCo drilling is overwhelmed by the more recent drilling by CST. There are a small number (19) of closed spaced drilling (within 10 m) that intersect the Anthill copper mineralisation. Comparison of the close-spaced drilling show that in most cases the trend and magnitude of the copper mineralisation is consistent between the paired drill holes. The drill hole database is maintained on site in digital (Microsoft SQL database) and hard-copy format. A designated database administrator maintains the database and is tasked with adding data and making any corrections to the database. Negative assay values indicate half detection limit (typically 0.005).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Unsampled intervals within the mineralised envelope were assigned a value of 0.01% Cu. Exploration field data was collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop computer. Data was then sent to the CST Database Manager (Datashed, Perth) for validation and uploaded into the database.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Majority of the drill hole locations are reported to be by differential GPS which provides sub-metre accuracy for regional AMG coordinates. All drilling is in Australian Map Grid (AMG84) coordinates Zone 54. Down hole surveys were collected using a range of methods with the majority of the drill holes surveyed using a single-shot or multi-shot camera on approximately 30 m intervals. 16% of samples at Lady Annie were surveyed by compass and 3% were vertical. For 34% of the Lady Annie drill holes the survey method is not recorded in the database. Topography is provided by a detailed survey by Austral, which is continuously updated with sub metre accuracy. The current topography surfaces have been updated to the end of January 2021.
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>	Lady Annie/Lady Brenda: drill spacing varies from 10 m by 10 m to 100 m by 100 m, averages 20 m by 10 m to 20 m by 20 m. Mt Kelly/Flying Horse: drill spacing varies from less than 20 m by 20 m to 100 m by 50 m, averages approximately 50 m. Swagman: drill spacing on oblique grid of 20 m by 20 m. McLeod Hill: drill spacing is approx. 50 m by 25 m. Anthill drill spacing varies from 20 m to over 100 m and averages approximately 20 m by 40 m. Drill hole data was composited to 3 m intervals by mineralisation domain for Lady Annie, Mt Kelly and Anthill main areas, and 1 m intervals by mineralisation and oxide domain for Swagman and McLeod Hill. Drill hole data was composited to 3 m intervals by mineralisation domain for Lady Annie and , Mt Kelly/Flying Horse. The drill spacing is sufficient to capture the salient geological features controlling the mineralisation and is sufficient, in places, to define Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. Exploration hole spacing is not regular, the holes being placed to provide a systematic traverse pattern or to assess specific geophysical / geochemical targets.
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>	Lady Annie/Lady Brenda: drilling is oriented on average 60 toward an azimuth of 090 and 270 ; copper mineralisation shallow dipping in the near surface oxide. Mt Kelly/Flying Horse: drilling is oriented 60 toward azimuths of both 040 and 220 ; copper mineralisation is flat dipping near surface oxide and steeper mineralisation is dipping 35 to 40 with a strike of 120 to 170 . Swagman: drilling gridlines are orientated towards the north-east; mineralisation is flat lying in the oxide and dips approximately 50 toward 200 for the transition and sulphide mineralisation. McLeod Hill: drilling is oriented toward the east to north-east; mineralisation strikes at 170 and dips approximately 60 toward the west. Anthill: drilling is oriented on average 60 toward azimuths 090 and 270 in Anthill west and 035 and 215 for Anthill east and link zone;

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Copper mineralisation is generally shallow dipping in the near surface oxide; Anthill west there is steep mineralisation that dips 40 to 65 and strikes 300. Drilling is appropriately oriented to intersect the mineralisation across dip to avoid any sampling bias. Exploration holes average -60 dip in varying directions appropriate for perpendicular intersection of targets. No quantitative measurements of mineralized zones / structures exist and all drill intercepts are reported as downhole length, true width unknown.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were collected by CST field staff during previous drilling campaigns. Sample numbers are recorded on the sample sheet and the data is later entered into the corresponding drill log. Once the hole/log is complete the file is sent to the database manager and checked by a geologist. Samples are placed in numbered samples dispatch bins, prior to being sent to the laboratory. The sample number, bin and date-time are recorded in the sample dispatch sheet which is signed by the operating field technician. Each sample bin or approximately every 300 samples are allocated a batch number and a separate laboratory submission sheet. Samples were dispatched by truck to the ALS Townsville laboratory weekly. The assay results were sent from the Laboratory directly to the database The assay results were sent from the laboratory directly to the manager and geologist by email.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	FinOre Mining Consultants undertook an audit of the drill hole QAQC including an audit of the laboratory in 2005 for the CopperCo Lady Annie Feasibility Study. In 2007 and 2008 Maxwell GeoServices assessed the CopperCo QAQC data. Snowden in 2010 assessed the QAQC data collected since 2008. Golder completed a high-level database review in 2012, including undertaking a small number of checks of the hard-copy data with the digital data and rudimentary checks of the drill hole database. No major issues with the sampling and assaying were identified by the reviews. The RC and diamond drilling data are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.

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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. 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>	Austral Resources Lady Annie Pty Ltd holds 15 Mining Leases (ML) and 14 Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) around the Lady Annie Copper Project. Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and all mining and processing infrastructure are located on ML's. A further 18 EPM's are held by Austral Resources Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% subsidiary of Austral Resources.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Buka Minerals Limited (Buka) purchased the Lady Annie and Lady Loretta deposits in 1996 and commissioned a pre-feasibility study into the development of a standalone cathode copper operation at Lady Annie. In June 2004, Avon Resources was renamed to CopperCo Limited (CopperCo) and acquired 100% of the Lady Annie Project from Buka. The Lady Annie Project was developed by CopperCo and mining commenced at Mount Clarke with pre-stripping in April 2007 and at Lady Annie in October 2008. The Mount Kelly process plant was commissioned in October 2007. Exploration primarily utilised RC and diamond drilling to test the Lady Annie, Mt Kelly and Anthill areas. Drilling at Lady Annie and Mt Kelly was conducted from 1964 to present-day with the majority of the drilling completed in 2004 using predominantly modern reverse circulation (61% of drilling) and diamond drilling (11% of drilling) methods. The rest of the drilling is predominately rotary air blast (RAB 12% of drilling) and unspecified drilling methods (10%). Drilling at the Anthill deposit was conducted from 1972 to 2012 with the majority completed in 2010 to 2012. Drilling is by predominantly modern reverse circulation (70% of drilling) and diamond drilling (14% of drilling) plus RC with diamond tail (12%) methods. In relation to reported Dividend drill hole intervals in this exploration report: All exploration Dividend holes were completed by CRAE (1991-1995), Reefway (1999), CopperCo (2007) and CST (2012).
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Lady Annie mining area is contained within the north trending Lady Loretta High Strain Zone. The Lady Annie deposit is hosted by fault-bounded blocks of gently folded Paradise Creek and Upper Gunpowder Creek Formations. The Lady Brenda deposit is located approximately 300 m to the south-west of the Lady Annie deposit. Copper mineralisation at Lady Annie and Lady Brenda is hosted in dolomitic, carbonaceous and argillaceous sandstones and siltstones. Oxidation of these units has removed the dolomitic material leaving behind ferruginous silty sandstones or kaolinitic sandy siltstones. The primary copper sulphide mineralisation appears to be structurally controlled, being commonly associated with well-defined fault-related silicification. The Mount Kelly mining area, where Flying Horse Deposit is located, is dominated by early to mid-Proterozoic siltstones and dolomitic siltstones of the McNamara Group. Copper mineralisation occurs within units of the McNamara Group and is reportedly related to the north-west-trending Mount Kelly and Spinifex Faults, which intersect and cut the McNamara Fault. The known mineralisation is associated with multiple phases of brecciation and veining along the fault zones. The copper oxide

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation appears to be shear and fault controlled. The Swagman and McLeod Hill deposits occur within a few kilometres of the Mt Kelly mining area and have similar rock types and mineralisation styles. The mineralisation at both deposits is controlled by structural features such as shear zones and faults. The Anthill deposit is hosted predominately within the Esperanza Formation. The host lithologies of the ore body are mostly inferred to be dolomitic siltstones; however the strong weathering and oxidation process has resulted in the near complete loss of dolomite from the rock in the upper oxide zone. The mineralisation appears to be controlled by a combination of steep structural elements and broad domal features. The Anthill transition is commonly hosted in structurally controlled silicified zones as well as in silicified sedimentary breccias in dolomite, which appear to have been a preferred permeability horizon for mineralising fluids.
Drillhole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Refer to drillhole collar table (Appendix 4) for collar information and significant composite sample assay data. Drillhole information is considered to be of a good standard.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Tables of the relevant assay interval of significance are included in this release. Criteria for inclusion are based on samples where Cu assay $\geq$ 0.1% Cu. Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Cu have been converted to percent values and reported to two decimal places.
Relationship between mineralisation 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</i>	Drill intersections are reported as downhole intersections and may not reflect true widths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drillhole 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. 'downhole length, true width not known').</i>	
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>	All diagrams contained in this document are generated from spatial data displayed in industry standard mining and GIS packages.
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>	Balanced reporting principles are being applied.
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>	Historic geophysical data was reprocessed late 2021 to confirm projections and apply new processing methods where possible
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Detailed geological mapping Increased surface geochemical sampling density Detailed topographic surveys are recommended. Lag sampling methods are being compared to soil and rock chip sampling (where available) in gridded areas. RC and DD depending on depth of interpreted target

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Appendix 3. JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate tables

As per Austral 2021 Prospectus

Deposit	Material Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Mt	Cu%	Ca#*	Mg#*	Mt	Cu%	Ca#*	Mg#*	Mt	Cu%	Ca#*	Mg#*
Anthill	Oxide	2.70	0.77	0.3	0.2	6.10	0.71	0.3	0.3	8.90	0.73	0.3	0.3
	Transition	0.30	0.90	5.8	3.3	1.80	0.76	5.6	3.2	2.40	0.74	5.6	3.2
	Sulphide	0.02	0.70	5.9	3.4	0.80	0.61	5.5	3.1	1.70	0.54	6.2	3.7
	Total**	3.00	0.79	0.8	0.5	8.70	0.71	1.9	1.2	2.10	0.52	6.0	2.3
Flying Horse	Oxide	0.72	0.47	0.7	0.7	0.57	0.44	0.6	0.6	0.01	0.34	0.1	0.1
	Transition	0.76	0.59	5.0	2.9	1.37	0.61	4.3	2.6	0.06	0.56	2.7	1.5
	Sulphide	0.95	1.16	5.1	2.9	5.75	0.85	5.9	3.4	4.01	0.77	5.2	3.1
	Total**	2.42	0.78	3.8	2.2	7.69	0.78	5.2	3.0	4.08	0.77	5.1	3.1
Lady Annie	Oxide	0.51	0.56	1.0	0.6	1.35	0.44	0.5	0.5	0.03	0.40	0.4	0.7
	Transition	1.94	0.68	8.0	4.7	3.33	0.83	8.1	4.9	0.12	0.57	9.2	5.8
	Sulphide	0.55	0.91	8.3	4.9	3.84	0.89	9.7	5.9	0.49	0.58	10.4	6.5
	Total**	3.00	0.70	6.9	4.0	8.52	0.80	7.6	4.6	0.64	0.57	9.7	6.1
Lady Brenda	Oxide	0.33	0.43	1.6	1.0	2.76	0.39	1.3	0.9	0.16	0.35	2.2	1.4
	Transition	0.29	0.57	10.2	5.8	2.99	0.52	8.9	5.2	0.65	0.46	7.4	4.6
	Sulphide	0.02	0.42	2.6	1.3	0.45	0.56	10.4	6.2	0.37	0.45	7.1	4.2
	Total**	0.64	0.49	5.5	3.2	6.20	0.47	5.6	3.4	1.18	0.44	6.6	4.0
Lady Colleen	Oxide	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.63	1.0	0.4	0.10	0.52	0.7	0.3
	Transition	0.10	0.93	5.7	3.2	1.30	0.84	4.5	2.5	0.70	0.55	2.2	1.2
	Sulphide	0.10	1.08	0.7	0.4	1.90	1.14	6.1	3.3	3.60	0.75	3.5	2.0
	Total**	0.10	1.00	3.3	1.9	3.30	1.01	5.3	2.9	4.40	0.72	3.2	1.8
Mt Clarke	Oxide	0.15	0.46	0.4	0.6	0.35	0.43	0.2	0.5	0.02	0.48	0.3	0.8
	Transition	0.41	0.55	1.5	1.0	0.16	0.47	2.2	1.3	0.00	0.46	6.4	2.8
	Sulphide	0.36	0.61	1.2	0.8	0.69	0.57	1.9	1.2	0.50	0.55	2.4	1.4
	Total**	0.92	0.56	1.2	0.8	1.20	0.52	1.5	1.0	0.52	0.55	2.4	1.4
McLeod Hill	Oxide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.35	-	0.48
	Transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.57	-	0.55
	Sulphide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.56	-	0.39
	Total**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	0.49	-	1.42
Swagman	Oxide	0.14	0.67	-	-	0.03	0.62	-	-	0.02	0.53	-	0.19
	Transition	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.60	-	-	0.04	0.45	-	0.11
	Sulphide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.45	-	0.03
	Total**	0.14	0.67	-	-	0.10	0.61	-	-	0.09	0.47	-	0.33
Total	Oxide	4.55	0.66	0.5	0.4	11.26	0.58	0.6	0.5	0.92	0.38	0.5	0.4
	Transition	3.80	0.66	6.6	3.9	11.02	0.70	6.9	4.1	2.42	0.52	3.8	2.3
	Sulphide	2.00	0.98	5.0	2.9	13.43	0.86	6.9	4.1	11.09	0.69	4.8	2.9
	Total**	10.35	0.72	3.6	2.2	35.71	0.72	4.9	2.9	14.43	0.64	4.4	2.6

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Austral Global Mineral Resource Estimate summary

Classification	Mt	Cu%	Ca%*	Mg%*
Measured	10.35	0.72	3.6	2.2
Indicated	35.71	0.72	4.9	2.9
Inferred	14.43	0.64	4.4	2.6
Total**	60.48	0.70	4.6	2.7

Anthill Ore Reserve

Classification	Mt	Cu%	Ca%
Proved	1.86	0.93	0.51
Probable	3.20	0.95	0.64
Total**	5.06	0.94	0.59

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Appendix 4. Historic drill hole summary table.

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Appendix 5. Tenure map and Summary Table

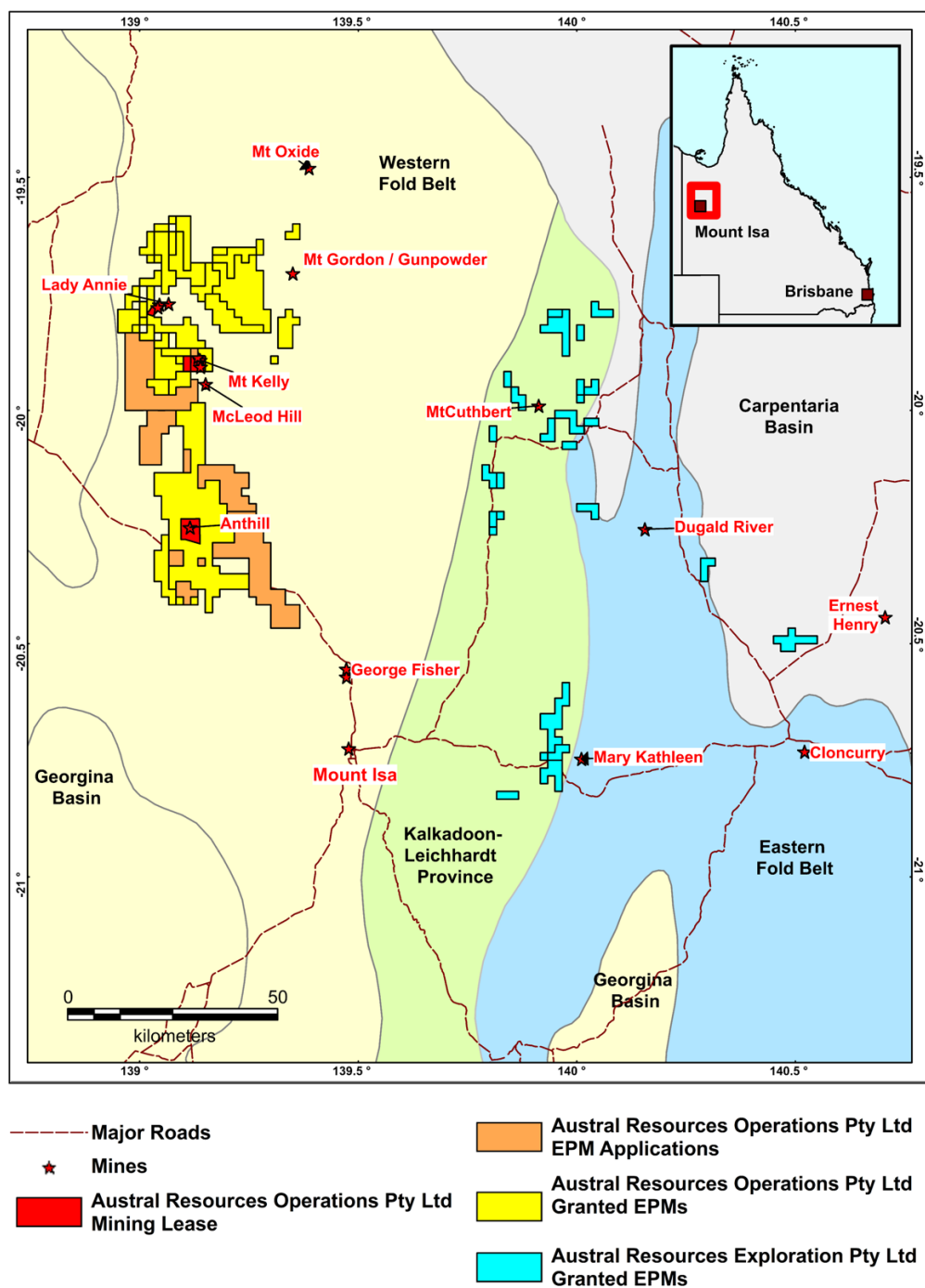


Figure 10. Austral tenure map.

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Company		Area km ²
Austral Resources Operations	Granted EPM	1,237.3
Austral Resources Operations	Applications	589.5
Austral Resources Exploration	Granted EPM	309.4
Total		2,136.2

Austral Resources Operations	Mining Leases	53.2
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