ASX/ NEWS RELEASE

6 October 2021

NEW RC DRILL RESULTS EXPAND MANDILLA EAST WITH THICK ZONES OF GOLD MINERALISATION

Drilling expands Mandilla East south-east extension to the north, encountering thick zones of mineralisation such as 10m at 3.36g/t Au from 59m and 61m at 1.14g/t Au from 77m

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received from 36 reverse circulation drill-holes completed in August and September. Best results include:
  - **8m at 10.01g/t Au** from 64m in MDRC452;
  - **61m at 1.14g/t Au** from 77m and **10m at 3.36g/t Au** from 59m in MDRC473;
  - **34m at 1.46g/t Au** from 64m and **28m at 1.23g/t Au** from 118m in MDRC472;
  - **49m at 0.94g/t Au** from 107m in MDRC476;
  - **29m at 1.00g/t Au** from 18m in MDRC455;
  - **17m at 1.43g/t Au** from 108m in MDRC466;
  - **19m at 1.26g/t Au** from 30m in MDRC462; and
  - **28m at 0.92g/t Au** from 89m in MDRCD460.
- The wide intervals of gold mineralisation in MDRC466, MDRC472 and MDRC473 demonstrate the strong potential to extend the Mandilla East deposit a further 160m to the north of the previously reported south-eastern extension.
- The Mandilla East south-eastern extension remains open to the north and south.
- In-fill drilling of the northern extent of Mandilla East returned an exceptionally high-grade intercept of **8m at 10.01g/t Au** from 64m in MDRC452, close to previously reported high-grade intercepts including **2m at 44.04g/t Au** from 88m in MDRC137 and **9m at 5.89g/t Au** from 76m in MDRC195.
- This shallow, high-grade zone is modelled within a conceptual mine design and represents a potential early revenue opportunity.

AAR Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"Given that the current RC program only started in mid-August, it's fantastic to be able to release these results so soon after re-commencing drilling.*

"Even more exciting are the wide zones of mineralisation that are being encountered as we continue to drill out the south-eastern extension to Mandilla East. Holes MDRC466, MDRC472 and MDRC473 all returned thick zones of strong mineralisation and are showing strong continuity, highlighting a considerable opportunity to grow the Mineral Resource in this area.

"The high-grade result in MDRC452 of 8m at 10.01g/t, which includes 1m at 71.18g/t Au from 69m, is within an area that has already yielded a significant number of high-grade results including 1m at 82.33g/t Au from 88m in MDRC137 and 1m at 76.76g/t Au from 54m in MDRC351. This shallow high-grade zone has the potential to deliver early revenue in a conceptual open pit mining scenario.

"The diamond drill rig has arrived on site and has commenced a 3,700m drill program."

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**AAR** or the **Company**) is pleased to report recently received assay results from the new program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling currently underway at its 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project **(Mandilla)**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Mandilla, which hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate **(MRE)** of **19.8Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 664.6koz**, lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Emu Rocks Granite.

The granitic intrusion intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

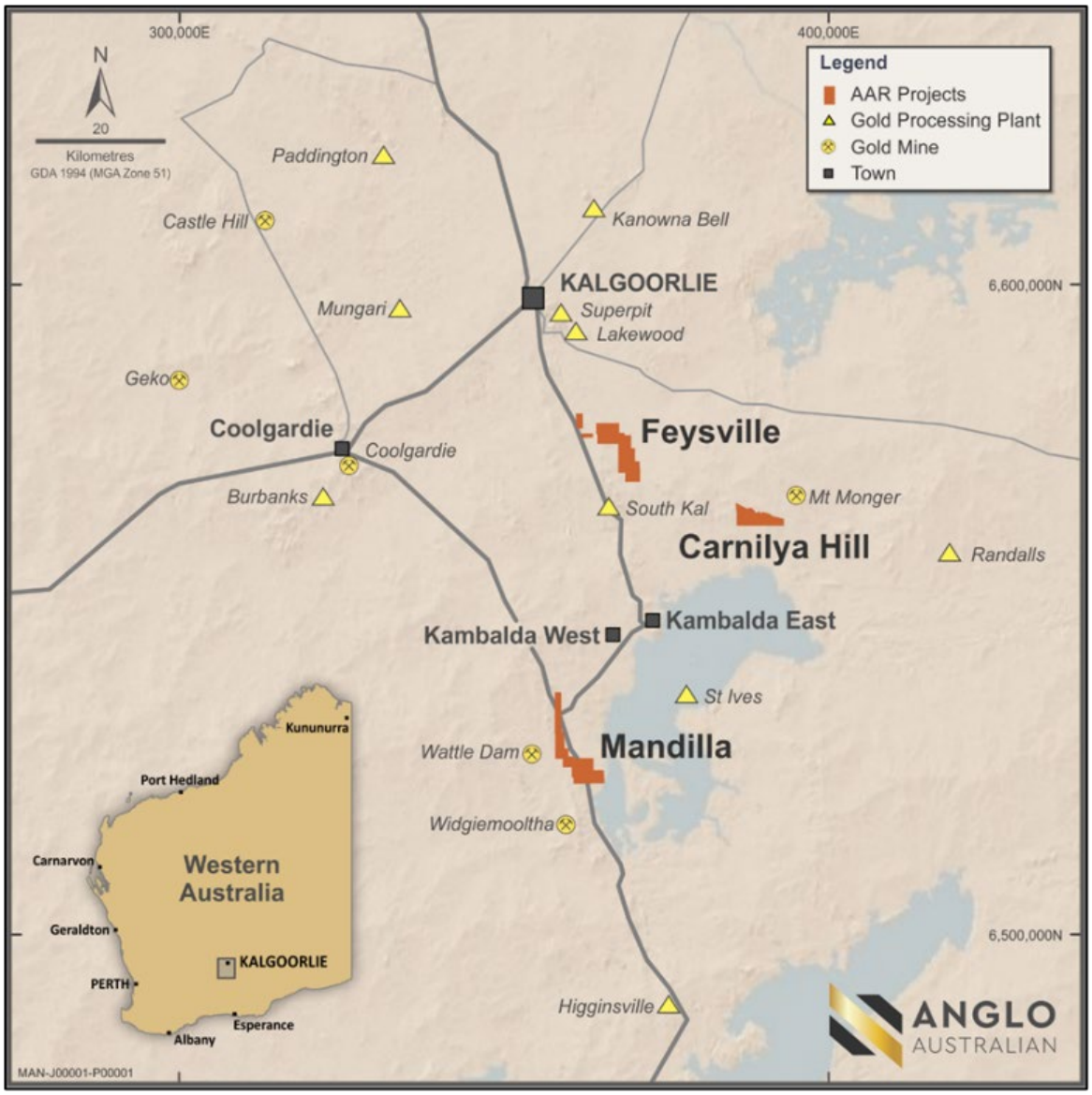


Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion and may be important in localising mineralisation at Mandilla East, where a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.5km has previously been identified.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at Mandilla South. In this area, a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of approximately 700m has been identified.

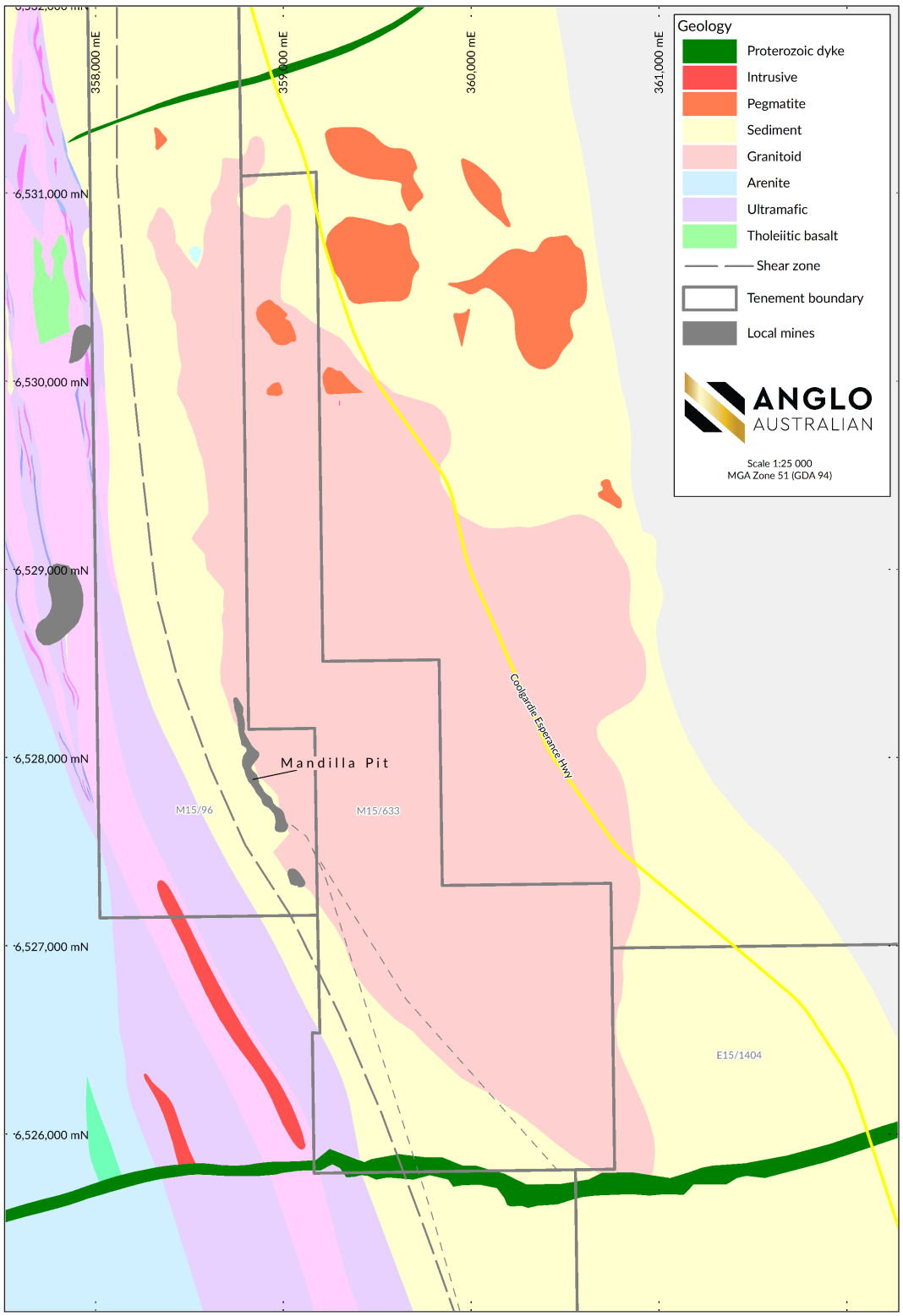


Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

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

EXPLORATION UPDATE

This announcement reports assay results from 36 RC drill holes for an aggregate 4,661m of drilling.

The results relate to RC drilling currently underway, with this program having commenced as recently as 11 August 2021.

Image 1 – Diamond drilling underway at Mandilla

Diamond drilling has commenced at Mandilla East with a 3,700m program underway. Drilling will also include gathering diamond drill core for geotechnical and metallurgical testing.

The locations of the drill-holes reported in this announcement are set out in plan view in Figure 3.

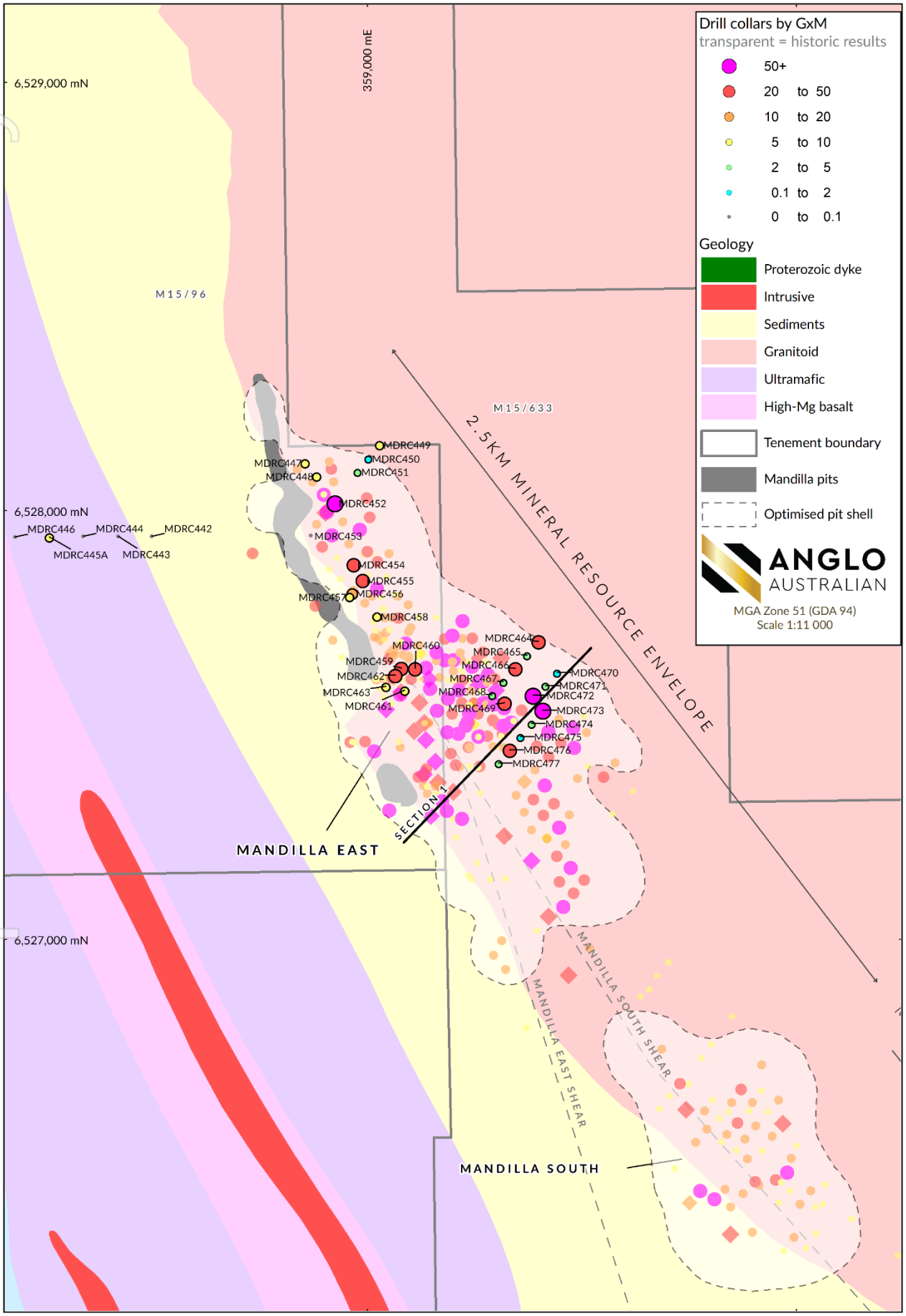


Figure 3 – Drill collar locations on local area geology for the Mandilla Gold Project

MANDILLA EAST

The RC drilling program encompassed both in-fill drilling of the northern extent of the Mandilla East deposit (17 RC holes for an aggregate 1,879m) and extensional drilling of the south-east extension of the Mandilla East deposit (14 RC holes for an aggregate 2,046m).

The in-fill drilling of the northern extent of Mandilla East returned best results of:

- **8m at 10.01g/t Au** from 64m in MDRC452;
- **29m at 1.00g/t Au** from 18m in MDRC455;
- **28m at 0.92g/t Au** from 89m in MDRCD460; and
- **19m at 1.26g/t Au** from 30m in MDRC462.

The consistent zones of mineralisation encountered in these holes is likely to support an increase in Mineral Resources in this area.

Of significance, RC hole MDRC452, returned a high-grade intersection of **8m at 10.01g/t Au** from 64m which included **1m at 71.18g/t Au** from 69m. This in-fill hole confirmed previously reported high-grade results in the oxide and transitional material, which included:

- **2m at 44.04g/t Au** from 88m including **1m at 82.33g/t Au** from 88m in in MDRC137;
- **18m at 4.74g/t Au** from 54m including **1m at 76.76g/t Au** from 54m in MDRC351;
- **9m at 5.89g/t Au** from 76m including **1m at 40.64g/t Au from 78m** in MDRC195;
- **14m at 2.19g/t Au** from 34m including **1m at 24.57g/t Au** from 43m in MDRC158;
- **38m at 1.42g/t Au** from 38m including **1m at 17.79g/t Au** from 59m in MDRC201; and
- **16m at 1.40g/t Au** from 36m including **1m at 16.09g/t Au** from 50m in MDRC352.

This high-grade, near-surface zone of mineralisation within the Mandilla MRE represents an early revenue opportunity in a conceptual open pit mining scenario.

The extensional RC drilling of the south-east extension of Mandilla East returned best results of:

- **17m at 1.43g/t Au** from 108m in MDRC466;
- **34m at 1.46g/t Au** from 64m and **28m at 1.23g/t Au** from 118m in MDRC472;
- **61m at 1.14g/t Au** from 77m and **10m at 3.36g/t Au** from 59m in MDRC473; and
- **49m at 0.94g/t Au** from 107m in MDRC476.

These results are very encouraging as they sit outside the MRE released in August 2021 and demonstrate that the south-eastern extension of Mandilla East remains open to the north and south.

Section 1 as illustrated in Figure 4 below shows MDRC473, which recorded **10m at 3.36g/t Au** from 59m, **61m at 1.14g/t Au** from 77m and **6m at 1.16g/t Au** from 151m. Shown on the same section, although 40m further north, is MDRC472, which recorded **34m at 1.46g/t Au** from 64m and **28m at 1.23g/t Au** from 118m.

A further 80m north of MDRC472 (not shown on this section) is MDRC466, which returned **17m at 1.43g/t Au** from 108m.

This demonstrates the presence of a continuous zone of mineralisation extending the footprint of the south-eastern extension of Mandilla East to the north by 160m. There is potential to add significantly to the MRE in this area.

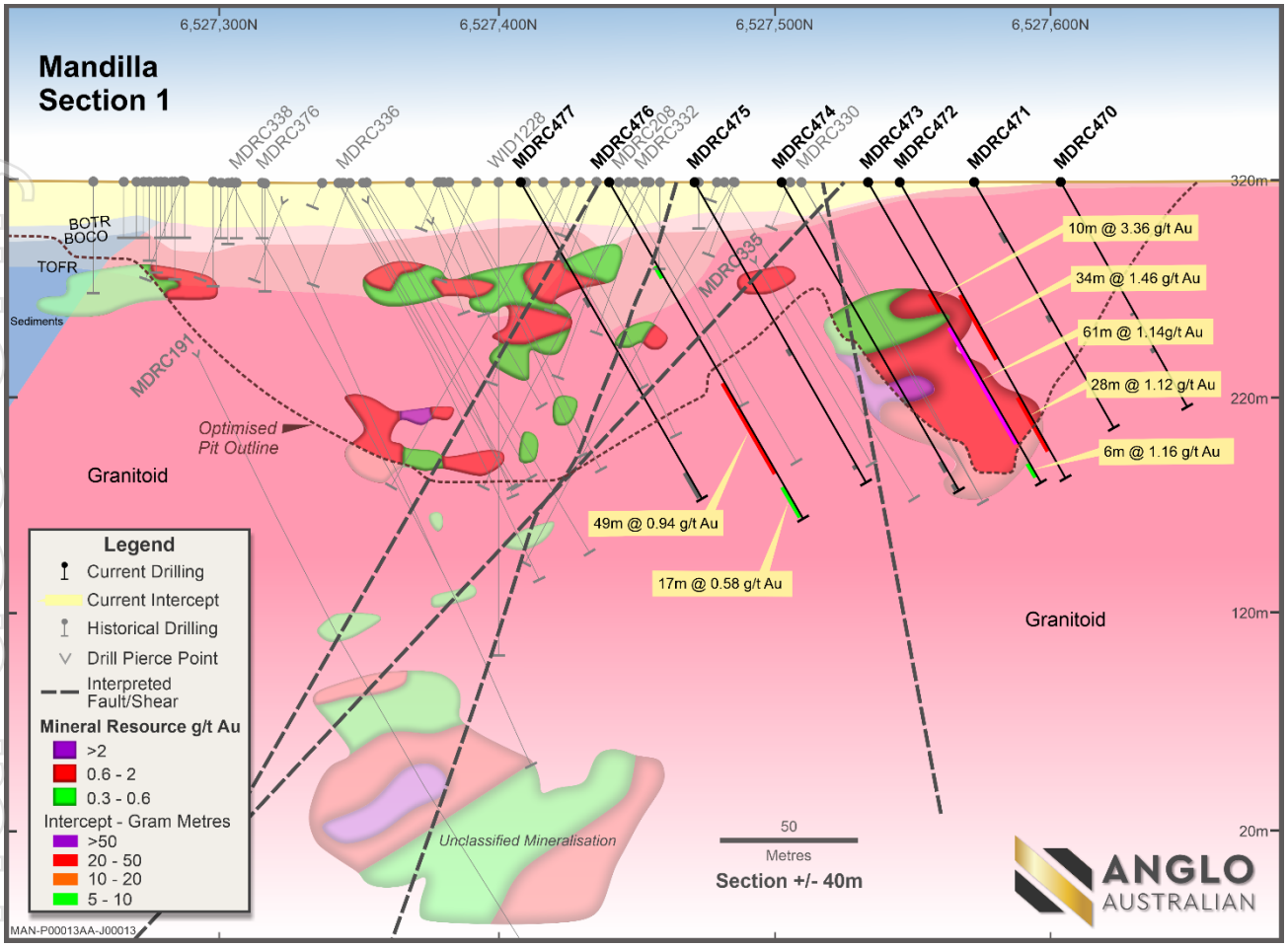


Figure 4 – Mandilla East cross-section (refer Figure 3 for section location, gram-metre intervals for new intercepts only)

TARGET WEST OF MANDILLA EAST

A line of RC holes was drilled 600m to the west of the main Mandilla East mineralisation, to test a structure along the sediment/mafic contact. Historical drilling in this area included previously reported results of:

- **25m at 0.36g/t Au** from 40m in WID1133;
- **21m at 0.42g/t Au** from 21m in WID1134; and
- **13m at 0.46g/t Au** from 22m in WID1135

This line of drilling returned anomalous results in two of the five RC holes drilled with a best intercept of **8m at 0.8g/t Au** from 99m in MDRC445A. MDRC446 did not reach target depth due to the quantities of water encountered.

A second line of drilling to the south has been planned with follow-up work dependent on further results.

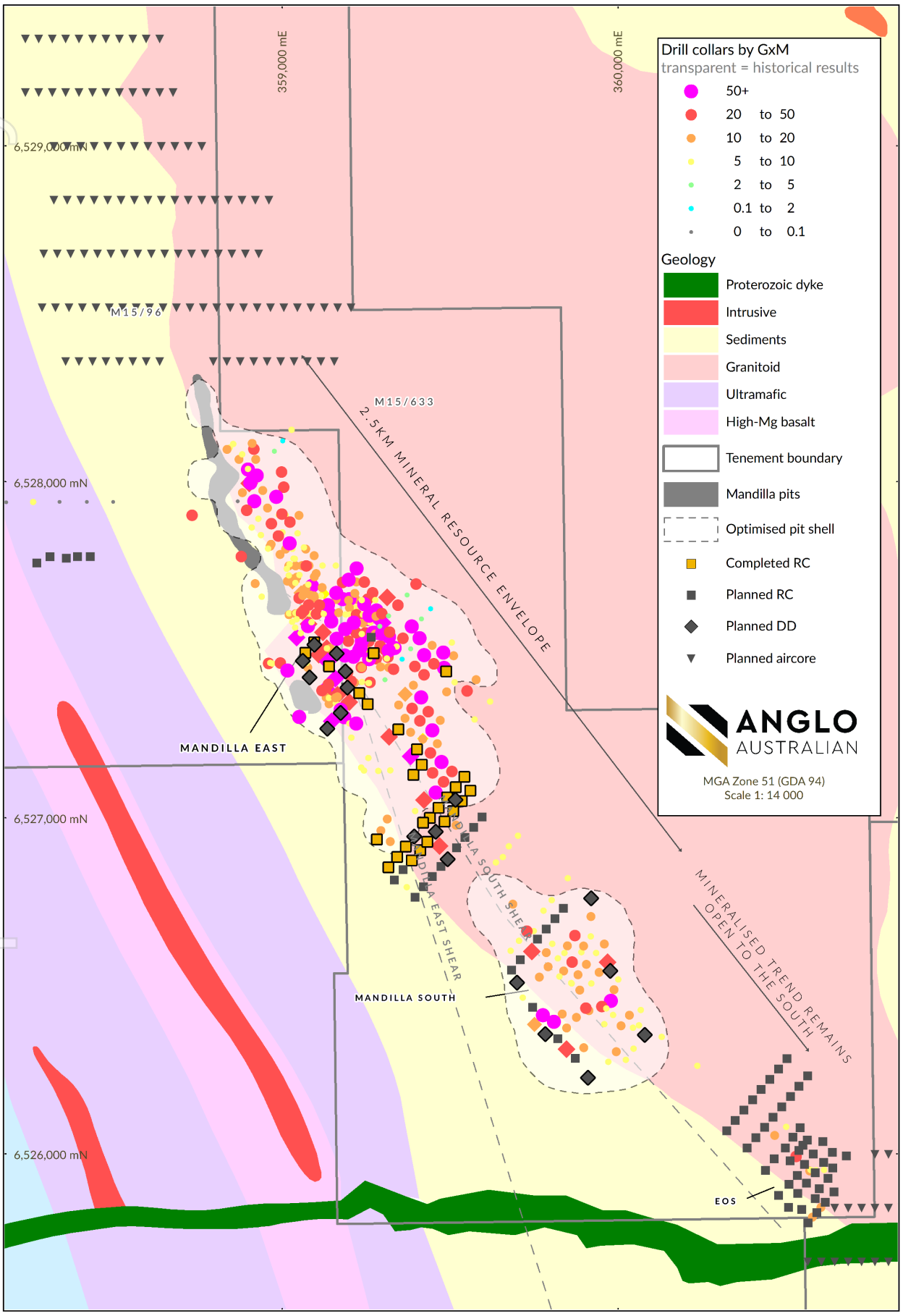
FUTURE WORK PROGRAM

9,059m of the current RC drilling program has been completed.

A diamond drill rig has arrived on site, with drilling of the proposed 3,700m program now underway.

Air-core drilling is expected to commence at Mandilla late in the 4th Quarter.

Drill collar locations for the planned Phase 1 drilling at Mandilla are illustrated in Figure 5 below.



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

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Compliance Statement

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

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

Previously Reported Results

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

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 1 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC442	RC	168	6,527,940.00	358,496.75	325	-60	90
MDRC443	RC	162	6,527,940.00	358,416.75	325	-60	90
MDRC444	RC	160	6,527,939.50	358,337.25	325.00	-60	90
MDRC445A	RC	156	6,527,939.00	358,257.78	325.00	-60	90
MDRC446	RC	90	6,527,939.00	358,177.78	325.00	-60	90
MDRC447	RC	90	6,528,111.50	358,854.09	320.00	-66	40
MDRC448	RC	108	6,528,081.00	358,880.53	320.00	-90	40
MDRC449	RC	120	6,528,154.44	359,027.50	320.00	-60	40
MDRC450	RC	120	6,528,122.34	359,002.31	320.00	-60	40
MDRC451	RC	126	6,528,090.64	358,976.70	320.00	-60	40
MDRC452	RC	114	6,528,018.00	358,924.22	320.00	-62	38
MDRC453	RC	120	6,527,942.00	358,868.44	320.00	-60	270
MDRC454	RC	84	6,527,874.50	358,968.16	320.00	-66	40
MDRC455	RC	90	6,527,837.50	358,989.34	320.00	-82	40
MDRC456	RC	144	6,527,807.50	358,964.13	320.00	-74	40
MDRC457	RC	108	6,527,800.00	358,957.97	320.00	-74	40
MDRC458	RC	108	6,527,753.50	359,021.59	320.00	-90	220
MDRC459	RC	156	6,527,632.50	359,078.66	320.00	-59	41
MDRC460	RC	121	6,527,632	359,111	320	-65	40
MDRC461	RC	96	6,527,581	359,087	320	-67	40
MDRC462	RC	102	6,527,616	359,065	320	-65	40
MDRC463	RC	72	6,527,590	359,043	320	-90	40
MDRC464	RC	120	6,527,695	359,399	320	-60	40
MDRC465	RC	120	6,527,663	359,372	320	-60	40
MDRC466	RC	132	6,527,632	359,345	320	-60	40
MDRC467	RC	120	6,527,601	359,317	320	-60	40
MDRC468	RC	120	6,527,570	359,291	320	-60	40
MDRC469	RC	186	6,527,552	359,320	322	-60	40
MDRC470	RC	120	6,527,622	359,442	320	-60	40
MDRC471	RC	132	6,527,592	359,415	320	-60	40
MDRC472	RC	160	6,527,569	359,386	322	-60	40
MDRC473	RC	160	6,527,534	359,409	322	-60	40
MDRC474	RC	168	6,527,503	359,383	322	-60	40
MDRC475	RC	160	6,527,472	359,357	322	-60	40
MDRC476	RC	180	6,527,442	359,332	322	-60	40
MDRC477	RC	168	6,527,411	359,306	322	-60	40

Table 2 – Drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC442	West of Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC443	West of Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC444	West of Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC445A	West of Mandilla East	99	107	8	0.8
MDRC446	West of Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC447	Mandilla East	48	55	7	0.67
		66	75	9	0.25
MDRC448	Mandilla East	31	42	11	0.34
MDRC448		50	59	9	0.58
MDRC448		86	99	13	0.20
MDRC449	Mandilla East	48	49	1	5.67
MDRC450	Mandilla East	93	95	2	0.68
MDRC451	Mandilla East	51	54	3	1.30
		107	118	11	0.18
MDRC452	Mandilla East	**64**	**72**	**8**	**10.01**
		Includes 1m at 71.18g/t Au from 69m			
		80	92	12	0.45
MDRC453	Mandilla East	NSI			
MDRC454	Mandilla East	13	15	2	1.42
		28	**70**	**42**	**0.64**
MDRC455	Mandilla East	**18**	**47**	**29**	**1.00**
		Includes 1m at 12.62g/t Au from 34m			
		56	65	9	0.21
		71	89	18	0.34
MDRC456	Mandilla East	**25**	**52**	**27**	**0.41**
		64	74	10	0.51
		81	83	2	0.55
MDRC457	Mandilla East	29	32	3	0.44
		46	53	7	0.16
		88	102	14	0.49
MDRC458	Mandilla East	17	19	2	0.53
		28	46	18	0.43
		67	77	10	0.39
		86	88	2	0.86
		95	103	8	0.22
MDRC459	Mandilla East	47	53	6	0.31
		82	**83**	**1**	**21.74**
		124	156	32	0.12

MDRC460	Mandilla East	14	15	1	0.77
		89	114	25	0.92
		Includes 1m at 13.51g/t Au from 100m			
MDRC461	Mandilla East	42	67	25	0.33
MDRC462	Mandilla East	**30**	**49**	**19**	**1.26**
		67	70	3	0.64
		78	102	24	0.31
MDRC463	Mandilla East	38	41	3	0.56
		50	62	12	0.46
MDRC464	Mandilla East	8	47	39	0.57
MDRC465	Mandilla East	88	93	5	0.44
		107	112	5	0.33
MDRC466	Mandilla East	26	28	2	0.25
		91	103	12	0.30
		108	**125**	**17**	**1.43**
MDRC467	Mandilla East	33	39	6	0.66
MDRC468	Mandilla East	104	110	6	0.72
MDRC469	Mandilla East	**139**	**181**	**42**	**0.47**
MDRC470	Mandilla East	90	92	2	0.65
MDRC471	Mandilla East	28	33	5	0.28
		72	75	3	1.05
MDRC472	Mandilla East	**64**	**98**	**34**	**1.46**
		118	**146**	**28**	**1.23**
		Includes 1m at 16.24g/t Au from 126m			
		157	160	3	0.43
MDRC473	Mandilla East	**59**	**69**	**10**	**3.36**
		Includes 1m at 23.13g/t Au from 65m			
		77	**138**	**61**	**1.14**
		151	157	6	1.16
MDRC474	Mandilla East	115	119	4	0.45
		146	152	6	0.68
		161	165	4	0.40
MDRC475	Mandilla East	89	92	3	0.21
		151	153	2	0.24
MDRC476	Mandilla East	45	50	5	1.55
		107	**156**	**49**	**0.94**
		Includes 1m at 11.85g/t Au from 121m			
		162	179	17	0.58
MDRC477	Mandilla East	36	42	6	0.17
		61	66	5	0.16
		154	168	14	0.22

APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 TABLE 5

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

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 RC drilling. The sampling described in this release has been carried out on the last 2019, all 2020 and 2021 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 36 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. All RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. All samples were assayed by MinAnalytical with company standards blanks and duplicates inserted at 25 metre intervals. *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample.* 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple 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.
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.*	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.*	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.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	The 36 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. *Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling* Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. MinAnalytical assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals. RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. The MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio. *Historical - Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation. Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth with a 25 gram sample split off. Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by*

		method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site. MDRCD151 diamond RC precollar to 150m, subsequent DD drilling speared away from precollar and diamond core was produced from 46m down hole, producing a twin hole to 150m. MDRCD236 was drilled to test oxide ore and twin the previously drilled MDRC201. MDRCD216A and MDRC216 is a twinned hole down to 126m. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA. No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes have been picked up by Leica RTK GPS. Minecomp were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars. Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	RC Drill hole spacing is 40m on section, with 40m sectional spacing in the Mandilla East area increasing to up to 120m by 80m away from the main mineralisation. Diamond drilling is at 40 - 80m spacing with 16 AAR DD holes drilled in the area. AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate). 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.*	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes drilled on a 040 azimuth, with a few still at 220 azimuth as dip had been interpreted as steep.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West.
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 – Mandilla

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Interest Held (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>E 15/1404</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M 15/96</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>Gold Rights 100</td></tr>
<tr><td>M 15/633</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>Gold Rights 100</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.
No royalties other than the WA government 2.5% gold royalty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Several programs of RC percussion, diamond and air core drilling were completed in the area between 1988-1999 by Western Mining Corporation (WMC). In early 1988 a significant soil anomaly was delineated, which was tested late 1988 early 1989 with a series of 4 percussion traverses and diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation was intersected in thin quartz veins within a shallowly dipping shear zone. 1989-90- limited exploration undertaken with geological mapping and 3 diamond holes completed.
1990-91- 20 RC holes and 26 AC were drilled to follow up a ground magnetic survey and soil anomaly. 1991-94 - no gold exploration undertaken
1994-95 – extensive AC programme to investigate gold dispersion. A WNW trending CS defined lineament appears to offset the Mandilla granite contact and surrounding sediments, Shallow patchy supergene (20-25m) mineralisation was identified, which coincides with the gold soil anomaly
During 1995- 96 - Three AC traverses 400m apart and 920m in length were drilled 500m south of the Mandilla soil anomaly targeting the sheared granite felsic sediment contact.
1996-97 - A 69 hole AC program to the east of the anomaly was completed but proved to be ineffective due to thin regolith cover in the area. WID3215 returned 5m @7g/t from 69m to EOH.
1997-1998- 17 RC infill holes to test mineralisation intersected in previous drilling was completed. A number of bedrock intersections were returned including WID3278 with 4m @ 6.9g/t Au from 46m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Mandilla is situated on the margins of the Emu Rocks Granite (a high level stock of porphyritic monzogranite/syenite) intruding the Spargoville Felsics. The Mandilla deposit was defined by a 50ppb Au soil anomaly. The regolith consists of a surface veneer of ferruginous, pisolitic gravelly alluvium up to 15m thick, overlying a partially stripped saprolitic monzogranite and felsic pyroclastics up to 40m thick (Clarke 1991). Mineralisation is associated with narrow flat lying quartz veining within the granite and to a lesser extent the felsicpyroclastics. Pyrite generally associated with the quartz veining in weakly foliated shears.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m. A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not known at this stage.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Applied
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.