ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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6 May 2026

SNOW QUEEN DRILLING DELIVERS ROYAL GRADES: 10m @ 7.52% COPPER, INCL. 4m @ 15.98% COPPER

An exceptional start to Austral's regional exploration drilling campaign

Highlights

- First drillhole into the Snow Queen Prospect, located 60km west of Austral's Rocklands Processing Facility and just 2km from the sealed Barkly Highway.
- Successful start to Austral's 2026 Exploration Drilling Campaign:
  - **26SQRC001 results in 10m @ 7.52% Cu (from 35m)** [1]
    - Including 4m @ 15.98% Cu (from 38m)
  - Final assay results are still pending (including for Au, Ag etc)
- The Company continues to deliver on its organic growth strategy through the diligent and systematic drill testing of its regional prospects.
- Snow Queen represents just one of 35 highly encouraging historical copper workings the Company aims to drill test over the coming 12 – 18 months.

Austral's Chief Operating Officer, Shane O'Connell, commented:

"This result is a clear demonstration of Austral's ability to generate and drill high-quality copper targets within our tenure. Snow Queen sits within a broader portfolio of satellite opportunities that underpin our strategy of building regional scale around the Rocklands Processing Facility.

As an established copper producer, Austral is focused not only on discovery but on converting these opportunities into mineable inventory that can be efficiently integrated into our existing production and processing infrastructure. This producer mindset ensures that exploration success is aligned with practical development pathways and near-term value realisation.

We see significant value in systematically testing these targets, with the aim of identifying additional sources of copper mineralisation that could complement and sustain our current operations. Follow-up drilling is underway, and we look forward to updating shareholders as results are received."

[1] Significant intercept defined with a cut-off grade of 0.4% Cu, with no internal or external dilution. Reported widths are downhole widths; true widths are not yet known.

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High-Grade Copper Intersected at Snow Queen

Copper producer Austral Resources Australia Ltd (**ASX: AR1**) ("**Austral**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a high-grade copper intersection from initial drilling at the Snow Queen Prospect, located within EPM 17634 (Cameron River Project) in the Mount Isa–Cloncurry district of Queensland.

Drillhole 26SQRC001 returned a significant intercept of **10m @ 7.52% Cu from 35m** (downhole width), confirming the presence of high-grade copper mineralisation associated with a breccia system at the contact between the Hardway Granite and Corella Formation. The intersection supports the Company's targeting model and highlights the prospectivity of a broader mineralised corridor within the Cameron River Project, with the geochemical anomaly remaining open to the west-north-west.

Snow Queen represents one of 35 historical copper workings within Austral's exploration tenure that are being systematically advanced as part of a pipeline of organic copper opportunities[2].

The proximity of Snow Queen to the Rocklands Processing Facility (~60 km) reinforces Austral's strategy of advancing a pipeline of satellite copper opportunities capable of leveraging existing infrastructure.

Exploration Context and Targeting

Exploration activities completed during 2025 defined a coherent, high-tenor copper-in-soil anomaly (>500 ppm Cu) extending over ~400 m of strike. The anomaly is spatially associated with a brecciated intrusive–sedimentary contact and is intruded by chlorite–actinolite–albite altered doleritic dykes, consistent with mineralisation styles observed elsewhere in the district.

Surface sampling of historical workings returned elevated copper and gold values[2], including:

- ***Snow Queen***: 2.7% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 2.3 g/t Ag
- ***Lucky Strike***: 6.78% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, 3.5 g/t Ag
- ***Santa Maria***: 1.69% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au
- ***Unnamed Working***: 10.55% Cu, 5.43 g/t Au, 2.5 g/t Ag

These results provided strong support for drill testing of the anomaly.

Drilling Results and Geological Observation

Drillhole 26SQRC001 was designed to test the southern extent of the geochemical anomaly and was drilled at an azimuth of 49.6° (grid) and dip of -59°, approximately orthogonal to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.

[2] See ASX Announcement, 'Copper-Gold Exploration Targets Strengthen Growth Pipeline', 18 Dec 2025

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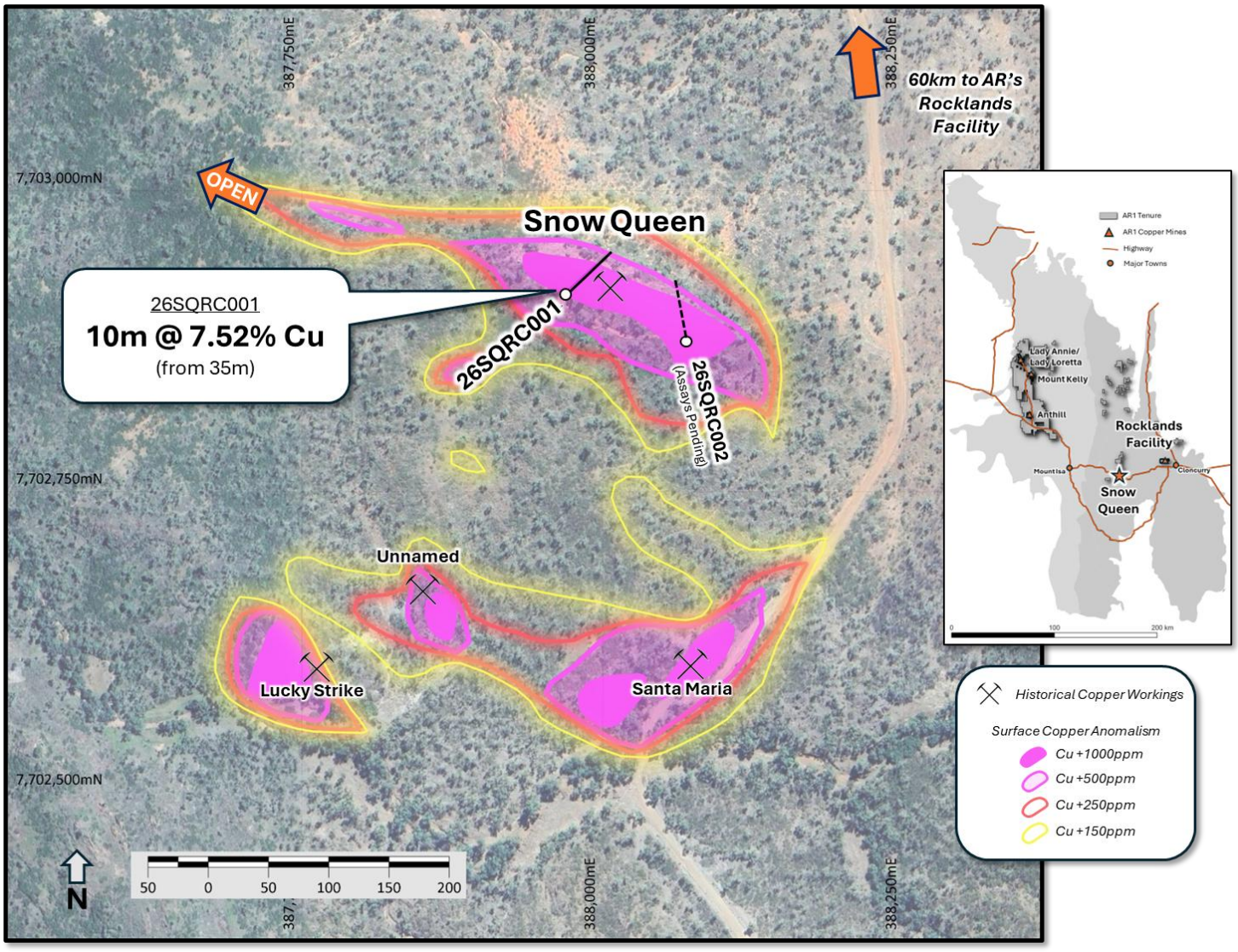


Figure 1: Plan view of the Snow Queen Prospect and drilling completed.

The hole intersected moderately weathered Hardway Granite before transitioning into a strongly altered albite–actinolite–chlorite–pyrite breccia. A sharp increase in sulphide abundance was observed from approximately 35 m downhole, corresponding with the reported high-grade copper interval of 10m @ 7.52% Cu.

Mineralisation comprises predominantly chalcocite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, with minor bornite, hosted within a quartz-rich breccia matrix. Downhole, mineralisation transitions into a quartz-dominated fault zone with only trace sulphides in the footwall.

Gold assay results for 26SQRC001 are pending and expected within the week.

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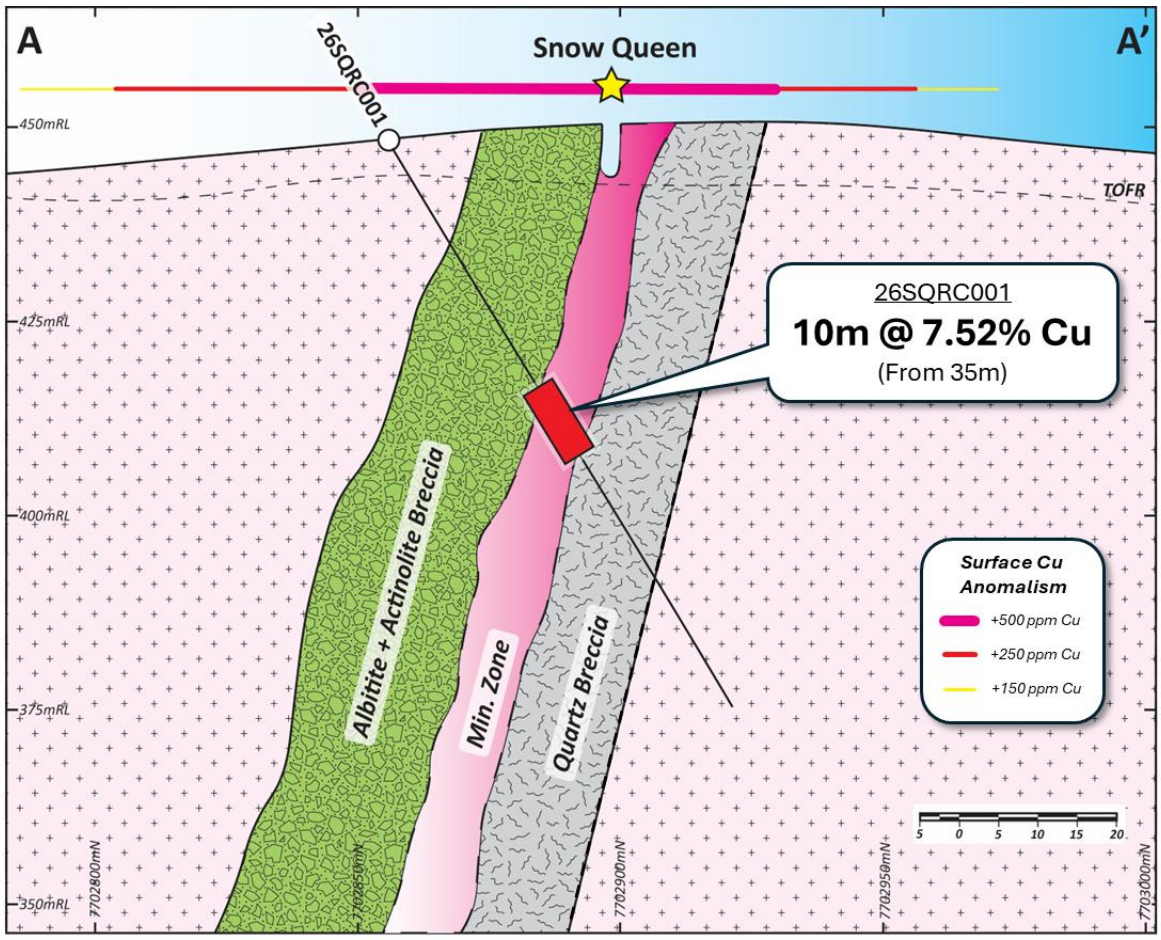


Figure 2: Cross-section through 26SQRC001

Next Steps and Expected News Flow

The initial drilling result at Snow Queen provides strong support for further evaluation of the prospect, with additional assays pending. A full suite of multi-element analyses (four-acid digest ICP-MS) and gold assays (fire assay) for drillhole 26SQRC001 are expected within the week. Assay results for follow-up drillhole 26SQRC002 remain pending and are anticipated within the next 2–4 weeks.

Austral is advancing a broader regional exploration program designed to systematically test high-priority copper targets across its tenure, including the 35 historical workings identified to date. Regional drilling is expected to recommence at selected priority targets in the third quarter of 2026 and will target extensions to known mineralisation as well as untested geochemical and structural anomalies.

Near-mine exploration activities are continuing in parallel, focused on identifying additional sources of copper mineralisation within haulage distance of the Rocklands Processing Facility, consistent with the Company's hub-and-spoke growth strategy.

Key next steps and anticipated news flow catalysts include:

- Receipt of full multi-element and gold assays for 26SQRC001
- Assay results from follow-up drillhole 26SQRC002
- Restart of regional drilling programme (Q3 2026) targeting priority prospects
- Ongoing near-mine drilling results from satellite copper targets

This announcement is authorised for market release by Austral's board of directors.

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About Austral Resources

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About Austral Resources

Austral Resources Australia Ltd is an ASX listed copper cathode producer operating in the Mt Isa region, Queensland, Australia. Its Mt Kelly copper oxide heap leach and solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) plant has a nameplate capacity of 30,000tpa of copper cathode. The recent acquisition of the Rocklands Facility enables the dual processing capabilities for copper sulphides and copper oxides, as well as an increased exposure to gold.

Austral has recently embarked on an aggressive growth and consolidation strategy across the World Class Mount Isa Region, which includes the Rocklands Deposit. Austral now owns a significant copper inventory with a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate standing at 64 Mt @ 0.73% Cu (468 414t of contained copper) (comprising of 52.8Mt @ 0.74% Cu at the Lady Annie Project – 8.8Mt at 0.75% Cu Measured MRE, 33.0Mt at 0.76% Cu Indicated MRE and 11.0Mt at 0.69% Cu Inferred MRE and 11.26Mt at 0.69% Cu at the Rocklands Project – 9.12Mt at 0.72% Cu Indicated MRE and 2.14Mt at 0.55% Cu Inferred MRE), two processing facilities, as well as 2,101km^2 of highly prospective exploration tenure in the heart of the Mt Isa district, a world class copper and base metals province. The Company intends to implement an intensive exploration and development programme designed to extend the life of mine, increase its resource base and continually review options to commercialise its copper resources. The Lady Annie MRE of 12.16Mt at 0.76% Cu is comprised of 3.0Mt at 0.7% Cu Measured MRE, 8.52Mt at 0.8% Cu Indicated MRE and 0.64Mt at 0.57% Cu Inferred MRE.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Dr. Nathan Chapman, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Chapman is the Exploration Manager with Austral Resources, and a shareholder, and 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 and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code). Dr. Chapman consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimate Statements

Detailed information that relates to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates is provided in Austral Resources Prospectus, Section 7, Independent Technical Assessment Report. This document is available on Austral's website: www.australres.com and on the ASX released as "Prospectus" on 1 November 2021, "Maiden Mineral Resource at Enterprise" on 9 August 2022, "Significant Increase of McLeod Hill Copper Mineral Resource" on 20 May 2024, "Acquisition of Rocklands to Transform Austral" on 3 July 2025 and "Austral Resources Prospectus" on 4 September 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as cross-referenced in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and forecast financial information derived from the production target 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 announcements.

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Appendix 1 – References

1. Austral Resources (ASX:AR1). ASX Announcement 18 December 2025, 'Copper-Gold Exploration Targets Strengthen Growth Pipeline.

Appendix 2 – Drillhole Details

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth (m)	Azi (MGA94_54)	Dip	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_East	NAT_North	NAT_RL
26SQRC001	RC	84	49.6	-59	GDA94 MGAz54	388053	7702891	448.0
26SQRC002	RC	96	334	-60	GDA94 MGAz54	387971	7702916	448.0

Appendix 3 – Significant Intercept Details

Hole_ID	From	To	Method	Significant Intercept*	Metallurgical Class
26SQRC001	35.00	45.00	Chips/ ME-OG46	10m @ 7.52% Cu from 35m	Sulphide
Incl.	38.00	42.00	Chips/ ME-OG46	4m @ 15.98% Cu from 38m	Sulphide

*'Significant Intercept' calculated using a 0.4% Cu cut-off, no internal dilution, no external dilution, no minimum interval and a significance threshold of +1% Cu.

Appendix 4 - Surface Geochemical Dataset Summary

Surface Geochemical Summary (Snow Queen)	
Min. (Cu ppm)	18
Max. (Cu ppm)	8701
Mean (Geometric) (Cu ppm)	292
Median (Cu ppm)	219
Sample/ Result Ranges	
Cu > 1000ppm	n = 20
500ppm < Cu < 1000ppm	n = 13
250ppm < Cu < 500ppm	n = 17
150ppm < Cu < 250ppm	n = 16
100ppm < Cu < 150ppm	n = 15
50ppm < Cu < 100 ppm	n = 23
Cu < 50ppm	n = 2

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Appendix 5 – Snow Queen Assay Results

Hole ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Sample_ID	Sample_Type	Sample_Method	Samp_Wt_kg	Cu (%) (ME-OG46)	Significant Intercept
26SQRC001	8	10	2	SQ0001	CHIPS	SPEAR	3.43	0.019	
26SQRC001	10	12	2	SQ0002	CHIPS	SPEAR	3.7	0.049	
26SQRC001	12	14	2	SQ0003	CHIPS	SPEAR	4.19	0.067	
26SQRC001	14	16	2	SQ0004	CHIPS	SPEAR	4.44	0.038	
26SQRC001	16	18	2	SQ0005	CHIPS	SPEAR	3.52	0.013	
26SQRC001	18	20	2	SQ0006	CHIPS	SPEAR	2.94	0.006	
26SQRC001	25	26	1	SQ0007	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.97	0.007	
26SQRC001	26	27	1	SQ0008	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.67	0.002	
26SQRC001	27	28	1	SQ0009	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.73	0.001	
26SQRC001	28	29	1	SQ0010	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.16	0.001	
26SQRC001	29	30	1	SQ0011	CHIPS	SPLIT	4.56	0.015	
26SQRC001	30	31	1	SQ0012	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.05	0.009	
26SQRC001	31	32	1	SQ0013	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.97	0.021	
26SQRC001	32	33	1	SQ0014	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.74	0.009	
26SQRC001	33	34	1	SQ0015	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.65	0.003	
26SQRC001	34	35	1	SQ0016	CHIPS	SPLIT	1.96	0.024	
26SQRC001	35	36	1	SQ0017	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.29	0.439	**10m @ 7.52% Cu (from 35m)**
26SQRC001	36	37	1	SQ0018	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.69	3.36	
26SQRC001	37	38	1	SQ0019	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.23	4.16	
26SQRC001	38	39	1	SQ0020	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.3	12.25	
26SQRC001	39	40	1	SQ0021	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.9	20.9	
26SQRC001	40	41	1	SQ0022	CHIPS	SPLIT	1.8	16.9	
26SQRC001	41	42	1	SQ0023	CHIPS	SPLIT	2	13.85	
26SQRC001	42	43	1	SQ0024	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.65	1.47	
26SQRC001	43	44	1	SQ0025	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.23	1.255	
26SQRC001	44	45	1	SQ0026	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.23	0.594	
26SQRC001	45	46	1	SQ0027	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.78	0.194	
26SQRC001	46	47	1	SQ0028	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.13	0.176	
26SQRC001	47	48	1	SQ0029	CHIPS	SPLIT	4.77	0.104	
26SQRC001	48	49	1	SQ0030	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.93	0.095	
26SQRC001	49	50	1	SQ0031	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.4	0.044	
26SQRC001	50	51	1	SQ0033	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.62	0.048	
26SQRC001	51	52	1	SQ0034	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.42	0.011	
26SQRC001	52	53	1	SQ0035	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.49	0.011	
26SQRC001	53	54	1	SQ0036	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.36	0.02	
26SQRC001	54	55	1	SQ0037	CHIPS	SPLIT	4.36	0.018	
26SQRC001	55	56	1	SQ0038	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.92	0.014	
26SQRC001	56	57	1	SQ0039	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.41	0.152	
26SQRC001	57	58	1	SQ0040	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.98	0.147	
26SQRC001	58	59	1	SQ0041	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.72	0.039	
26SQRC001	59	60	1	SQ0042	CHIPS	SPLIT	4.28	0.027	
26SQRC001	60	61	1	SQ0043	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.22	0.06	
26SQRC001	61	62	1	SQ0044	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.85	0.067	
26SQRC001	62	63	1	SQ0045	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.73	0.067	
26SQRC001	63	64	1	SQ0046	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.72	0.041	
26SQRC001	64	65	1	SQ0047	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.59	0.062	
26SQRC001	65	66	1	SQ0048	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.51	0.193	
26SQRC001	66	67	1	SQ0049	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.56	0.062	
26SQRC001	67	68	1	SQ0051	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.22	0.056	
26SQRC001	68	69	1	SQ0052	CHIPS	SPLIT	2.14	0.146	
26SQRC001	69	70	1	SQ0053	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.3	0.089	
26SQRC001	70	71	1	SQ0054	CHIPS	SPLIT	3	0.052	
26SQRC001	71	72	1	SQ0055	CHIPS	SPLIT	3.25	0.057	

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Appendix 5 - JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Surface Geochemistry** Surface geochemical results for Cu shown in this report were recently acquired samples and analysis conducted by AR personnel. Samples are dominantely fine clays comprising the tops of termitaria mounds reflecting the geochemical anomalism of surficial and sub-surface soil products (bioturbated). Both *Amitermes spp.* (*laurensis*) and *Drepanotermes spp.* (*rubiceps*). Samples are prepared by powdering and analysed insitu using handheld portable pXRF (Olympus Vanta). **Drilling** Drilling sample (RC chips) was collected using a 5.5" face-sampling hammer. Each 1m interval was collected was collected directly off the rig-mounted cyclone with a large master sample collected in 20-30kg bags, and a smaller calico sample weighting approximately 3kg via cyclone-mounted cone splitter. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned at the end of each rod. Where applicable, 2 m composites were obtained via cross-spearing the calico bag corner to corner. Through stronger mineralisation, 1m calico samples were directly submitted to the laboratory without sub-sampling. The resulting samples were sent to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for weighing, crushing and pulverising. The Laboratory conforms to Australian Standards ISO 9001 and ISO 17025.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Surface Geochemistry** Not Applicable as the sampling was not completed by drilling. **Drilling** Drilling was completed by GeoDrill Australia, using a Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation RC drill rig with both onboard air compressor, auxiliary air compressor and booster using a 5.5" face-sampling hammer. The total

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		air capacity, including onboard compressor, auxiliary compressor and booster was 900 PSI with an air velocity of 1350 CFM.
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.*	**Surface Geochemistry** Not Applicable as the sampling was not completed by drilling/ not affected or afflicted by recovery. **Drilling** Initial drill recoveries in both calico (split) sample and green bag (master) are logged qualitatively based on relative size (light, medium, high) as is moisture (wet, moist, dry). All samples reported here reflect high recoveries and dry sample. Once at the lab, samples are weighed, and once assay returned the sample weights are reassessed to ensure assay results are not biased by recovery – no recovery issues are associated with the results presented here.
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.*	**Surface Geochemistry** Not Applicable as the sampling was not completed by drilling. **Drilling** The logging of RC chips is completed to a sufficient level in the context of which it is reported here. Lithology, oxidation, colour, mineral speciation, gangue assemblages and style of mineralisation are all qualitatively logged. Chip trays are photographed and digitally stored on AR's onsite server as are geological logs.
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*	**Surface Geochemistry** ***Termitaria*** Termitaria samples are powdered in situ prior to analysis and are considered indicative of underlaying geology/ mineralisation. **Drilling** Primary samples are obtained via rotary splitter from the onboard cyclone. All samples are reported as dry, with no recovery issues. Once at the lab, the samples are pulverised, with more than 98% of the sample passing 75µm.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Surface Geochemistry** ***Termitaria*** Termitaria samples were conducted in situ using an Olympus Vanta operating 3x20 second windows, with instrument vertical and a single analyses. Calibration was achieved using Olympus CRM 316, with calibration applied at the start of every session, and after each battery change. Analyses were conducted at ambient temperatures. The analytical firmware version at the time of analyses is not known. All samples were dust dry. Standards (OREAS901, OREAS902, OREAS903) are augmented with blanks and in-field duplicate analyses which show reproducibility within 3σ of analytical uncertainty. Since all CRMs and checks are within uncertainty, demonstrating analytical reliability, reproducibility, and the binning ranges reported here for the results far exceed 3σ uncertainty, the results are considered of impeachable quality in the form and context in which they are reported. **Drilling** The assay results presented here analysed by ALS using the ME-OG46 method, which is an aqua regia digest followed by a ICP AES finish. Aqua regia digests are considered partial digests, however are considered to be appropriate for the purposes reported here. Multi-element assays via 4-Acid digest and Au via Fire Assay are in preparation. QA/QC was performed by inserting CRMs and Blanks into the sample sequence on a ~1:20 alternating sequence. In this batch, OREAS 523b was used as a CRM and assay result reported was in 3σ of the certified result. Similarly the blank material was also reported as <0.001% Cu.
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.*	**Surface Geochemistry** ***Termitaria*** Termitaria sampling was undertaken by AR Exploration has not been independently verified by a third-party, however does undergo verification inhouse by Senior Exploration Geologist(s). No adjustment, other than regular calibration to the manufacturer's CRM (316 stainless) at the start of the day, and after every battery change. Spatial reproducibility of densely sampled areas, over multiple sessions implies validity. **Drilling** The assay results have been verified by alternate personnel of the AR Exploration Department. There are no twin holes, as this represents the first drilling into this prospect. Collar information, DH surveys, geological logs and sample sheets are recorded digitally and are stored on an inhouse server and cloud-based drillhole database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All information contained within this report has been reported in GDA94 MGAz54. **Surface Geochemistry** All surface geochemistry reported here was originally recorded using hand-held GPS. For samples collected by AR Exploration, a Garmin 66i was used. Ground control is limited to a SRTM. **Drilling** Drill collar locations are currently limited to handheld GPS (Garmin 66i). DGPS collar pickup request has been lodged with the AR Surveying Dept. Downhole surveys were undertaken at the end of hole using an Axis Champ Gyro, with survey stations completed every 18-20m downhole. Ground control is currently limited to SRTM, which is sufficient for this early stage of exploration. Improved ground control will be acquired when DGPS position is acquired.
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.*	**Surface Geochemistry** ***Termitaria*** Termitaria collected by AR Exploration is of sufficient density for the purpose of reporting (reconnaissance and definition level). No further work is required. **Drilling** 2m composite samples were acquired for the first 6 samples (8-20m), with single meter samples collected thereafter (10m before the start of mineralised interval) and is considered sufficient to establish continuity of grade within hole. Compositing is limited to 'significant' intercept' which is defined with a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu, no internal dilution, no external dilution and a significance threshold of +1% Cu.
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.*	**Surface Geochemistry** ***Termitaria*** Termitaria collected is of sufficient coverage and sample density to not introduce bias. Given the naturally erratic nature in which termite nests are available in nature. Sample density is considered more than adequate. **Drilling** The target orientation is not well constrained (first drillhole) and is considered to be ~330° ± 20°. The undulose nature of faulting and granite contact (as observed at surface) makes planar geometry estimates difficult/ ineffective. Downhole widths reported, true widths not yet known.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Surface Geochemistry ***Termitaria*** Samples are analysed in situ, data recorded digitally and stored both on an onsite server, external server and cloud-based database. Drilling Once sampled on the rig, the sample was dispatched the following morning via courier to ALS Mount Isa (with chain-of-custody declarations) where sample receival was acknowledged and sample preparation was undertaken.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Surface Geochemistry ***Termitaria*** No external audits or reviews by third parties of AR collected data has taken place. Drilling No external audits or reviews have been conducted. Internal reviews and audits investigating the current sampling methodology have been conducted in the past and found the current strategy to be effective.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	The Snow Queen Prospect is located within EPM 17634 which is held by Austral Resource Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% wholly-owned subsidiary of Austral Resources. There are no known land holder, cultural or environmental issues or other impediments which current impact operations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Surface Geochemistry *Termitaria* All termitaria samples were collected and analysed by AR Exploration personnel. Drilling There is only limited historical work completed over the Snow Queen Prospect. Exploration work was limited to a handful of rockchip samples in the area completed by Battle Mountain Australia is 1997.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type is unclear at this present stage owing the owing to the preliminary nature of the exploration work completed. The Snow Queen Prospect is located along the contact zone of the Hardway Granite and Corella Formation in an unconformable relationship. The Contact zone is extensively faulted and intruded by dolerite dykes of unclear ages. The mineralisation intercepted is hosted within the brecciated Hardway Granite with extensive actinolite-albite alteration, within minor hematite. Chalcocite, chalcopyrite and possibly bornite are all observed within the mineral assemblage.

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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.*
		Collar listing and survey information is tabulated in Appendix 2 and shown in diagrams throughout.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	**Surface Geochemistry** All surface geochemical data presented here is recently acquired using the same sampling and analytical method. Colour classes (bins) are determined by Jenks (natural) breaks, which are consistent with overall trends from a geochemical database containing a training set of more than 40 000 individual samples. **Drilling** Aggregating for drilling results reported here is based on typical grades observed in AR's deposits. Significant intercepts reported here, and shown in Appendix 3, with the weighting information and definition of 'significant' stated at the bottom of the table. No internal, or external dilution factors were employed, and no minimum interval limit was placed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	To the extent to which the geology is known, all intercepts reported here are reasonable estimates of true width, and are not considered to have introduced a substantial amount of positive bias in their intercepted widths.

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intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	Plan view diagrams are shown for the Snow Queen Prospect for all surface data (and drill strings). Downhole information is shown via cross-section.
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.*	Every attempt has been made to provide a fair and balanced report of the results, and additional assay results for drillhole data provided (Appendix 3).
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.*	All exploration data required to make a reasonable and informed opinion regarding the stated exploration prospects and proposed future drill targets has been provided, to the extent to which it is known.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Complete assay results are still pending for 26SQRC001, including multi-element assay via 4-acid digest, ICP MS finish, and Au via fire assay. Results are expected within the week. The assay results for 26SQRC002 were dispatched later and results are expected within the next 4 week.