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POSITIVE IN-FILL RESULTS AT IRIS FOR INCLUSION IN UPCOMING MANDILLA PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

Broad gold intercepts from in-fill drilling at Iris, including 20 metres at 1.5g/t and 28m at 1.5g/t, as well as a high-grade zone of 5 metres at 10.3g/t.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for a 21-hole (3,702-metre) in-fill reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program at the Iris Deposit, part of Astral's 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project near Kalgoorlie. Best results include:
  - **5 metres at 10.3g/t Au** from 139 metres including **1 metre at 47.1g/t Au** from 75 metres in hole MDRC931;
  - **20 metres at 1.54g/t Au** from 129 metres including **1 metre at 13.5g/t Au** from 135 metres and **28 metres at 1.54g/t Au** from 171 metres including **1 metre at 23.6g/t Au** from 181 metres in hole MDRC949;
  - **27 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 79 metres and **8 metres at 0.99g/t Au** from 116 metres in hole MDRC929;
  - **35 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 61 metres including **1 metre at 10.0g/t Au** from 80 metres in hole MDRC925;
  - **11 metres at 1.78g/t Au** from 65 metres in hole MDRC941;
  - **17 metres at 1.10g/t Au** from 204 metres in hole MDRC942;
  - **13 metres at 1.38g/t Au** from 47 metres in hole MDRC930;
  - **9 metres at 1.51g/t Au** from 71 metres including **1 metre at 11.1g/t Au** from 79 metres in hole MDRC932;
  - **11 metres at 1.15g/t Au** from 88 metres and **3 metres at 1.70g/t Au** from 129 metres in hole MDRC928;
  - **13 metres at 1.01g/t Au** from 65 metres and **4 metres at 1.53g/t Au** from 150 metres in hole MDRC948;
  - **11 metres at 0.97g/t Au** from 98 metres in hole MDRC946; and
  - **16 metres at 0.77g/t Au** from 102 metres in hole MDRC944.
- The program, comprising of three lines of drilling, was designed to in-fill a small section (60m x 280m) of the Iris Deposit to a 40 metre x 20 metre drill spacing to improve the Resource category to Indicated. Based on the success of this program, further drilling will be planned to in-fill the remainder of the Iris Deposit.
- An extensional drill program comprising 16 holes for 2,558 metres has been completed at the Eos Deposit to test the extent of previously identified fresh rock gold mineralisation adjacent to the Eos palaeochannel at Mandilla, with assays pending.
- In-fill diamond drilling at the Theia Deposit at Mandilla has been completed, with four holes for 1,762 metres drilled. The drill core is expected to be sampled and dispatched for assay prior to the Christmas break.

- A single line of in-fill RC drilling comprising three holes for 360 metres has been completed at the Kamperman Deposit at the 100%-owned Feysville Gold Project, with assays pending.
- A six-hole/720-metre geotechnical diamond drill (**DD**) program at Eos and Hestia has also recently been completed.

Astral Resources' Managing Director Marc Ducler said:

"These in-fill results from the Iris Deposit are very encouraging, supporting our plans to include Iris in the upcoming Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the Mandilla Project development, which remains on track for delivery in Q2 2025.

"The in-fill program was focused on the central section of the Iris Deposit, with assay results confirming a very successful in-fill test, delivering a significant number of drill intersections with gold grades above the MRE grade of 0.8g/t Au.

"Following the success of these results, planning will commence to in-fill the remainder of Iris.

"RC programs have also recently been completed at Eos, comprising 16 holes for 2,558 metres, and at Kamperman, comprising three holes for 360 metres. Assay results for both these programs are pending and will likely be reported in the New Year.

"In addition, a four-hole/1,762-metre diamond drill program has also been completed at Theia, with assays also expected in the New Year.

"The drilling effort at Mandilla and Feysville is now winding down ahead of the Christmas break, with the diamond drill rig recently completing the geotechnical programs at both Eos and Hestia.

"We expect to commence 2025 with a flood of assay results from these recently completed drill programs, with a new round of diamond drilling also scheduled to commence at Kamperman to test a number of targets to improve our understanding of the structural controls to gold mineralisation as well as collecting drill core for metallurgical and geotechnical testing.

"While not at all typical for an announcement of this type, our thoughts and condolences go out to our colleagues at both Challenge Drilling and Saturn Metals following a fatal incident on Thursday, 5 December. No amount of drill success is worth a life and the team at Astral is devastated by the loss of a colleague that we have worked closely with over the last four years."

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Astral Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Astral** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results for a 21-hole/3,702-metre in-fill program at the Iris Deposit, part of the 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project (**Mandilla**), located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

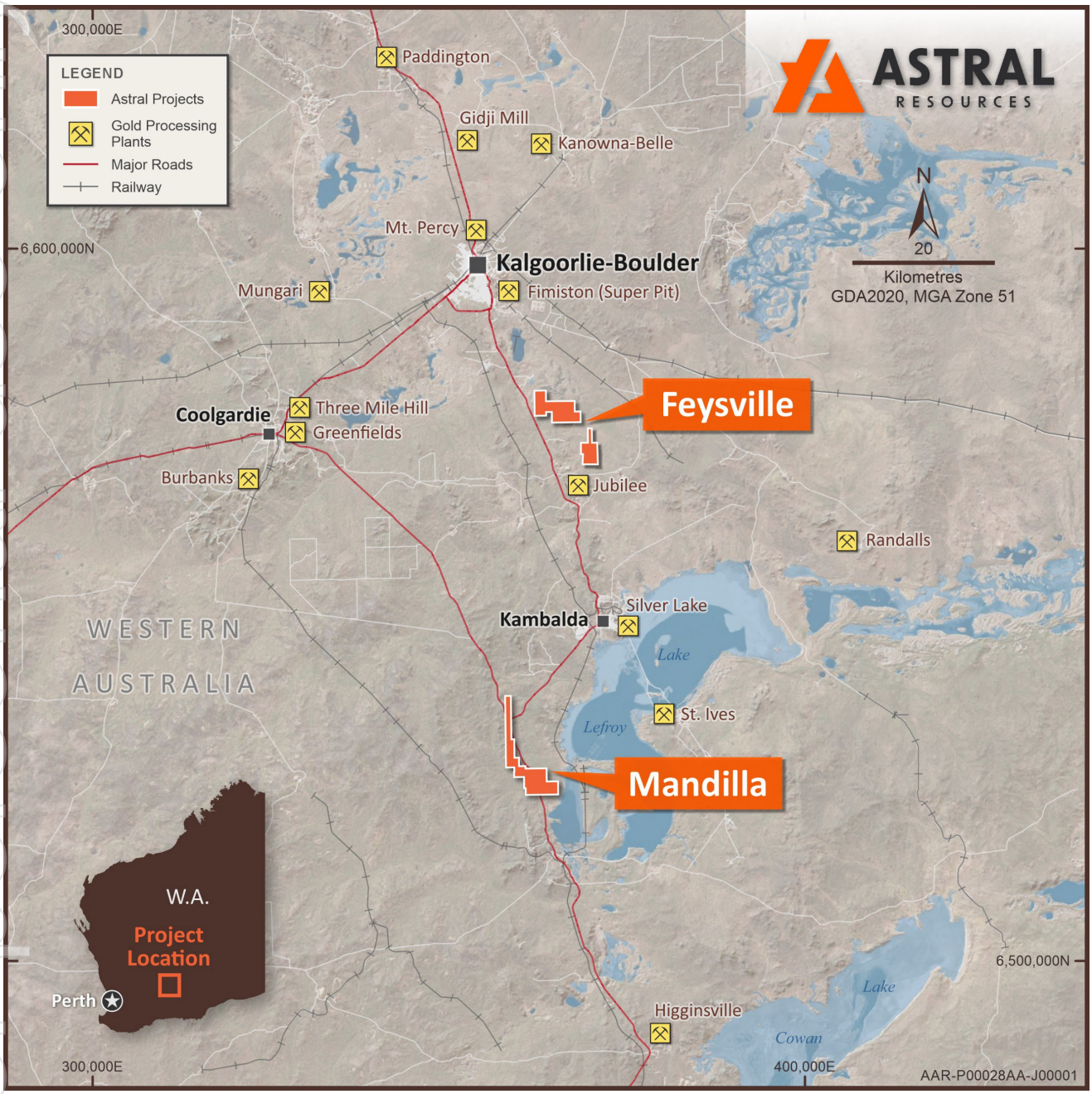


Figure 1 – Map illustrating the location of the Mandilla and Feysville Gold Projects.

MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

The Mandilla Gold Project is situated in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt, approximately 70 kilometres south of the significant mining centre of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The area hosts world-class deposits such as the Golden Mile Super Pit in Kalgoorlie owned by Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST) and the St Ives Gold Mine south of Kambalda owned by Gold Fields Limited, as well as the substantial Beta Hunt Gold Mine owned by Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX).

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

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

Gold mineralisation at Theia and Iris is comprised of structurally controlled quartz vein arrays and hydrothermal alteration close to the western margin of the Emu Rocks Granite and locally in contact with sediments of the Spargoville Group.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion. These structures are considered important in localising gold mineralisation at Theia, which has a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of more than 1.6km.

A second sub-parallel structure hosts gold mineralisation at the Iris deposit. The mineralised footprint at Iris extends over a strike length of approximately 600 metres, combining with Theia to form a mineralised zone extending over a strike length of more than 2.2 kilometres.

At Eos, located further to the south-east, a relatively shallow high-grade mineralised palaeochannel deposit has been identified and which extends over a length of approximately 600 metres. A primary gold source is also present with further drilling required to determine both the nature and structural controls on mineralisation and its extent.

Mineralisation delineated over approximately 800 metres of strike at the Hestia deposit, located approximately 500 metres west of Theia, is associated with a shear zone adjacent to a mafic/sediment contact, interpreted to be part of the major north-south trending group of thrust faults known as the Spargoville Shear Corridor.

Locally, the Spargoville Shear Corridor hosts the historically mined Wattle Dam gold mine (266koz at 10.6g/t Au) and, further to the north, the Ghost Crab/Mt Marion mine (>1Moz).

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

In July 2023, Astral announced a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **37Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 1.27Moz** of contained gold[1] for the Mandilla Gold Project.

Metallurgical testing undertaken on each of the main deposits at Mandilla – Theia, Iris, Eos and Hestia – has demonstrated high gravity recoverable gold, fast leach kinetics and exceptional overall gold recoveries with low reagent consumptions and coarse grinding[2,3].

In September 2023, Astral announced the results of a Scoping Study for Mandilla (**Scoping Study**) which – based on a standalone project comprising three open pit mines feeding a 2.5Mtpa processing facility, producing 80 to 100koz per year, and incorporating a gold price of A$2,750 – has a Net Present Value (8% discount rate) of $442 million[4].

[1] - Mandilla JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 21Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 694koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 17Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 571koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX Announcement 20 July 2023.
[2] - ASX Announcement 6 June 2022 “Outstanding metallurgical test-work results continue to de-risk Mandilla.”
[3] - ASX Announcement 17 September 2024 “Outstanding metallurgical results further de-risk Mandilla.”
[4] - ASX Announcement 21 September 2023 “Mandilla Gold Project – Kalgoorlie, WA. Positive Scoping Study”

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Three open-pit mines at Mandilla were included in the Scoping Study – Theia, Hestia and Eos. No contribution was included from the Iris Deposit.

Similarly, the Scoping Study did not include any contribution from Astral's nearby 100%-owned Feysville Project, which currently hosts a 196koz MRE[5].

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

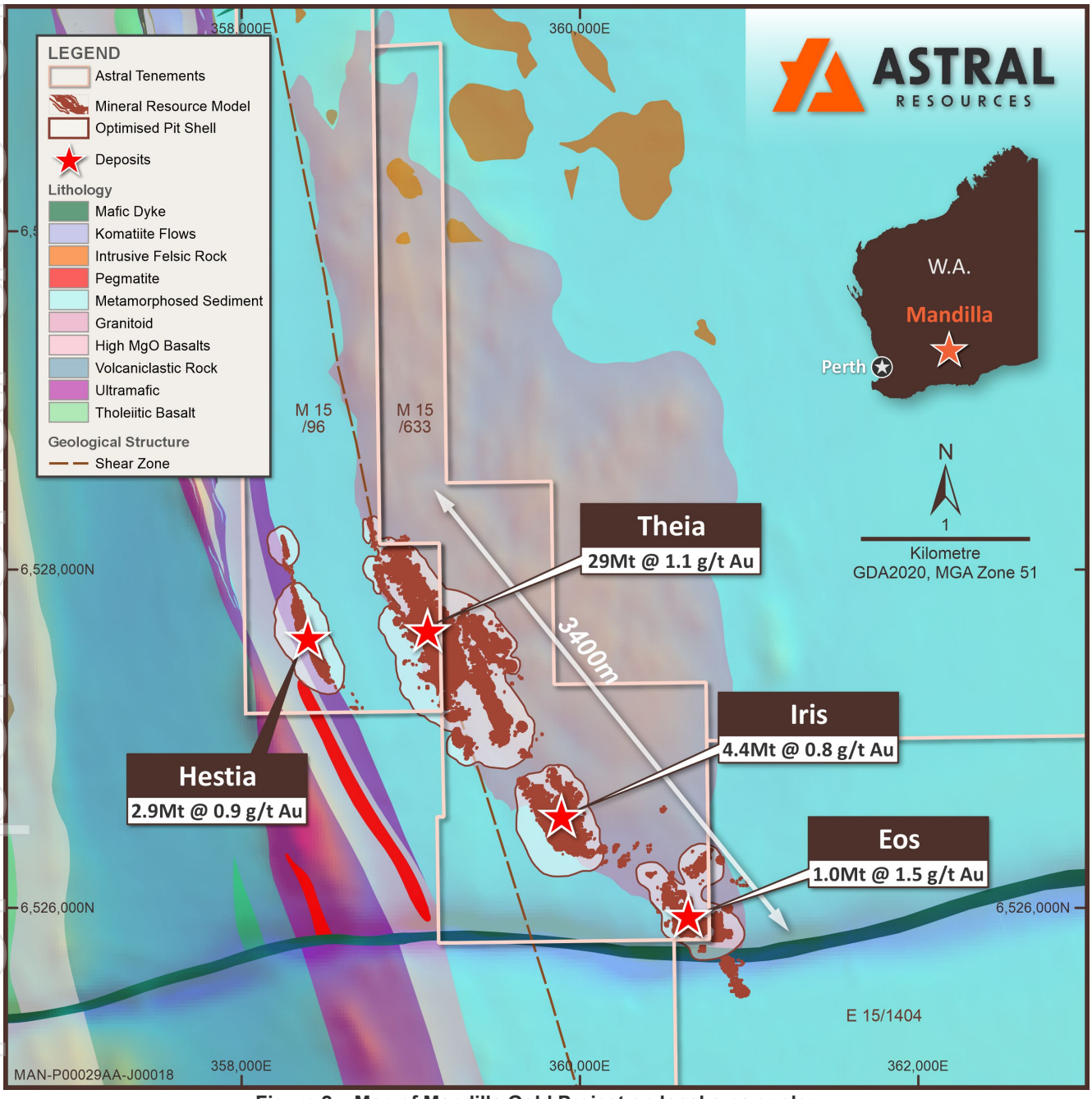


Figure 2 – Map of Mandilla Gold Project on local area geology.

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

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IRIS RC DRILL RESULTS

The Iris Deposit hosts an MRE of **4.4Mt at 0.8g/t Au for 115koz of contained gold**[6].

Currently, 90% of the MRE is in the Inferred category. To address this, Astral designed an RC drill program to in-fill an area of 60 metres by 280 metres to a 40 metre by 20-metre drill density in the central section of the Iris Deposit.

The drill program, undertaken in November 2024, comprised 21 holes for 3,702 metres across three drill lines.

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

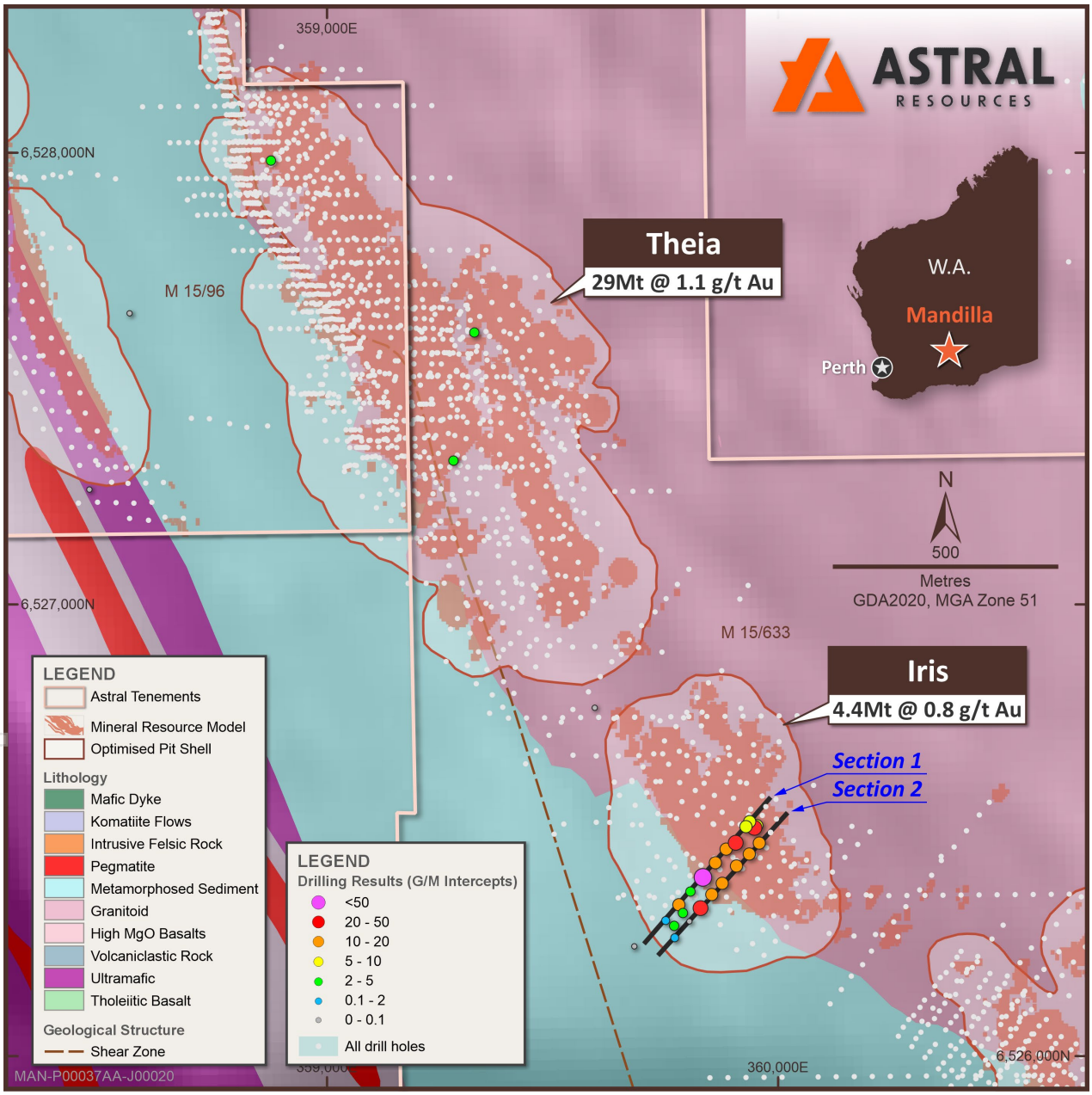


Figure 3 – Map of Iris illustrating drill collar locations of recent and historical drilling on local area geology.

[6] - Iris JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate: 0.4Mt at 0.8g/t Au for 11koz Indicated Mineral Resources and 4Mt at 0.8g/t Au for 103koz Inferred Mineral Resources. See ASX announcement 20 July 2023.

Best results included:

- **17 metres at 0.39g/t Au** from 57 metres and **5 metres at 10.3g/t Au** from 139 metres including **1 metre at 47.1g/t Au** from 75 metres in hole MDRC931;
- **20 metres at 1.54g/t Au** from 129 metres including **1 metre at 13.5g/t Au** from 135 metres and **28 metres at 1.54g/t Au** from 171 metres including **1 metre at 23.6g/t Au** from 181 metres in hole MDRC949;
- **27 metres at 1.05g/t Au** from 79 metres and **8 metres at 0.99g/t Au** from 116 metres in hole MDRC929;
- **35 metres at 0.64g/t Au** from 61 metres including **1 metre at 10.0g/t Au** from 80 metres in hole MDRC925;
- **2 metres at 2.56g/t Au** from 52 metres and **11 metres at 1.78g/t Au** from 65 metres in hole MDRC941;
- **17 metres at 1.10g/t Au** from 204 metres and **3 metres at 1.88g/t Au** from 232 metres in hole MDRC942;
- **13 metres at 1.38g/t Au** from 47 metres and **18 metres at 0.54g/t Au** from 86 metres in hole MDRC930;
- **7 metres at 0.85g/t Au** from 51 metres and **9 metres at 1.51g/t Au** from 71 metres including **1 metre at 11.1g/t Au** from 79 metres in hole MDRC932;
- **11 metres at 1.15g/t Au** from 88 metres and **3 metres at 1.70g/t Au** from 129 metres in hole MDRC928;
- **13 metres at 1.01g/t Au** from 65 metres, **11 metres at 0.47g/t Au** from 89 metres and **4 metres at 1.53g/t Au** from 150 metres in hole MDRC948;
- **11 metres at 0.97g/t Au** from 98 metres in hole MDRC946;
- **16 metres at 0.77g/t Au** from 102 metres in hole MDRC944;
- **2 metres at 4.56g/t Au** from 48 metres and **6 metres at 1.00g/t Au** from 77 metres in hole MDRC927;
- **14 metres at 0.56g/t Au** from 48 metres in hole MDRC926; and
- **21 metres at 0.25g/t Au** from 45 metres and **14 metres at 0.41g/t Au** from 79 metres in hole MDRC924.

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Cross-sections for two of the three in-fill lines of drilling are set out below.

A cross-section (Section 1) that encompasses drill holes MDRC926 through to MDRC943 is set out in Figure 4 (see Figure 3 for section location).

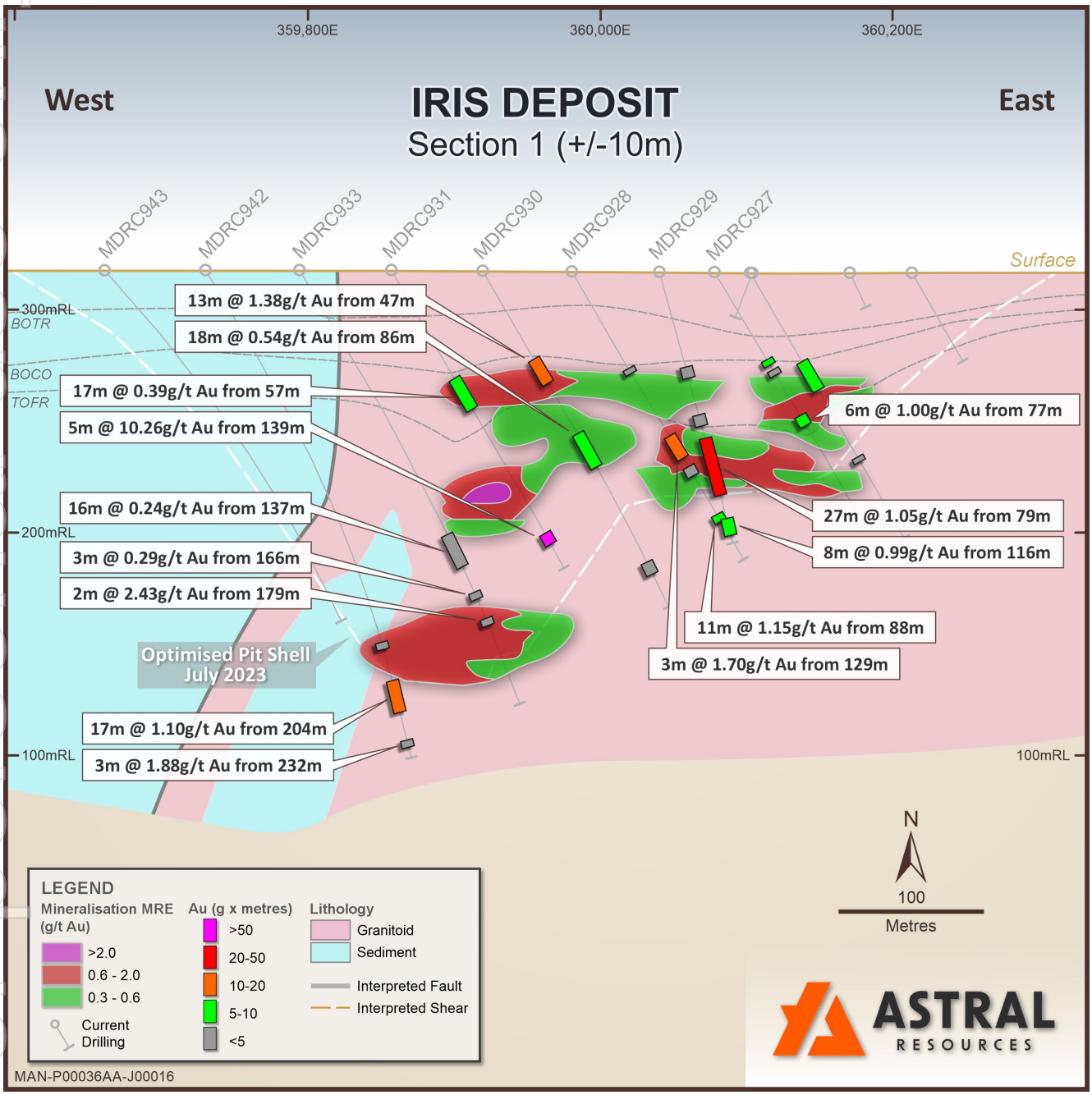


Figure 4 – Cross-section through Iris illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

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Approximately 40 metres to the south-east, a cross-section (Section 2) that encompasses drill holes MDRC932 through to MDRC951 is set out in Figure 5 (see Figure 3 for section location).

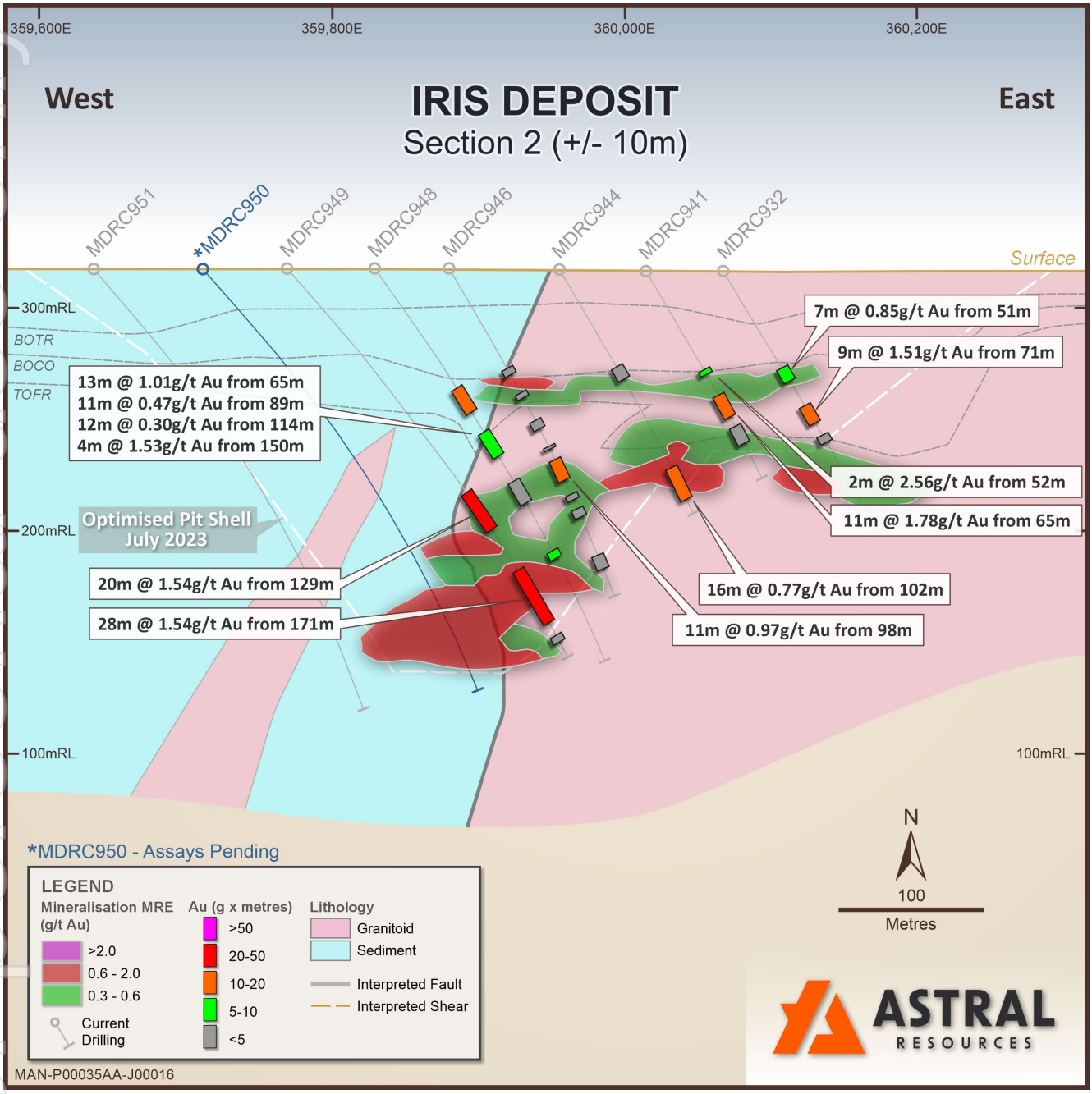


Figure 5 – Cross-section through Iris illustrating drill trace, assay results and geological interpretation (see Figure 3 for section location).

As illustrated through the assay results and cross-sections, the Iris in-fill program has successfully demonstrated continuity of mineralisation across the three drill lines, with 81% of holes drilled returning significant gold mineralisation (above 5-gram x metres).

Both cross-sections further support the current MRE model, which should see the Resource upgraded from the Inferred to the higher-confidence Indicated category in this 60 metre by 280 metre area.

This, in turn, will undoubtedly support the inclusion of the Iris Deposit in the upcoming Mandilla Pre-Feasibility Study, due in Q2 2025.

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With the success of this latest program, further drilling will be planned during 2025 to increase the drill density in the remainder of the Iris Deposit.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

RC drilling for 2024 has been completed, with assay results pending for the 16-hole/2,558-metre extensional program at Eos and the three-hole/360-metre in-fill program at Kamperman.

Similarly, the four-hole/1,762-metre DD in-fill program at Theia has also been completed with assay results expected in the New Year.

The 2025 drill program will commence with a DD program at Kamperman, which is designed to improve the structural understanding of the controls to gold mineralisation and to collect drill core for metallurgical and geotechnical testing.

Upon receipt of all outstanding assay results from the 2024 drill programs, MRE updates for Theia, Iris, Eos, Hestia and Kamperman will be undertaken ahead of completion of the Mandilla Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study due in Q2 2025.

CONSOLIDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

Project	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz Au)
Mandilla[7]	21	1.1	694	17	1.1	571	37	1.1	1,265
Feysville[8]	4	1.3	144	1	1.1	53	5	1.2	196
Total	**25**	**1.1**	**838**	**18**	**1.1**	**624**	**42**	**1.1**	**1,461**
The preceding statement of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.									
The Mineral Resources for Mandilla and Feysville are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.39 g/t Au lower cut-off and is constrained within pit shells derived using a gold price of AUD$2,500 per ounce.									

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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

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

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

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Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

Previously Reported Results

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

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

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we operate, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details

Mandilla Gold Project

Table 1 – Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC924	RC	128	6,526,501	359,959	316.7	-66	40
MDRC925	RC	128	6,526,499	359,958	316.7	-85	220
MDRC926	RC	140	6,526,513	359,943	318.0	-60	40
MDRC927	RC	130	6,526,501	359,933	317.0	-60	40
MDRC928	RC	152	6,526,452	359,892	318.0	-60	40
MDRC929	RC	126	6,526,483	359,918	318.1	-75	55
MDRC930	RC	174	6,526,422	359,866	318.3	-60	40
MDRC931	RC	156	6,526,391	359,839	318.5	-60	40
MDRC932	RC	135	6,526,466	359,963	316.8	-58	40
MDRC933	RC	220	6,526,360	359,812	318.5	-60	40
MDRC941	RC	138	6,526,440	359,941	317.4	-60	40
MDRC942	RC	240	6,526,328	359,785	318.3	-60	40
MDRC943	RC	192	6,526,293	359,755	318.4	-60	40
MDRC944	RC	125	6,526,414	359,912	317.6	-60	40
MDRC945	RC	240	6,526,310	359,793	318.2	-60	40
MDRC946	RC	170	6,526,376	359,881	317.8	-60	40
MDRC947	RC	225	6,526,281	359,774	318.3	-60	40
MDRC948	RC	205	6,526,351	359,857	317.8	-60	40
MDRC949	RC	216	6,526,321	359,833	318.0	-60	40
MDRC950	RC	228	6,526,291	359,808	318.1	-60	40
MDRC951	RC	234	6,526,255	359,775	318.2	-60	40

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Table 2 – Drilling Intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC924	Iris	45.0	66.0	21.0	0.25
		79.0	93.0	14.0	0.41
MDRC925	Iris	42.0	44.0	2.0	2.16
		49.0	54.0	5.0	0.79
		61.0	**96.0**	**35.0**	**0.64**
		Includes 1 metre at 10.0g/t Au from 80 metres			
		115.0	117.0	2.0	0.39
MDRC926	Iris	48.0	62.0	14.0	0.56
		98.0	100.0	2.0	0.21
		126.0	128.0	2.0	0.63
MDRC927	Iris	48.0	50.0	2.0	4.56
		53.0	56.0	3.0	0.64
		77.0	83.0	6.0	1.00
MDRC928	Iris	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.55
		62.0	63.0	1.0	0.60
		77.0	78.0	1.0	0.99
		88.0	**99.0**	**11.0**	**1.15**
		103.0	108.0	5.0	0.61
		117.0	118.0	1.0	0.63
		129.0	132.0	3.0	1.70
		142.0	143.0	1.0	0.58
MDRC929	Iris	46.0	51.0	5.0	0.81
		68.0	74.0	6.0	0.63
		79.0	**106.0**	**27.0**	**1.05**
		116.0	124.0	8.0	0.99
MDRC930	Iris	**47.0**	**60.0**	**13.0**	**1.38**
		86.0	104.0	18.0	0.54
		152.0	158.0	6.0	0.41
MDRC931	Iris	57.0	74.0	17.0	0.39
		90.0	91.0	1.0	0.59
		139.0	**144.0**	**5.0**	**10.3**
		Includes 1 metre at 47.1g/t Au from 139 metres			
MDRC932	Iris	51.0	58.0	7.0	0.85
		71.0	**80.0**	**9.0**	**1.51**
		Includes 1 metre at 11.1g/t Au from 79 metres			
		86.0	90.0	4.0	0.85
MDRC933	Iris	137.0	153.0	16.0	0.24
		166.0	169.0	3.0	0.29
		179.0	181.0	2.0	2.43
MDRC941	Iris	52.0	54.0	2.0	2.56
		65.0	**76.0**	**11.0**	**1.78**

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		81.0	90.0	9.0	0.40
MDRC942	Iris	186.0	189.0	3.0	0.95
		204.0	**221.0**	**17.0**	**1.10**
		232.0	235.0	3.0	1.88
MDRC943	Iris	178.0	179.0	1.0	0.39
MDRC944	Iris	51.0	57.0	6.0	0.5
		102.0	**118.0**	**16.0**	**0.77**
MDRC945	Iris	158.0	160.0	2.0	0.48
		175.0	177.0	2.0	0.42
		196.0	205.0	9.0	0.4
		220.0	229.0	9.0	0.47
MDRC946	Iris	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.51
		64.0	66.0	2.0	0.39
		78.0	83.0	5.0	0.33
		91.0	93.0	2.0	0.49
		98.0	**109.0**	**11.0**	**0.97**
		115.0	118.0	3.0	0.34
		122	127	5.0	0.77
		145	152	7.0	0.39
		164	165	1.0	0.55
MDRC947	Iris	61	66	5.0	0.31
		124	126	2.0	0.34
		180	183	3.0	1.30
		204	207	3.0	0.45
MDRC948	Iris	**65**	**78**	**13.0**	**1.01**
		89	100	11.0	0.47
		114	126	12.0	0.30
		150	154	4.0	1.53
MDRC949	Iris	**129**	**149**	**20.0**	**1.54**
		Includes 1 metre at 13.5g/t Au from 135 metres			
		171	**199**	**28.0**	**1.54**
		Includes 1 metre at 23.6g/t Au from 181 metres			
		205	208	3.0	0.33
MDRC951	Iris	113	115	2.0	0.44
		201	202	1.0	0.48
		218	223	5.0	0.33

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Mandilla Gold Project

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) drilling and air-core (AC) drilling.* *Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700-gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700-gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. 1m samples were then collected from those composites assaying above 0.2g/t Au*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit.* *Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.* *Definitive studies on RC recovery at Mandilla have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample sheet.* *No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss.* *RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg).*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe.* *The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.* *RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.*

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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*HQ and NQ2 diamond core was halved and the right side sampled.* *RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre.* *Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets.* *Historical - The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling.* *Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets.* *Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.* *ALS assay standards, blanks and checks were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.* *RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay.* *Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* *Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Photon Assay technique at ALS, Kalgoorlie.* *Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 90% passing 3.15mm, rotary split and a nominal ~500g sub sample taken (AC/RC Chips method code CRU-32a & SPL-32a, DD core method codes CRU-42a & SPL-32a)* *The ~500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.* *The ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. ALS has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.* *The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing.* *Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio.* *Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*Senior Geology staff have verified hole position on site.* *Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA.* *No adjustments have been carried out. However, work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other*	*Drill holes have been picked up by Topcon HiPer Ga Model RTK GPS. Southern Cross Surveys were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars.*

	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Grid: GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 51*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	*RC Drill hole spacing at Theia is a maximum of 40 x 40m. And approaching 20 x 20m within the central areas.* *RC Drill spacing at Hestia is 40 x40m, in the central area and is 40 x 80m to the northern edge of the deposit.* *Diamond drilling at Theia is at 40 - 40m to 40-80m spacing. 3 diamond holes have been drilled at the Hestia deposit, within current RC section lines.* *Drill hole spacing at Eos is a maximum of 40 x 40m. And approaching 20 x 20m within the central palaeochannel.* *NO Sample compositing was undertaken.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	*DD-holes are typically drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes at Theia are drilled on a 040 azimuth with variations applied where drill-hole spacing is limited or to test particular geological concepts.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West, then transported to the Laboratory in batches of up to 10 submissions*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*No audits have been carried out at this stage.*

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Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Interest Held (%)</th></tr><tr><td>E15/1404</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>M15/96</td><td>Granted</td><td>Western Australia</td><td>Gold Rights 100</td></tr><tr><td>M15/633</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.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Several programs of RC percussion, diamond and air core drilling were completed in the area between 1988-1999 by Western Mining Corporation (WMC). In early 1988 a significant soil anomaly was delineated, which was tested late 1988 early 1989 with a series of 4 percussion traverses and diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation was intersected in thin quartz veins within a shallowly dipping shear zone.* *1989-90- limited exploration undertaken with geological mapping and 3 diamond holes completed.* *1990-91- 20 RC holes and 26 AC were drilled to follow up a ground magnetic survey and soil anomaly. 1991-94 - no gold exploration undertaken.* *1994-95 – extensive AC programme to investigate gold dispersion. A WNW trending CS defined lineament appears to offset the Mandilla granite contact and surrounding sediments, Shallow patchy supergene (20-25m) mineralisation was identified, which coincides with the gold soil anomaly.* *During 1995- 96 - Three AC traverses 400m apart and 920m in length were drilled 500m south of the Mandilla soil anomaly targeting the sheared granite felsic sediment contact.* *1996-97 - A 69-hole AC program to the east of the anomaly was completed but proved to be ineffective due to thin regolith cover in the area. WID3215 returned 5m @7g/t from 69m to EOH.* *1997-1998- 17 RC in-fill holes to test mineralisation intersected in previous drilling was completed. A number of bedrock intersections were returned including WID3278 with 4m @ 6.9g/t Au from 46m*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The Mandilla Gold Project (Mandilla) is located approximately 70km south of Kalgoorlie, and about 25km south-west of Kambalda in Western Australia. The deposit is located on granted Mining Leases M15/633 (AAR gold rights), M15/96 (AAR gold rights) and Exploration Lease E15/1404 (wholly owned by AAR).* ***Regional Geology*** *Mandilla is located within the south-west of the Lefroy Map Sheet 3235. It is situated in the Coolgardie Domain, on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrain within the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt, Archaean Yilgarn Block.* *Mandilla is located between the western Kunanalling Shear, and the eastern Zuleika Shear. Project mineralisation is related to north-south trending major D29 thrust faults known as the "Spargoville Trend". The Spargoville Trend contains four linear belts of mafic to ultramafic lithologies (the Coolgardie Group) with intervening felsic rocks (the Black Flag Group) forming a D110 anticline modified and repeated by intense D2 faulting and shearing. Flanking the Spargoville Trend to the east, a D2 Shear (possibly the Karramindie Shear) appears to host the Mandilla mineralisation along the western flank of the Emu Rocks Granite, which has intruded the felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Group. This shear can be traced across the region, with a number of deflections present. At these locations, granite stockworks have formed significant heterogeneity in the system and provide structural targets for mineralisation. The Mandilla mineralisation is interpreted to be such a target.* ***Local Geology and Mineralisation*** *Mandilla is located along the SE margin of M15/96 extending into the western edge of M15/633. It comprises an east and west zone, both of which are dominated by supergene mineralisation between 20 and 50 m depth below surface. Only the east zone shows any significant evidence of primary mineralisation, generally within coarse granular felsic rocks likely to be part of the granite outcropping to the east. Minor primary mineralisation occurs in sediments.* *The nature of gold mineralisation at Mandilla is complex, occurring along the western margin of a porphyritic granitoid that has intruded*

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		volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralisation appears as a series of narrow, high grade quartz veins with relatively common visible gold, with grades over the width of the vein of up to several hundreds of grams per tonne. Surrounding these veins are lower grade alteration haloes. These haloes can, in places, coalesce to form quite thick zones of lower grade mineralisation. The mineralisation manifests itself as large zones of lower grade from ~0.5 – 1.5g/t Au with occasional higher grades of +5g/t Au over 1 or 2 metres. *Further to the west of Theia close to the mafic/sediment contact a D2 shear sub parallels the Mandilla shear. Quartz veining and sulphides have been identified within the sediments close to the contact with high mag basalt within sheared siltstones and shales.* *In addition to the granite-hosted mineralisation, a paleochannel is situated above the granite/sediment contact that contains significant gold mineralisation. An 800 m section of the paleochannel was mined by AAR in 2006 and 2007, with production totalling 20,573 ounces.*
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *•easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*This Information has been summarised in Table 1 and 2 of this ASX announcement.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	*No data aggregation methods have been used.* *A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling.* *A 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling, with maximum internal dilution of 5m.* *A cutoff grade of >0.5g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results.* *This has not been applied.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*The overall mineralisation trend strikes to the north-west at about 325°, with a sub-vertical dip. However, extensive structural logging from diamond core drilling of the quartz veins within the mineralised zones shows that the majority dip gently (10° to 30°) towards SSE to S (160° to 180°). The majority of drilling is conducted at an 040 azimuth and 60° dip to intersect the mineralisation at an optimum angle.* *The Hestia mineralisation is associated with a shear zone striking around 350°. The drill orientation at 090 azimuth and 60° dip is optimal for intersecting the mineralisation.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Please refer to the maps and cross sections in the body of this announcement.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Balanced reporting has been applied.*

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*No other substantive exploration data.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*Additional metallurgical testing may be required as the Mandilla Gold Project is progressed from preliminary feasibility to definitive feasibility for Hestia, Iris and Eos.* *Additional metallurgical testing is planned for Theia to ensure adequate variability tests have been conducted.*

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