ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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MORE WIDE ZONES OF GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT MANDILLA SOUTH

In-fill and extensional drilling recently completed at Mandilla East, paving the way for a Mineral Resource to be calculated for the Mandilla discovery once all assays are received

HIGHLIGHTS

- New results at Mandilla South include:
  - **17m @ 3.29g/t Au** from 101m in MDRC301
  - **52m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 123m in MDRC303
  - **21m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 105m in MDRC310 plus **1m @ 14.96g/t Au** from 63m
  - **24m @ 0.83g/t Au** from 88m in MDRC299
  - **10m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 50m in MDRC298
  - **11m @1.21g/t Au** from 114m in MDRC296
  - **19m @ 0.84g/t Au** from 58m in MDRC281
- Drilling encounters wide zones of mineralisation that remain open at depth and along strike to the north.
- Highlights potential for bedrock mineralisation between Mandilla South and Mandilla East to link up.
- Current phase of Mandilla East in-fill and extensional drilling (as announced 15 September 2020) now complete, with assay results awaited.
- RC drilling at Mandilla South and in the area between Mandilla East and Mandilla South is ongoing.
- Mineral Resource Estimate for Mandilla to be completed following receipt of Mandilla East assay results.

Anglo Australian Resources NL Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"While the slow turnaround in laboratory assay results remains an industry-wide frustration – with some sample submissions now out beyond 90 days! – we are continuing to make steady progress towards the important milestone of delivering a maiden Mineral Resource for the exciting Mandilla discovery.*

"The latest results continue to demonstrate a growing footprint of mineralisation at Mandilla South. Every day, we are improving our understanding of the orientation of gold mineralisation at Mandilla South while also continuing to evaluate a potential mineralised corridor linking Mandilla South to Mandilla East.

"At Mandilla East, the current phase of in-fill and extensional drilling has been completed. This will feed into the Mineral Resource Estimate, which will be finalised following receipt of all in-fill and extensional drilling completed to the end of January 2021.

"Mandilla is entering an exciting phase, with geotechnical diamond drilling commencing towards the end of this quarter, ongoing metallurgical test work and continuing exploration and in-fill drill programs at both Mandilla East and Mandilla South."

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**AAR** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing resource drilling and exploration programs at the Company's 100%-owned **Mandilla Gold Project**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

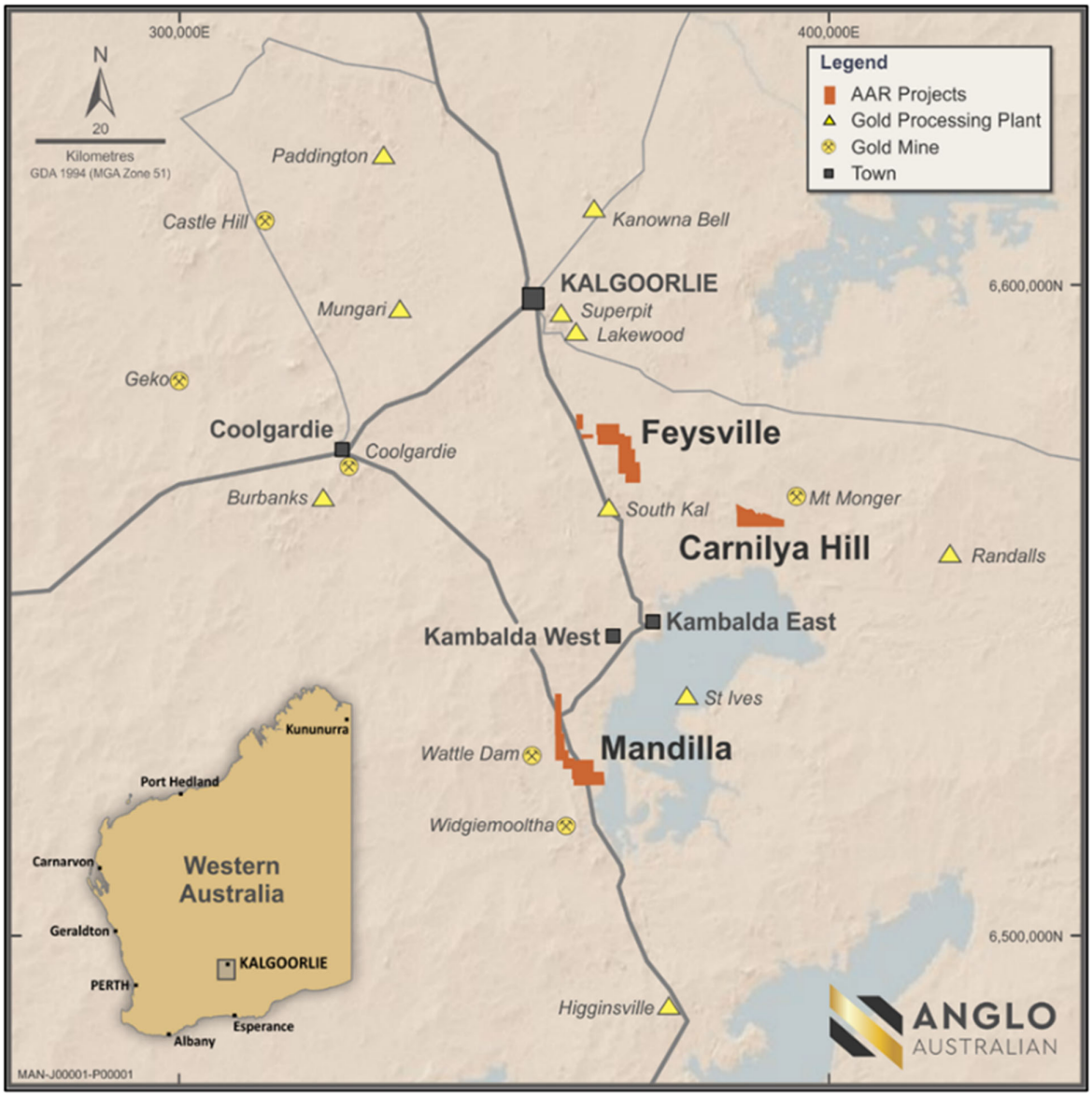

Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Emu Rocks Granite, locally termed the Mandilla Syenite. The granitic intrusion intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

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.

A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the gold mineralisation at Mandilla South.

The Mandilla Gold Project is covered by existing Mining Leases.

As announced on 31 August 2020, the Mining Leases are no longer subject to any third-party royalties other than the standard WA Government gold royalty.

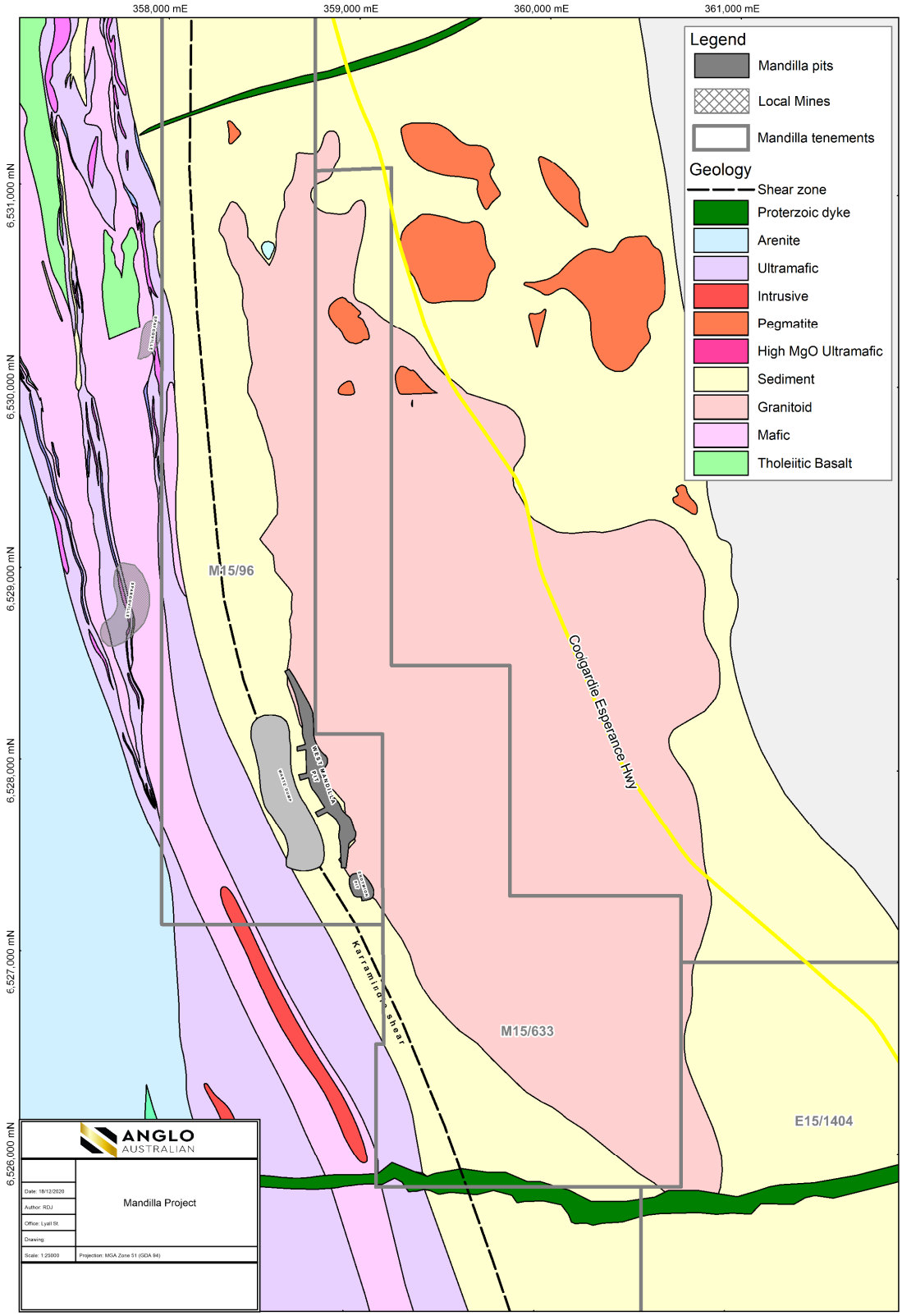

Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

DRILLING UPDATE

As previously announced the Mandilla East in-fill and extensional program was delayed due to the suitability of the RC rig and its ability to achieve the required penetration rates. This was addressed in early December 2020 with the arrival of a more suitable RC drill rig such that this program is now complete.

Assay results for the Mandilla East program will be released to the ASX once they are received.

With the delay to Mandilla East drilling, AAR took the opportunity to test several bedrock exploration targets, particularly to the east and south-east of Mandilla South, where a magnetic anomaly and widely spaced aircore drilling indicated the potential for additional mineralised structures. Whilst only modest supergene or bedrock gold mineralisation was returned relative to the main Mandilla targets, some of the results are considered significant and worthy of follow-up.

This announcement reports results from a total of 62 holes for an aggregate 9,066m, drilled up until the Christmas/New Year break, at Mandilla South including the exploration targets to the east and south-east. Assay results continue to be delayed due to a significant backlog at the commercial laboratory which is undertaking photon assay analysis on Mandilla Gold Project samples.

In addition to the 62 holes (9,066m) being reported in this announcement, a further 73 holes for an aggregate 11,423m have been completed for which results remain to be reported.

The drill rig currently on site which recently completed the Mandilla East in-fill program and has now moved back to continue the exploration program at Mandilla South is shown below in Image 1.



Image 1 – RC drill rig at Mandilla East

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

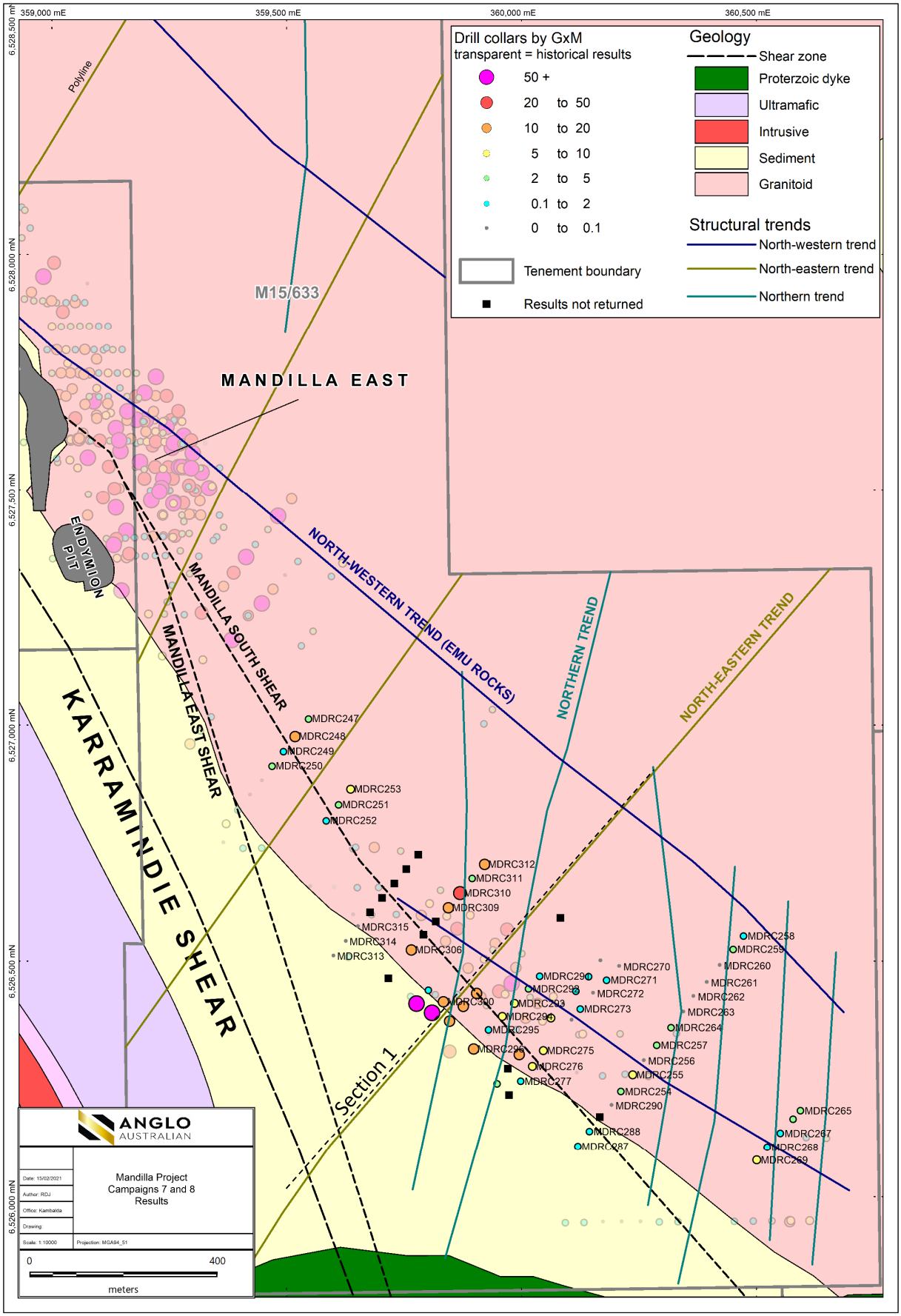

Figure 3 – Drill collar locations on local area geology

MANDILLA SOUTH

At Mandilla South, a mineralised footprint extending over a strike length of approximately 500 metres has previously been identified following the announcement of drill results on 19 June 2020 from an RC drilling campaign that encompassed 12 holes for an aggregate 2,029m.

Diamond drill hole MDRCD237 was planned to test the sediment / granite contact. It was the first diamond drill hole drilled at Mandilla South on an 040° azimuth.

Drilled to a total depth of 298m, this hole intersected a 1m wide quartz vein in the sediment zone prior to the contact of the Emu Rocks granite. Several occurrences of visible gold were noted in the quartz veining within the sediment zone and this zone, including the granite contact, returned an intersection of **13.9m @ 0.91g/t Au** from 144.4m.

A 30m wide zone of alteration was then intersected within the Emu Rocks granite with an average quartz vein density of 1 vein per metre in the alteration zone. The zone assayed at **16.9m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 165.8m and **6.4m @ 2.06g/t Au** from 197.5m.

Encouraged by these early results, AAR commenced a major drill program comprising 140 RC drill holes to test for:

- Potential linkage of mineralisation between Mandilla East and Mandilla South;
- The presence of mineralisation at a magnetic anomaly located to the south east of Mandilla South; and
- Extensions of the mineralisation already defined at Mandilla South.

Potential linkage of mineralisation between Mandilla East and Mandilla South

Seven RC holes across two 160-metre spaced lines for an aggregate 1,085m were drilled to test whether bedrock mineralisation between Mandilla East and Mandilla South joined up.

These holes returned best results of:

- **27m @ 0.47g/t Au** from 142m in MDRC248;
- **9m @ 0.78g/t Au** from 100m plus **7m @ 0.63g/t Au** from 124m in MDRC253; and
- **10m @ 0.42g/t Au** from 116m in MDRC250.

These results are considered to be extremely encouraging as they demonstrate the potential linkage of bedrock mineralisation between Mandilla East and Mandilla South.

Hole MDRC248, which returned a best intersection of **27m @ 0.47g/t Au** from 142m, was also demonstrated to contain coarse visible free gold when panned in the field as shown in Image 2 below.

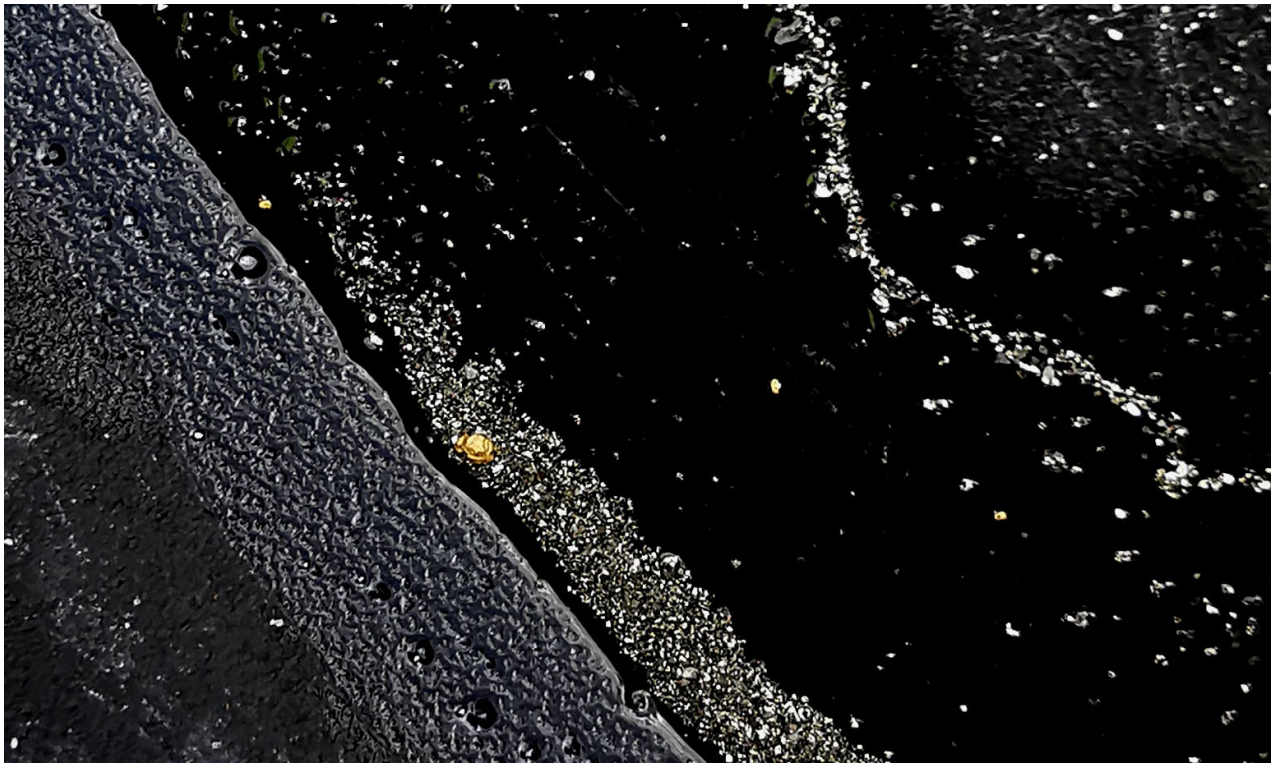

Image 2 - Panned gold from MDRC248 (167 - 168m interval which assayed 2.34g/t Au)

The northern-most line of Mandilla South extensional drilling, which is a further 250m south-east, also intersected mineralisation. This included best results of:

- **21m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 105m plus **1m @ 14.96g/t Au** from 63m in MDRC310;
- **24m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 33m in MDRC312;
- **12m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 60m in MDRC306; and
- **7m @ 1.73g/t Au** from 76m in MDRC309.

Drilling completed during 2020 demonstrated the presence of high-grade mineralisation in the southern-most line of drilling at Mandilla East, 250m to the north west (along strike), with previously reported results of:

- **26m @ 8.29g/t Au** from 76m in MDRC215; and
- **13.4m @ 7.02g/t Au** from 180.4m in MDRCD228.

While drill spacing along strike remains wide in this area, recent drilling has increased the potential to demonstrate continuous mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 2.3km.

Additional drilling is currently underway to better define this new mineralisation. Further drilling is also planned to extend the exploration drill lines to the north east (further into the Mandilla Syenite) and to the south-west to test the sediment/granite contact.

Testing for mineralisation on the magnetic anomaly to the south-east of Mandilla South

A total of 20 holes for an aggregate 2,783m were drilled to test this magnetic anomaly. One assay return remains outstanding. To date a supergene zone of mineralisation has been identified on these lines with best results of:

- **3m @ 1.71g/t Au** from 53m in MDRC255; and
- **6m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 54m in MDRC269.

Further drilling is yet to be planned to follow up these intersections. However, the source of the supergene mineralisation is yet to be identified and further work is required in this area.

Mandilla South Extensions

Mandilla South extensional drilling totalled 47 holes for an aggregate of 7,040m. Results are still outstanding for 11 holes (1,687m). Of the assays received to date, best results include:

- **17m @ 3.29g/t Au** from 101m in MDRC301;
- **52m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 123m in MDRC303;
- **21m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 105m plus **1m @ 14.96g/t Au** from 63m in MDRC310;
- **24m @ 0.83g/t Au** from 88m in MDRC299;
- **10m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 50m in MDRC298;
- **11m @1.21g/t Au** from 114m in MDRC296; and
- **19m @ 0.84g/t Au** from 58m in MDRC281.

Drilling to further delineate the mineralisation at Mandilla South is ongoing with the RC rig currently completing this program.

A broad zone of mineralisation is continuing to be defined at Mandilla South which appears likely to link to the main Mandilla East mineralisation. This has the potential to form an extensive zone of bedrock mineralisation extending over an approximately 2.3km long strike length.

Mandilla East mineralisation is associated with a north-north-westerly splay (Mandilla East shear) off the north west trending Karramindie Shear (Figure 3 above). However, Mandilla South mineralisation is associated with a north-westerly splay off the Mandilla East shear (Mandilla South shear).

Significant albite-silica alteration has been encountered in the Mandilla South drilling which may be the result of this splay structure which trends close to the granite sediment contact.

Interpretation from the magnetic data suggests cross-cutting north, north-east and north-west trending structures. The north-west trend (dark blue) has been identified as the Emu Rocks fault at Mandilla East, with a similar trend identified at Mandilla South.

It appears that the convergence of these cross-cutting structures with the main splay structures influences the mineralisation at Mandilla South. Diamond drilling is planned to enable a better understanding of the orientation and influence of these structures.

The current drill program will continue to test the strike extent and width of the Mandilla South mineralisation.

A cross-section at Mandilla South between MDRC301 and MDRC303 is set out in Figure 4. It shows the mineralisation and the interpreted Mandilla South Shear and the NW Fault (Emu Rocks Trend).

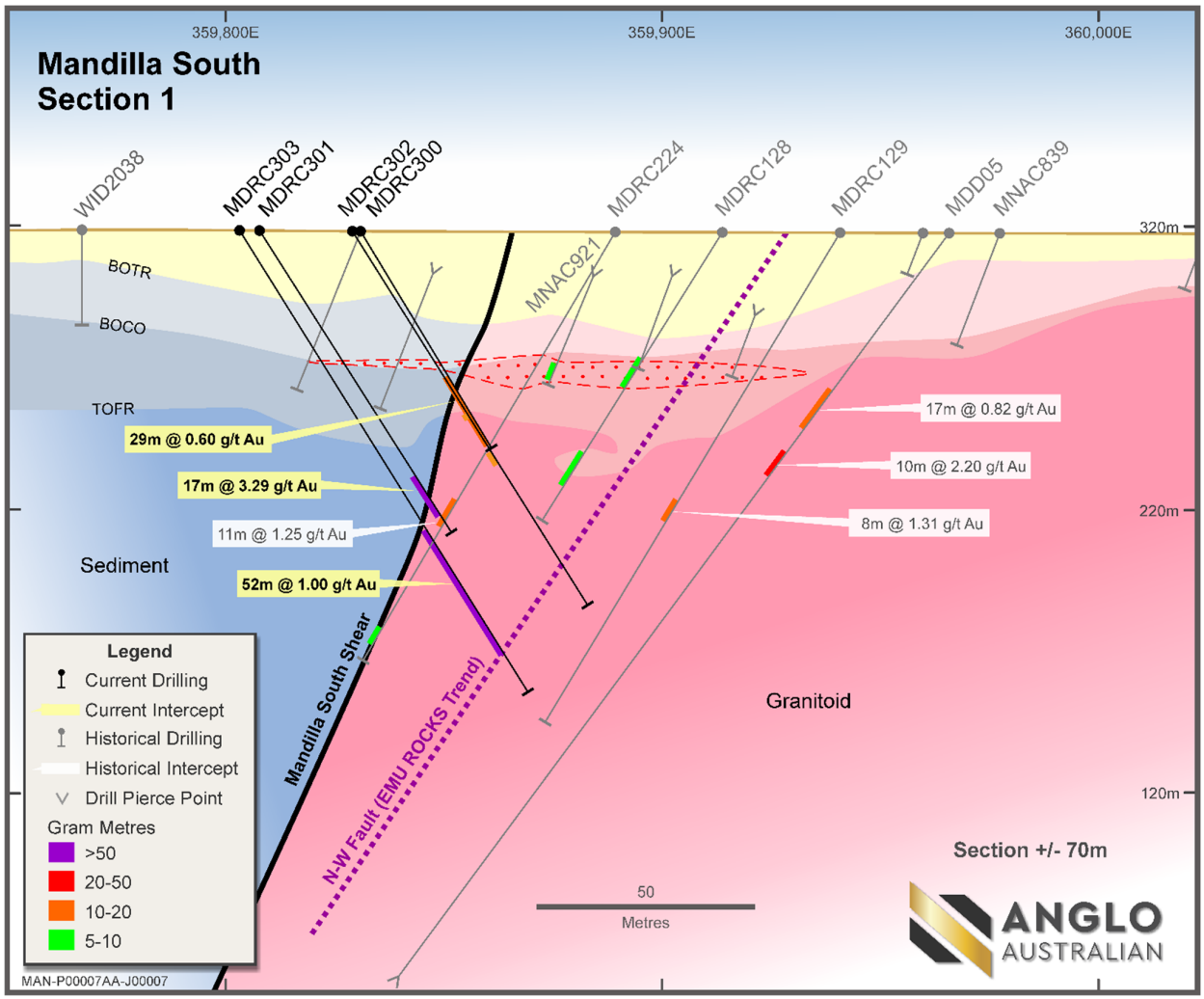

Figure 4 – Mandilla South cross-section (refer Figure 3 for section location)

FURTHER WORK PROGRAM

The Mandilla East in-fill and extensional program (Campaign 7) has now been completed, with assays pending. The RC drill rig currently on site is progressing the remaining 57 holes for an aggregate 8,320m of Campaign 8, focussing at Mandilla South with additional holes added to continue testing the linkage between Mandilla East and Mandilla South.

UPDATE ON METALLURGICAL TEST PROGRAM

AAR provided an update to the ASX on 28 January 2021 on a metallurgical test work program that was undertaken at Mandilla East. A further update is provided below on additional samples that were subjected to the same metallurgical test regime as outlined in that previous announcement.

The additional samples tested were Mandilla East fresh composite and Mandilla East fresh variability composite No 2. Detailed results are tabled below:

Table 1 – Fresh composite metallurgical test results

Grind Size P80 (µm)	Au Calc Head Grade (g/t)	Au Extraction (%)						Au Tail Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
		Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
75	1.24	92.6	98.6	98.6	99.2	99.2	99.2	0.01	0.29	0.24
106	0.49	71.4	93.0	93.0	94.4	95.9	95.9	0.02	0.29	0.23

Table 2 –Fresh variability composite No 2 metallurgical test results

Grind Size P80 (µm)	Au Calc Head Grade (g/t)	Au Extraction (%)						Au Tail Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
		Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
106	0.95	81.6	95.8	96.6	96.6	97.4	97.4	0.03	0.29	0.29

The results serve to reinforce the excellent metallurgical characteristics of the Mandilla Gold Project. The mineralisation continues to demonstrate an insensitivity to grind size, very high gravity recoverable gold content, exceptionally high overall gold recovery and low reagent consumption.

In addition, results from the viscosity determination and oxygen uptake testing have demonstrated a slurry rheology that is more than acceptable for mixing and screening applications. The oxygen uptake test demonstrated low oxygen consumption.

This further demonstrates the amenability of the Mandilla Gold Project to a conventional gravity and CIP processing pathway.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director. For further information:

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Compliance Statement

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Marc Ducler, who is a full-time employee of Anglo Australian Resources NL. Mr Ducler is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information that relates to processing and metallurgy is based on work conducted by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd (ALS Metallurgy) on diamond drilling samples collected under the direction of Mr Ducler and fairly represents the information compiled by him from the completed ALS Metallurgy test work. Mr Ducler 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'. Mr Ducler consents to the inclusion in this report 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 and 15 September 2020. 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 - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 3 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC247	RC	155	6527014.84	359546.7	317.97	-60	40
MDRC248	RC	179	6,526,977.70	359,517.73	318.08	-60	40
MDRC249	RC	149	6,526,946.06	359,493.17	318.16	-60	40
MDRC250	RC	155	6,526,915.15	359,469.07	318.59	-60	40
MDRC251	RC	149	6,526,833.09	359,610.35	318.46	-60	40
MDRC252	RC	149	6,526,799.42	359,584.17	318.63	-60	40
MDRC253	RC	149	6,526,866.09	359,635.88	318.15	-60	40
MDRC254	RC	149	6,526,225.58	360,211.39	316.32	-60	40
MDRC255	RC	155	6,526,261.10	360,236.34	316.18	-60	40
MDRC256	RC	149	6,526,290.16	360,260.66	316.01	-60	40
MDRC257	RC	119	6,526,323.77	360,287.70	315.97	-60	40
MDRC258	RC	120	6,526,554.90	360,472.56	315.22	-60	40
MDRC259	RC	119	6,526,526.82	360,450.44	315.32	-60	40
MDRC260	RC	119	6,526,491.91	360,422.05	315.46	-60	40
MDRC261	RC	119	6,526,455.98	360,394.60	315.67	-60	40
MDRC262	RC	125	6,526,426.05	360,366.33	315.78	-60	40
MDRC263	RC	120	6,526,393.37	360,344.76	315.81	-60	40
MDRC264	RC	125	6,526,360.94	360,318.44	315.94	-60	40
MDRC265	RC	161	6,526,184.96	360,593.81	314.88	-60	40
MDRC266	RC	155	6,526,166.96	360,577.98	314.94	-60	40
MDRC267	RC	148	6,526,136.79	360,551.14	315.14	-60	40
MDRC268	RC	149	6,526,107.12	360,522.96	315.27	-60	40
MDRC269	RC	149	6,526,079.58	360,500.53	315.46	-60	40
MDRC270	RC	161	6,526,489.75	360,208.14	316.33	-60	40
MDRC271	RC	150	6,526,461.64	360,180.97	316.59	-60	40
MDRC272	RC	149	6,526,433.10	360,152.52	316.68	-60	40
MDRC273	RC	155	6,526,400.48	360,124.94	316.84	-60	40
MDRC274	RC	149	6,526,375.88	360,106.77	316.83	-60	40
MDRC275	RC	173	6,526,312.08	360,046.04	316.98	-60	40
MDRC276	RC	173	6,526,278.72	360,022.98	317.07	-60	40
MDRC277	RC	194	6,526,247.21	359,998.27	317.18	-60	40
MDRC279	RC	185	6,526,241.91	359,947.87	317.47	-60	40
MDRC281	RC	101	6,526,303.66	359,994.74	317.19	-60	40
MDRC282	RC	155	6,526,381.31	360,062.17	316.96	-60	40
MDRC283	RC	131	6,526,410.12	360,089.13	316.90	-60	40
MDRC284	RC	149	6,526,437.99	360,115.66	316.85	-60	40
MDRC285	RC	149	6,526,469.08	360,142.66	316.75	-60	40
MDRC286	RC	142	6,526,501.65	360,168.07	316.57	-60	40

MDRC287	RC	179	6,526,108.64	360,119.83	317.00	-60	40
MDRC288	RC	119	6,526,140.46	360,144.70	316.76	-60	40
MDRC290	RC	149	6,526,195.45	360,191.83	316.50	-60	40
MDRC291	RC	149	6,526,469.89	360,038.63	317.11	-60	40
MDRC292	RC	155	6,526,443.13	360,015.04	317.12	-60	40
MDRC293	RC	136	6,526,412.28	359,984.85	317.46	-60	40
MDRC294	RC	119	6,526,384.85	359,958.98	317.48	-60	40
MDRC295	RC	167	6,526,356.31	359,929.82	317.53	-60	40
MDRC296	RC	147	6,526,315.82	359,897.76	317.70	-60	40
MDRC297	RC	162	6,526,374.55	359,846.62	317.92	-60	40
MDRC298	RC	173	6,526,405.81	359,875.67	317.67	-60	40
MDRC299	RC	119	6,526,433.28	359,904.39	317.54	-60	40
MDRC300	RC	89	6,526,415.85	359,833.59	317.57	-60	40
MDRC301	RC	125	6,526,392.13	359,809.09	317.86	-60	40
MDRC302	RC	155	6,526,440.43	359,801.83	317.91	-60	40
MDRC303	RC	191	6,526,411.52	359,776.02	317.87	-60	40
MDRC306	RC	143	6,526,525.48	359,765.32	318.21	-60	40
MDRC309	RC	149	6,526,615.00	359,843.66	317.75	-60	40
MDRC310	RC	155	6,526,646.00	359,869.38	317.66	-60	40
MDRC311	RC	149	6,526,676.50	359,895.09	317.56	-60	40
MDRC312	RC	149	6,526,707.00	359,920.78	317.50	-60	40
MDRC313	RC	107	6,526,512.00	359,600.41	318.50	-60	40
MDRC314	RC	149	6,526,542.50	359,626.13	318.50	-60	40
MDRC315	RC	149	6,526,573.50	359,651.84	318.50	-60	40

Table 4 - Diamond drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRC248	Central Mandilla	**142**	**169**	**27**	**0.47**
MDRC249	Central Mandilla	123	127	4	0.30
MDRC250	Central Mandilla	46	52	6	0.28
		116	126	10	0.42
MDRC251	Central Mandilla	135	139	4	0.51
MDRC252	Central Mandilla	54	57	3	0.23
MDRC253	Central Mandilla	100	109	9	0.78
		124	131	7	0.63
MDRC265	South East of Mandilla South	71	77	6	0.55
MDRC266	South East of Mandilla South	123	131	8	0.43
MDRC267	South East of Mandilla South	49	51	2	0.50
MDRC268	South East of Mandilla South	52	55	3	0.36
MDRC269	South East of Mandilla South	54	60	6	1.08
MDRC254	South of Mandilla South	53	60	7	0.48
MDRC255	South of Mandilla South	53	56	3	1.71
MDRC256	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC257	South of Mandilla South	79	84	5	0.66
MDRC258	South of Mandilla South	78	82	4	0.47
MDRC259	South of Mandilla South	115	119	4	0.77
MDRC260	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC261	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC262	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC263	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC264	South of Mandilla South	57	59	2	1.15
MDRC287	South of Mandilla South	139	140	1	0.27
MDRC288	South of Mandilla South	83	91	8	0.17
MDRC290	South of Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC270	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC271	Mandilla South	24	28	4	0.30
MDRC272	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC273	Mandilla South	56	57	1	0.58
MDRC274	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC275	Mandilla South	54	58	4	1.28
MDRC276	Mandilla South	64	73	9	0.64
MDRC277	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC279	Mandilla South	71	83	12	0.17
MDRC281	Mandilla South	**58**	**77**	**19**	**0.84**
MDRC282	Mandilla South	56	59	3	1.93
MDRC283	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC284	Mandilla South	43	45	2	0.69

MDRC285	Mandilla South	30	31	1	1.17
MDRC286	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC291	Mandilla South	87	88	1	1.91
MDRC292	Mandilla South	54	59	5	0.41
		67	72	5	0.34
MDRC293	Mandilla South	55	59	4	1.80
MDRC294	Mandilla South	55	63	8	0.74
		81	100	19	0.17
MDRC295	Mandilla South	85	94	9	0.20
		106	109	3	0.42
MDRC296	Mandilla South	67	78	11	0.45
		114	**125**	**11**	**1.21**
MDRC297	Mandilla South	**65**	**102**	**37**	**0.28**
		121	**156**	**35**	**0.29**
MDRC298	Mandilla South	**50**	**60**	**10**	**1.36**
		85	95	10	0.51
		124	133	9	0.30
MDRC299	Mandilla South	56	58	2	0.71
		65	71	6	0.34
		88	**112**	**24**	**0.83**
		includes 1m at 6.79g/t Au from 98m			
MDRC300	Mandilla South	54	56	2	0.57
		59	**88**	**29**	**0.60**
MDRC301	Mandilla South	**101**	**118**	**17**	**3.29**
		includes 1m at 11.24g/t Au from 108m			
		includes 1m at 34.66g/t Au from 114m			
MDRC302	Mandilla South	74	79	5	0.28
MDRC303	Mandilla South	**123**	**175**	**52**	**1.00**
		includes 1m at 28.95g/t Au from 114m			
MDRC306	Mandilla South	**60**	**72**	**12**	**1.03**
MDRC306		141	143	2	0.34
MDRC309	Mandilla South	**76**	**83**	**7**	**1.73**
MDRC310	Mandilla South	**63**	**64**	**1**	**14.96**
		105	**126**	**21**	**1.11**
MDRC311	Mandilla South	62	69	7	0.30
MDRC312	Mandilla South	**33**	**57**	**24**	**0.57**
MDRC313	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC314	Mandilla South	NSI			
MDRC315	Mandilla South	NSI			

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 and all 2020 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 62 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. Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inch diameter hole
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.* • *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 were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.

		RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The 62 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 or and twin the previously drilled MDRC201. 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 80m spacing with only 6 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.
In June 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL (“AAR”) announced the acquisition of the project from Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd and assumed management of the project in December 2003.</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 from the understanding of the report, the</td><td>This Information has been summarised in Table 3 and 4 of this ASX announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

	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.