ARROW MINERALS

ASX: AMD

22 November 2018

DRILLING AT T6 PROSPECT CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE GOLD ALONG 3.2KM MINERALISED CORRIDOR

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Gold assays received from the first 4,000m of drilling at the T6 Prospect with gold intersections along a 3.2km mineralised corridor, including:**
  - **4m @ 8.5g/t Au from surface; and**
  - **3m @ 7.1g/t Au from 26m**
- **Fence line drilling at T6 Prospect is complete, with 8,500m drilled – assay results from remaining areas expected within 4-6 weeks**
- **Drilling has commenced at T2d Prospect and ground IP surveys underway at T1a and T2b**

Arrow Minerals Limited (**Arrow** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide results from shallow fence line drilling at the T6 Prospect within the 100% owned Strickland Gold Project, located 125km north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia (***Figure 1***).

Results from the first 85 holes drilled along a 3.2km interpreted mineralised corridor have been received. Drilling from the central and southern portion of the corridor has returned significant gold intersections including:

- 16m @ 1.9g/t from 0m, including **4m @ 8.5g/t** from 0m (bedrock at surface) (STKAC0118);
- 9m @ 2.6g/t from 23m, including **3m @ 7.1g/t** from 26m (STKAC0154); and
- 3m @ 1.6g/t from 38m (STK0158).

These are the first fence line drilling intercepts from T6c and confirm the mineralised corridor as a series of splay faults off the Sirena Shear, intruded by a number of mineralised porphyries. The structures and porphyries show locally intense alteration typical of orogenic gold mineralisation.

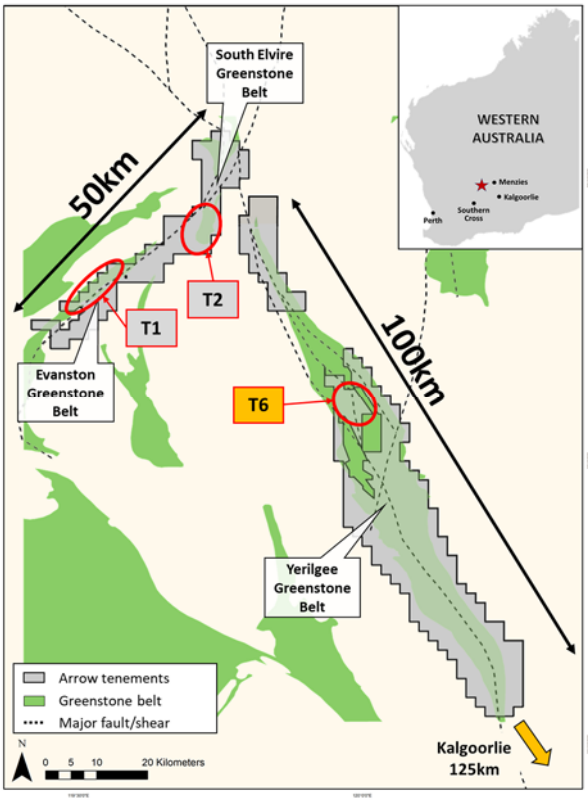

Figure 1: Strickland Gold Project location map

Drilling at T6 was designed to test a number of gold targets defined by detailed soil sampling, previous wide spaced aircore drilling and lithostructural mapping. Drilling commenced over the T6c mineralised corridor, followed by fence lines over T6a, T6b and T6d (***Figure 2***). A total of 173 holes have been drilled for 8,500m, with results from the remaining 88 holes expected in the next 4-6 weeks.

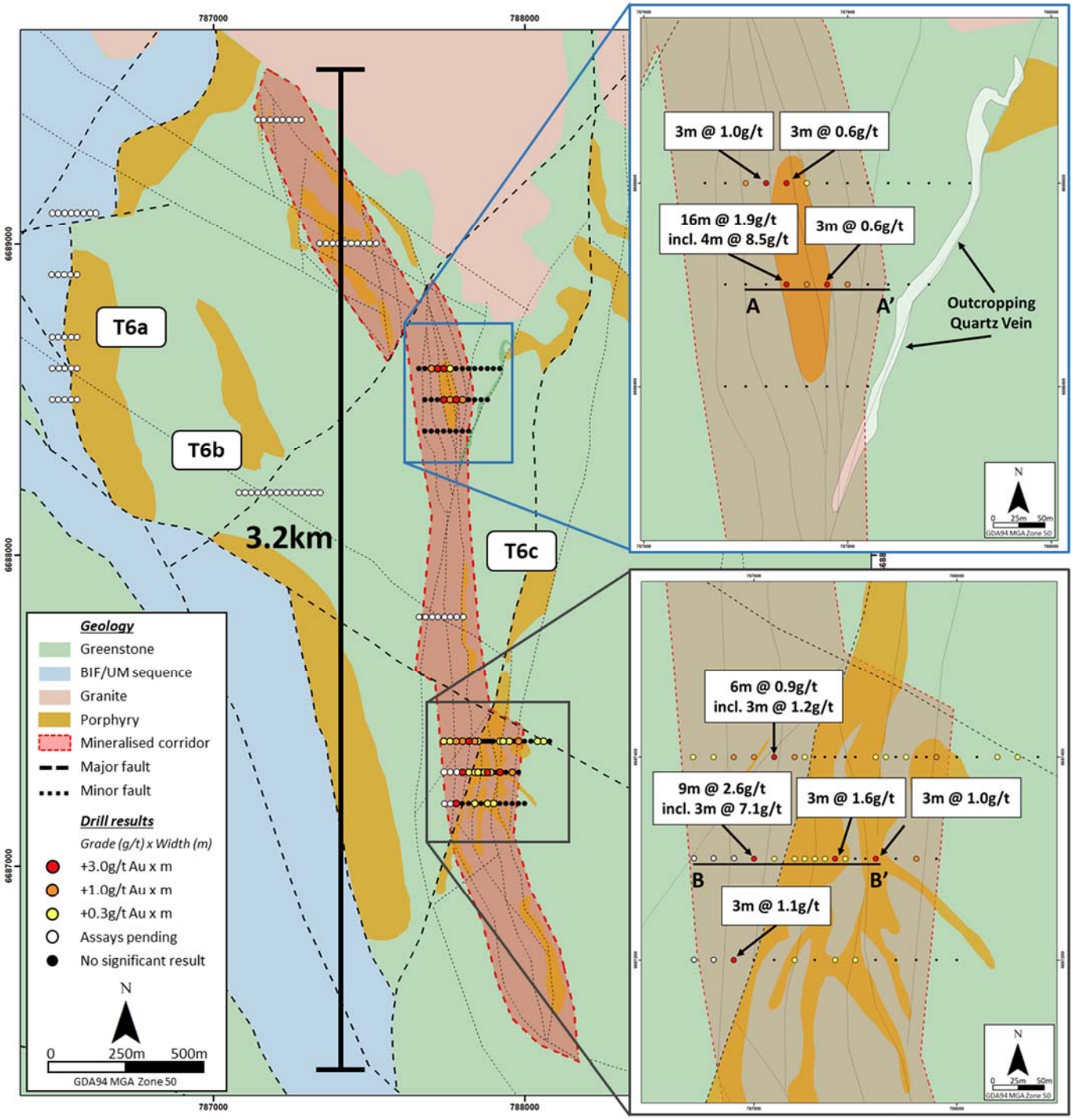

Figure 2: T6 Camp with mineralised corridor and drill collar locations
Insets: Detailed drill results from southern and central portions of mineralised corridor
Sections: see Figure 3 for section A-A' and Figure 4 for section B-B'

Drilling intersected a number of porphyry intrusions and lamprophyres hosted by mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks. Mineralisation occurs in late brittle-ductile structures in both the porphyry intrusions and the ultramafic rocks.

Drill lines at T6c were drilled alternating between east and west angled holes as the general dip of lithology and regional structures were unknown. Drilling has confirmed that the predominant dip of volcanic stratigraphy and the north-south structures is to the west. However, the orientation of the brittle-ductile structures within the intrusions is currently unknown and will be evaluated with further drilling.

The depth of weathering was highly variable, ranging from oxidized bedrock at surface (***Figure 3***) to deep saprolite development, including a thick gold-depleted clay zone (***Figure 4***). Where the depletion zone was intersected, infill holes were drilled to ensure drilling coverage of bedrock. Several holes intersected gold mineralisation below the depletion zone and will be followed up in subsequent drill programmes.

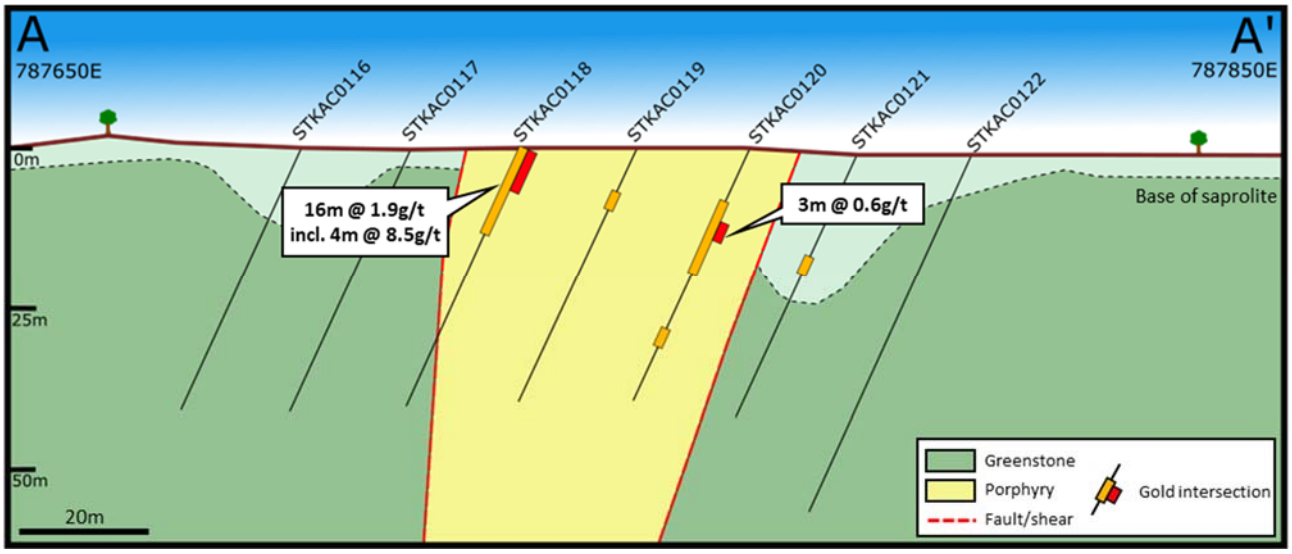

Figure 3: Section A-A' from central portion of mineralised corridor showing high-grade gold associated with an interpreted ENE-trending quartz vein adjacent to a splay fault

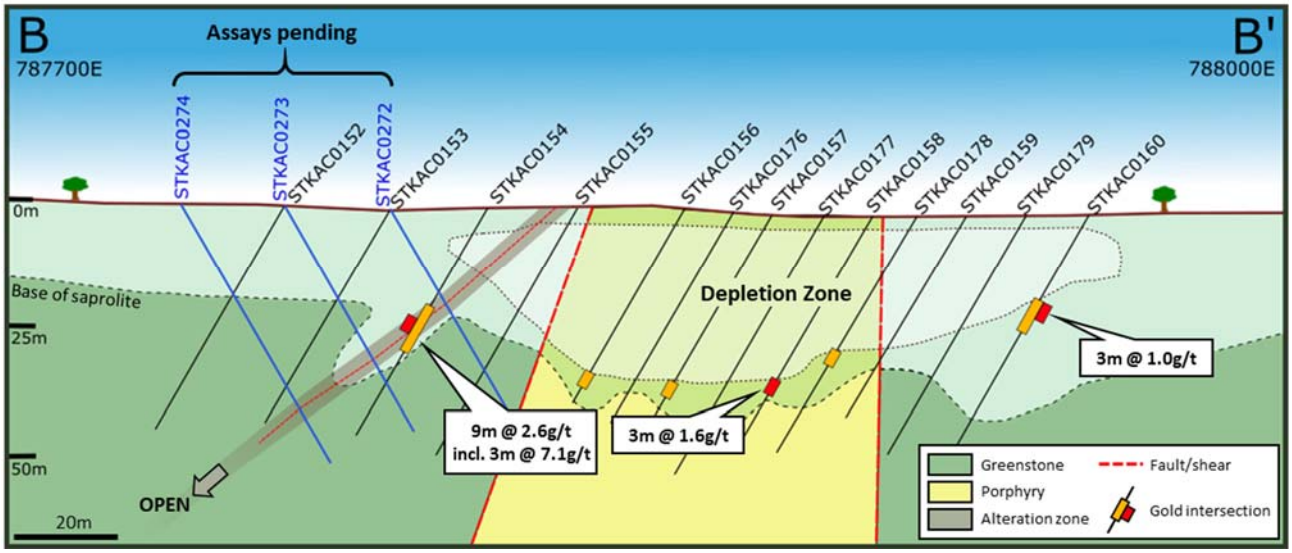

Figure 4: Section B-B' from southern portion of mineralised corridor showing gold mineralisation within an altered ultramafic adjacent to a splay fault

Commenting on the T6c drill results, Arrow's Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

> *"The fence line drilling at T6c has successfully intersected high-grade, near-surface gold mineralisation along two sections of the 3.2km mineralised corridor. Importantly, we have identified mineralised intrusions and splays off the main fault which will be the focus of future drill programmes here.*
>
> *Over 8,500m of fence line drilling has now been completed at T6, including three additional fence lines along the T6c mineralised corridor. We expect to announce the results of this drilling before the end of the year."*

T2 Prospect

The T2 Prospect is located in the South Elvire greenstone belt adjacent to the regionally significant Evanston Shear. The T2 prospect was first drilled in July 2017, with BARRC007 intersecting 48m @ 0.7g/t Au from 27m including 21m @ 1.1g/t Au and 3m @ 2.3g/t Au (*see announcement on 14 September 2017*). Arrow has recently acquired high-resolution 25m spaced aeromagnetic data, which has assisted with detailed geological interpretation and drill hole planning.

Arrow has commenced drilling at the T2d Prospect, which is defined by a 3km long gold-in-soil anomaly directly overlying a sheared granite adjacent to the edge of the South Elvire Greenstone belt (***Figure 5***). The sheared granite has been mapped and contains rafts of mafic amphibolite and locally intense epidote alteration and quartz veining. Drilling is expected to take 3-4 weeks to complete with final results by the end of January 2019.

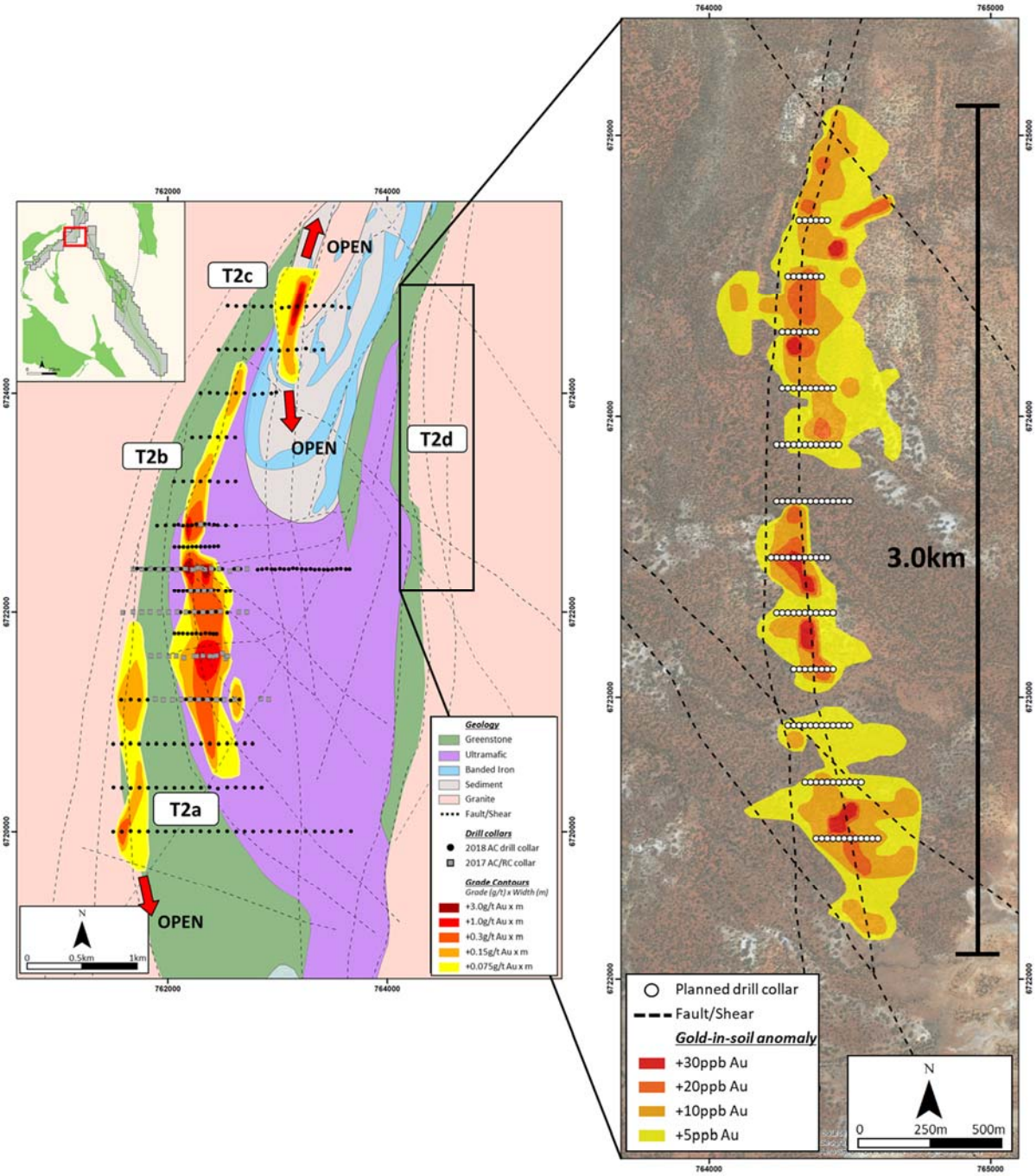

Figure 5: Map of T2 Prospect with T2d (inset) showing gold-in-soil anomaly and planned drill collar locations

Ground IP Survey

Arrow recently completed petrophysical work on diamond core drilled at T1a and T2b in 2017 which showed a strong induced polarisation (**IP**) contrast between mineralised and barren bedrock. An IP crew has recently arrived on site and is conducting IP surveys over T2b and T1a to define drill targets for deeper drill testing in 1H 2019.

For further information visit www.arrowminerals.com.au or contact:

Arrow Minerals Limited

Mr Steven Michael
Managing Director
E: info@arrowminerals.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Tuck who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tuck is a full-time employee of Arrow and has more than five years' experience which 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tuck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Tuck confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Appendix A: Significant Drill Results (>0.1 g/t Au)

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
T6	STKAC0110	4	19	2	0.2
		incl. 10	**13**	**3**	**0.6**
	STKAC0111	13	28	13	0.3
		incl. 13	**16**	**3**	**1.0**
	STKAC0112	31	34	3	0.3
	STKAC0118	**0**	**16**	**16**	**1.9**
		incl. 0	**4**	**4**	**8.6**
	STKAC0119	7	10	3	0.1
	STKAC0120	7	19	12	0.3
		incl. 10	**13**	**3**	**0.6**
		and 28	34	6	0.2
	STKAC0121	16	19	3	0.2
	STKAC0139	26	29	3	0.2
	STKAC0146	43	46	3	0.6
	STKAC0147	**17**	**23**	**6**	**0.9**
		incl. 20	**23**	**3**	**1.2**
		and 29	35	6	0.2
	STKAC0148	23	32	9	0.1
	STKAC0149	49	54	5	0.2
	STKAC0154	**23**	**32**	**9**	**2.6**
		incl. 26	**29**	**3**	**7.1**
	STKAC0156	38	41	3	0.1
	STKAC0157	38	41	3	0.2
	STKAC0158	**38**	**41**	**3**	**1.6**
	STKAC0160	**20**	**26**	**6**	**0.6**
		incl. 20	**23**	**3**	**1.0**
	STKAC0164	32	35	3	0.1
	STKAC0165	23	26	3	0.1
	STKAC0167	11	14	3	0.1
	STKAC0170	**11**	**14**	**3**	**1.1**
	STKAC0174	32	38	6	0.2
	STKAC0178	31	34	3	0.1
	STKAC0182	34	37	3	0.1

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at +0.1 g/t Au. Intervals may contain up to 3m of internal dilution. Intervals reported are down hole intervals, true widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

Appendix B: T6 Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0101	787920	6688600	455	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0102	787900	6688600	448	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0103	787880	6688600	430	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0104	787860	6688600	448	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0105	787840	6688600	447	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0106	787820	6688600	449	AC	-60°	90°	60
STKAC0107	787800	6688600	451	AC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0108	787780	6688600	449	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0109	787760	6688600	447	AC	-60°	90°	55
STKAC0110	787740	6688600	447	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0111	787720	6688600	446	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0112	787700	6688600	451	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0113	787680	6688600	449	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0114	787660	6688600	448	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0115	787680	6688500	449	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0116	787700	6688500	450	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0117	787720	6688500	450	RC	-60°	270°	43
STKAC0118	787740	6688500	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	42
STKAC0119	787760	6688500	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	42
STKAC0120	787780	6688500	450	RC	-60°	270°	42
STKAC0121	787800	6688500	450	RC	-60°	270°	43
STKAC0122	787820	6688500	450	AC	-60°	270°	59
STKAC0123	787840	6688500	450	AC	-60°	270°	47
STKAC0124	787860	6688500	450	AC	-60°	270°	50
STKAC0125	787880	6688500	450	RC	-60°	270°	45
STKAC0126	787820	6688400	453	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0127	787800	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0128	787780	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	44
STKAC0129	787760	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	42
STKAC0130	787740	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	42
STKAC0131	787720	6688400	450	RC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0132	787700	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0133	787680	6688400	450	AC	-60°	90°	44
STKAC0134	788080	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0135	788060	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0136	788040	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0137	788020	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	45

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0138	788000	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	42
STKAC0139	787980	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	57
STKAC0140	787960	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	48
STKAC0141	787940	6687400	450	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0142	787920	6687400	454	AC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0143	787900	6687400	455	AC/RC	-60°	90°	44
STKAC0144	787880	6687400	456	RC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0145	787860	6687400	457	RC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0146	787840	6687400	459	RC	-60°	90°	49
STKAC0147	787820	6687400	460	AC	-60°	90°	52
STKAC0148	787800	6687400	457	AC	-60°	90°	45
STKAC0149	787780	6687400	464	RC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0150	787760	6687400	461	AC	-60°	90°	60
STKAC0151	787740	6687400	458	AC	-60°	90°	60
STKAC0152	787760	6687300	455	RC	-60°	270°	50
STKAC0153	787780	6687300	458	AC	-60°	270°	48
STKAC0154	787800	6687300	456	AC	-60°	270°	51
STKAC0155	787820	6687300	459	AC	-60°	270°	55
STKAC0156	787840	6687300	459	AC	-60°	270°	44
STKAC0157	787860	6687300	460	AC	-60°	270°	50
STKAC0158	787880	6687300	459	AC	-60°	270°	49
STKAC0159	787900	6687300	456	AC	-60°	270°	45
STKAC0160	787920	6687300	459	AC	-60°	270°	60
STKAC0161	787940	6687300	455	AC	-60°	270°	53
STKAC0162	787940	6687200	460	AC	-60°	90°	46
STKAC0163	787920	6687200	457	AC	-60°	90°	56
STKAC0164	787900	6687200	386	AC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0165	787880	6687200	458	AC	-60°	90°	52
STKAC0166	787860	6687200	441	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0167	787840	6687200	455	RC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0168	787820	6687200	459	AC	-60°	90°	46
STKAC0169	787800	6687200	459	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0170	787780	6687200	430	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0171	788000	6687200	450	AC	-60°	90°	46
STKAC0172	787980	6687200	450	AC	-60°	90°	43
STKAC0173	787960	6687200	450	RC	-60°	90°	49
STKAC0174	787960	6687300	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	46
STKAC0175	787980	6687300	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	42
STKAC0176	787850	6687300	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	48

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
STKAC0177	787870	6687300	450	RC	-60°	270°	58
STKAC0178	787890	6687300	450	RC	-60°	270°	54
STKAC0179	787910	6687300	450	AC/RC	-60°	270°	54
STKAC0180	787970	6687400	450	AC/RC	-60°	90°	54
STKAC0181	787950	6687400	450	AC/RC	-60°	90°	57
STKAC0182	787930	6687400	450	RC	-60°	90°	52
STKAC0183	787890	6687400	450	RC	-60°	90°	50
STKAC0184	787870	6687400	450	RC	-60°	90°	52
STKAC0185	787850	6687400	450	RC	-60°	90°	54

Drill type: AC = aircore; RC = reverse circulation

Coordinates are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Aircore (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals. 2-4m composites were collected by a scoop sample from 1m sample piles. • Drill samples were collected via a cyclone return system attached to the Drill Rig. • The sample was collected in buckets and placed in rows on the pad in 1m intervals.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• 2.5-3 kg samples were collected from the sample piles. • Field duplicates were collected on a 1:50 ratio to ensure repeatability of sampling method. • CRM standards were inserted on a 1:50 ratio to test the calibration of lab equipment. • Sample weights have been recorded and reported by the lab.
	• *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.*	• Air-core and reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were placed on the ground from which a scoop was used to composite 2-4m (nominally 3m) samples weighing approximately 2.5-3kgs being made up equally from each sample pile. • All samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • 3 kg composite samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron prior to gold and multielement analysis. • Au was determined by fire assay of a 50g aliquot followed by ICP-AES (ALS Code Au-ICP22). • Multielement was determined by pXRF analysis (ALS Code pXRF30) • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of each hole and analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest. • Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11) • Hyperspectral data was also collected from the entire diamond core by Hylogging of the preserved half core samples (ALS Code HYLOG-10) and interpreted by AusSpec Internation (ALS Code Interp – 11).
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).*	• Aircore drilling initially comprised of a 3 inch aircore sampling bit, but now is completed with a 4 inch aircore bit. • Reverse Circulation drilling comprised of a 4 inch face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill sample recoveries are visually inspected on the rig and recorded in the drilling database. • Samples are weighed and reported by ALS
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Drill samples are visually inspected during drilling to ensure sample recovery is satisfactory. • Composite samples are collected once an entire drill rod has been drilled. Nominally this is a 3m composite sample as the drill rods are 3m in length. However, if the driller puts the hammer on or takes it off, it can result in a 2m or 4m composite sample. This ensures that the composite samples represent its actual depth interval and removes any error with improper metre marking or waiting for sample to travel up the drill string. As the cyclone is cleaned out at the end of each rod, this sampling process also reduces the potential for contamination between composite 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.*	• No bias is known at this stage.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All drill chips have been logged for lithology, mineralogy, weathering,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	regolith and alteration whilst in the field.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature. Chip trays have been retained for further work and re-interpretation if required.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core reported
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All composites were scooped directly from sample piles. >95% of the samples were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis using standard codes and practices.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• No subsampling undertaken.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates and certified reference materials (CRMs) were collected/inserted at a ~1:50 ratio.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 2.5-3kg samples are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample Preparation included riffle split to a maximum of 3kg (if required) and then pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. • Gold results were obtained by Fire Assay fusion and ICP-AES finish from a 50 gram aliquot (ALS Code Au-ICP22) with a 1ppb detection limit. • Fire assay is considered a total digest for gold. • This procedure is considered appropriate for gold analysis. • A fresh rock sample was collected from the end of hole and analysed for a 48 element suite (ALS Code ME-MS61) via a four acid digest of a 0.25 gram aliquot finished with ICP-MS. • Four acid digest is considered a near total digest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Hyperspectral data was also collected from an end of hole sample on the coarse reject, as opposed to pulverised sample, by a TerraSpec 4 (TRSPEC-20) or Hylogger (HYLOG-10)and interpreted by AusSpec International (ALS Code INTERP-11)
	• *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.*	• No geophysical results discussed.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates and CRMs (certified reference materials) were inserted in to the sample string at a 1:50 ratio. • The laboratory analyses a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis. • All field and lab QAQC demonstrate an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All significant results have been reviewed by the exploration manager.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is recorded in the field in a spreadsheet and imported to a digital database software package on a regular basis and during the drill program and at the end of the drill program.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• Drill holes were spaced 20m apart and measured with a tape measure to ensure proper spacing for fenceline drilling. • Initial drill hole was located on the drill line using a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/-5m, and then measured from there with a survey compass and tape measure.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 50 and Zone 51. • For the purpose of displaying results in plan view, all coordinates have been converted to Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic data is derived from DEM data generated from close spaced airborne magnetics and DGPS survey points from ground gravity.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill holes are spaced at 20m along lines spaced 100-200m apart.
	• *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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples reported have been collected as 2-4m (nominally 3m) intervals which are composited from 1m drill intervals. • 1m samples from mineralised 3m composites have been collected and analysed.
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.*	• The orientation of mineralised structures is unknown at this time.
	• *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.*	• Further work is required to confirm the true orientation of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, stored and delivered to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint*	• The Strickland Gold Project is comprised of 7 granted and 2 pending Exploration Licenses (E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	E30/493, E30/494, E30/503, E16/495 and E16/498) which are held by Arrow (Strickland) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Arrow Minerals Limited. • There are no JVs, Partnerships or overriding royalties associated with these tenements. • There are no Native Title Claims over the tenements. • The project is adjacent to the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve. Available ground within the nature reserve was not pegged. • Part of E77/2403 and E30/488 are located within the Proposed Mt Elvire Conservation Park. Mining and Exploration is allowed within the Mt Elvire Conservation Park.
	• *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.*	• Tenements E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E30/488, E30493, E30/494 and E16/495 have been granted and are currently live and in good standing. • E16/498 and E30/503 are currently pending and in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This report refers to data generated by Arrow Minerals. • Historical exploration of the project area has been discussed in previous ASX announcements. • The Rainy Rocks prospect (in and around T1) has been explored and prospected by numerous parties over the years. The area has old shafts and evidence of historical drilling. There does appear to be additional ground disturbance in the area but no record of those activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Strickland Project is located over granite greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton within the Southern Cross Domain. The project covers a majority of the Yerilgee Greenstone Belt as well as the South Elvire Greenstone Belt and the NE extension of the Evanston Greenstone Belt. • This geological setting is prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold style of mineralization as well as VMS base metal, nickel sulfide and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nickel-cobalt laterite mineralization.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer to Appendix A.
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.*	• Intercepts are length weight averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
	• *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.*	• Reported significant gold assay intersections are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 3m at plus 0.10 g/t Au (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut). They contain up to 3m of internal dilution.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. • True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All exploration results greater than 0.1 g/t Au have been reported. • All drill collars have been reported in the table of Appendix 2 and in the associated diagrams in the release.
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 meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further drilling will be completed over high ranking prospects and deeper RC drilling completed over prospective mineralised targets. • Further multielement, hyperspectral and petrographic work will be undertaken as required to further the geological understanding of mineralisation intersected to date.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.