ARROW MINERALS

ASX: AMD

25 February 2020

Dassa Gold Discovery Grows to >3km Strike-Length

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assay results from latest RC drilling at the Dassa gold discovery in western Burkina Faso have extended the known mineralisation**
- **Air core geochemistry identified significant gold anomalism beneath transported soil cover, confirming continuous mineralisation at Dassa over >3 km strike-length**
- **Significant gold intersections from the latest RC drilling include:**
  - **6m @ 3.8g/t Au from 117m, incl. 3m @ 5.7g/t Au**
  - **17m @ 1.6g/t Au from 93m, incl. 3m @ 4.4g/t Au**
  - **5m @ 1.5g/t Au from 74m**
  - **1m @ 6.2g/t Au from 121m**

Arrow Minerals Limited (**Arrow** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of reverse circulation (RC) drilling to extend known mineralisation at the Dassa gold discovery on Arrow's 100% owned Divole West project in western Burkina Faso. The RC drilling was accompanied by air core sampling of saprolite (weathered bedrock) under transported soil cover. This follows up previously announced positive results at Dassa *(see ASX announcement on 12 January 2020).* The RC results show that mineralisation extends down-dip to the east, while the air core results confirm continuous gold anomalism extending for >3 km and open to the north, south and east (***Figure 1***).

Arrow's Managing Director, Mr Howard Golden, said:

"This recent round of drilling on the Dassa gold discovery has significantly extended the mineralisation to the east and confirmed a >3 km long continuous zone that hosts significant gold mineralisation. The Dassa gold discovery remains open to the north, south, east and down-dip to the east. We look forward to completing further drilling to grow the Dassa gold discovery, still in its early days after the maiden drilling programme just two months ago."

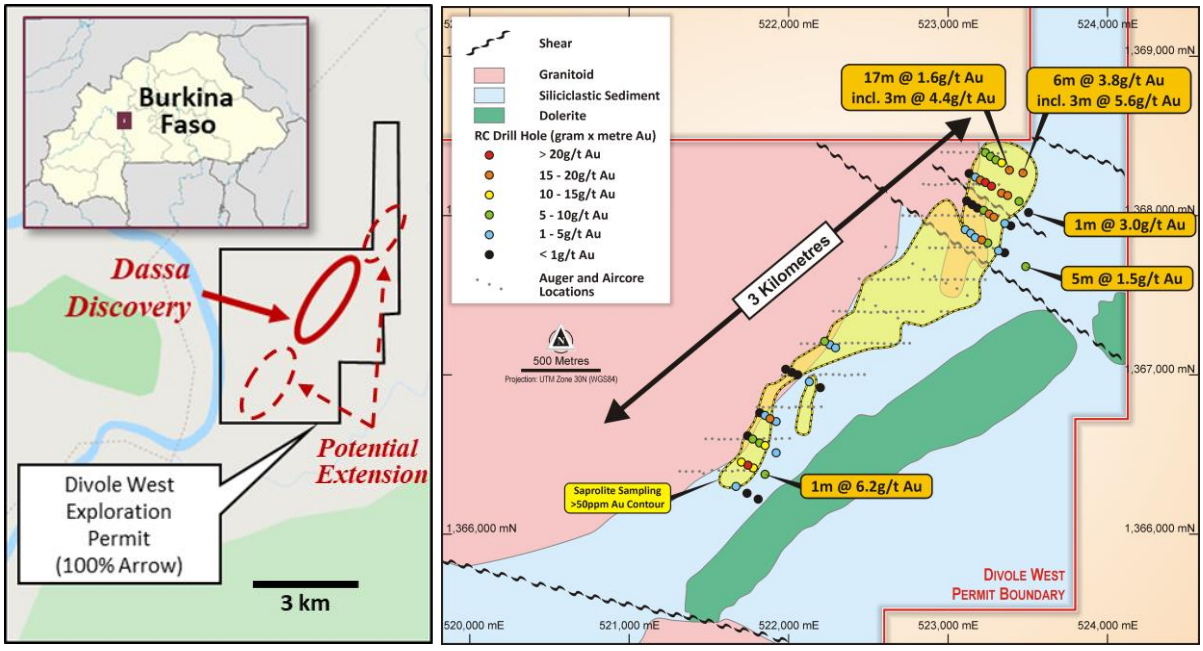

Figure 1: Current Divole West drilling results with saprolite geochemistry Au contour on geology

January-February 2020 RC Drilling

Arrow recently completed a shallow drilling programme at Dassa that comprised 1,961 m of RC drilling, following up 4,214 m of RC drilling for a total of 55 holes or 6,175 m. The RC drilling was completed in early February and was designed to test the extension of known mineralisation down-dip to the east as well as north and south extensions of the known mineralised zone.

This second drill programme was undertaken to follow up last month's new discovery results at Dassa (*refer to ASX announcement on 12 January 2020*) that included:

- 3m @ 15.1 g/t gold from 53m
- 17m @ 3.3 g/t gold from 2m
- 13m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 31m
- 33m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 21m

At the same time, an air core drilling programme was completed in the untested area between the northern and southern areas of previous drilling to test for gold beneath transported cover. These results, combined with previously drilled saprolite testing by auger, have defined a >3 km long zone of anomalous gold that is now ready for further targeted RC drilling.

The RC and auger/air core data are illustrated in ***Figure 1***, which shows expanding mineralised zones as a result of the recent drilling. This is demonstrated more clearly in sections shown at ***Figures 2, 3 and 4***. The mineralisation can be seen to roughly conform to a sediment-granitoid contact which can be followed further down-dip to the east.

The recent RC drilling also confirmed that the gold mineralisation at Dassa continues to the northeast, where it remains open towards the northern extension of the Divole West permit. Highly anomalous gold in drill holes to the southwest points to further exploratory work along the >3 km southwestern continuation of the strike direction on the Arrow permit.

Mineralised zones are hosted predominantly by sediments, with localised quartz veining. Mineralisation is at shallow depth, mainly within an oxidised zone, but may extend to much greater depths in fresh rock. Significant intersections from the RC holes are presented in ***Appendix 1***.

Next Steps

The Dassa discovery remains open in all directions, with further drilling planned early Q2 2020. This next round of drilling will build on the success to date and include:

- The mineralisation remains open to the southwest for a further 3 km on the Arrow permit. A mix of auger and air core drilling has been shown to be very effective in targeting gold at Dassa. Consequently, these techniques will be employed to the south of the known Dassa mineralisation in the coming month.
- A similar auger/air core program is planned to the north of the Dassa mineralisation within the northern sector of the Divole West permit (see ***Figure 1***).
- The continued down-dip extension of mineralisation to the east that was successfully tested in the January-February 2020 drilling and can be seen in the sections above. The existing RC profiles will be extended even further to the east and at depth by April 2020 to follow the known continuous gold mineralisation.
- The central portion of the Dassa mineralised zone will be tested with deeper RC drilling. This drilling will be completed by April 2020 to infill the remaining portion of the >3 km strike length and demonstrate the potential for Dassa to become a large, coherent, shallow block of mostly oxidised gold mineralisation.

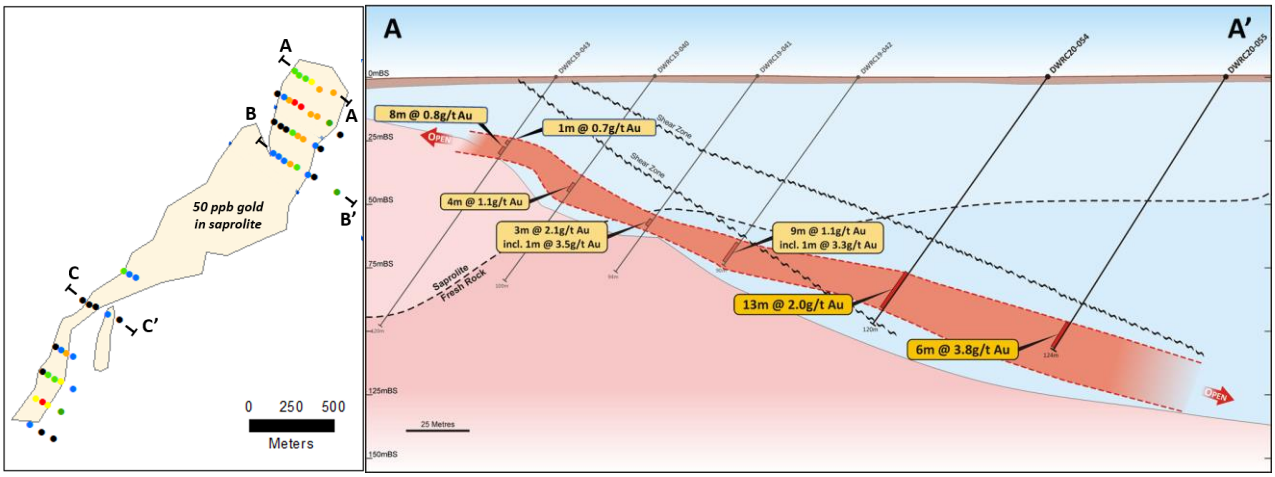

Figure 2: Cross section (A - A') showing significant gold intersections (≥0.8g/t Au)

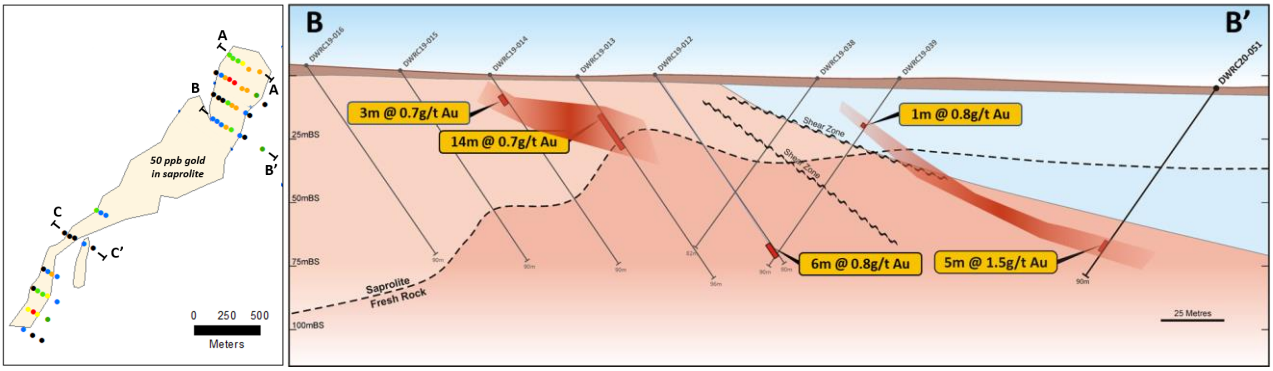

Figure 3: Cross section (B – B') showing significant gold intersections (≥0.7g/t Au)

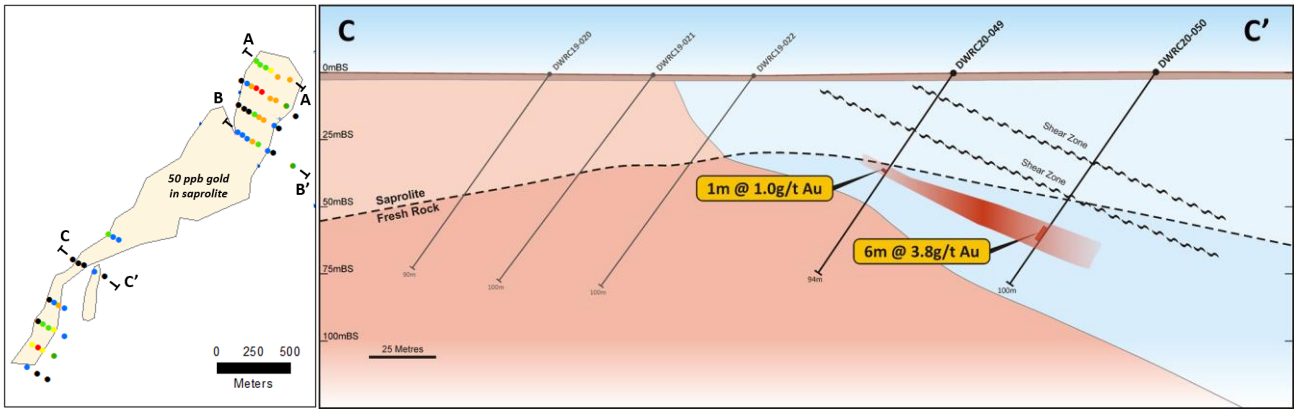

Figure 4: Cross section (C - C') showing significant gold intersections (≥1g/t Au)

Announcement authorised for release by Howard Golden, Managing Director of Arrow.

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

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Appendix A: Significant January-February 2020 RC Drill Intersections (≥ 1g/t Au)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
DW_RC_20_047		121	122	1	6.2
DW_RC_20_048		90	91	1	1.0
DW_RC_20_049		46	47	1	1.0
DW_RC_20_051		74	79	5	1.5
DW_RC_20_052		95	96	1	3.0
DW_RC_20_054		93	110	17	1.6
	inc.	**98**	**101**	**3**	**4.4**
DW_RC_19_055		117	123	6	3.8
	inc.	**117**	**120**	**3**	**5.7**

Drill type: Reverse circulation

All intersection widths are downhole widths

Appendix B: January-February 2020 RC Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
DW_RC_20_044	521670	1366300	275m	-55°	300°	104m
DW_RC_20_045	521739	1366257	276m	-55°	300°	124m
DW_RC_20_046	521809	1366220	267m	-55°	300°	100m
DW_RC_20_047	521852	1366376	276m	-55°	300°	126m
DW_RC_20_048	521922	1366511	279m	-55°	300°	130m
DW_RC_20_049	522130	1366957	274m	-55°	300°	94m
DW_RC_20_050	522199	1366920	279m	-55°	300°	100m
DW_RC_20_051	523487	1367680	260m	-55°	300°	90m
DW_RC_20_052	523445	1368089	271m	-55°	300°	100m
DW_RC_20_053	523505	1368019	271m	-55°	300°	94m
DW_RC_20_054	523385	1368285	279m	-55°	300°	120m
DW_RC_20_055	523470	1368268	282m	-55°	300°	124m

Drill type: Reverse circulation

Coordinates are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 30

Appendix C: January-February 2020 Air Core Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
DW_AC_20_001	522710	1367739	261m	-55°	300°	42m
DW_AC_20_002	522779	1367700	262m	-55°	300°	48m
DW_AC_20_003	522850	1367663	260m	-55°	300°	54m
DW_AC_20_004	522916	1367619	261m	-55°	300°	62m
DW_AC_20_005	522987	1367577	260m	-55°	300°	60m
DW_AC_20_006	523056	1367543	261m	-55°	300°	53m
DW_AC_20_007	523122	1367500	258m	-55°	300°	57m
DW_AC_20_008	523189	1367461	261m	-55°	300°	65m
DW_AC_20_009	522471	1367475	260m	-55°	300°	42m
DW_AC_20_010	522546	1367435	263m	-55°	300°	42m
DW_AC_20_011	522612	1367392	263m	-55°	300°	42m
DW_AC_20_012	522686	1367358	263m	-55°	300°	36m
DW_AC_20_013	522754	1367319	263m	-55°	300°	52m

Drill type: Air Core
Coordinates are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 30

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Howard Golden who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Golden is 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 Golden 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 Golden 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Pulverised rock sample at 1m intervals of which an approximate 2.5kg sample was taken for assay.
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.).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect 1m pulverised rock samples using a face sampling hammer. • Air Core drilling was used to collect samples in the saprolite zone, collecting 1m pulverised samples of oxidised material. Drilling continued until bit refusal at the fresh rock interface.
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.*	• Visual estimates of recovery were made and only recorded where there were significant differences in volumes of chip sample. • Overall sample recovery is considered good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC and air core drill chips have been geologically logged to a level that is considered relevant to the style of mineralization under investigation. All relevant reverse circulation and air core intervals with potential for gold and other mineralisation have been sampled • Lithological and structural information was collected on paper logs including lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features using a geological legend appropriate for West African geology and subsequently entered into a digital database. • All logging is qualitative. • Selected chip samples from each hole were washed and placed into plastic chip trays for future reference.
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 sample material from the RC drilling is collected by passing the drill spoil through a riffle splitter after passing through the drill rig cyclone at 1m intervals to collect an approximate 2.5kg sample in a plastic bag.
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.*	• ALS Burkina SARL, Ouagadougou Burkina Faso was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis. • 1m Samples were analysed using 50g fire assay for total separation of gold using the ALS BGS Au-AA26 technique. • A total of 1,306 reverse circulation samples and 655 air core samples were submitted for fire assay. In addition, 63 standard samples with known gold contents, 42 blank samples, and 42 duplicate samples were submitted for assay for QA/QC purposes • No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed. • Data is reviewed before being accepted into the database. Any batches failing QA/QC analysis resubmitted for check assays. Dataset QA/QC contains acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. A third-party independent database administrator, Mitchell River Group, has been contracted for QA/QC control and data validation.
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.*	• All assay results were received electronically from the laboratory and digitally merged with field logs, after which spot manual checks were made to ensure this had been completed correctly. No adjustments were necessary to the assay or logging data. • No twinning of reverse circulation or air core drilling has been undertaken due to the early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Collar positions of the reverse circulation and air core holes were located with GPS, and drillhole azimuth at the collar was determined with a combination of GPS and compass readings. At the completion of each hole, the collar was capped with concrete and drillhole details inscribed in the cement. • Down hole surveys were undertaken for all reverse circulation holes by the drill contractor utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole survey instrument and by single shot Eastman Cameras. Survey intervals of 30m and end of hole were routinely collected. No strongly magnetic rock units are present within the deposit which may upset magnetic based readings. No downhole surveys were undertaken for air core holes. • Divole West project coordinates are reported in this document using WGS84 UTM Zone 30N.
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.*	• The reverse circulation drilling was conducted on nominal 160m spaced drill traverses with between three and eight holes per section. Air core holes were drilled on nominal 350m spaced traverses with between five and eight holes per section. • Drilling was not sufficient, along with surface and artisanal workings exposures, to develop a good enough geological understanding of stratigraphy, intrusions, and veining orientations within the prospect area drilled to establish mineral resources. • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• The drilling is early stage and not adequately spaced to determine identification of the key geological features with high confidence, but an estimate of the continuity of structures and lithological units can be made.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are removed from the field immediately upon collection and stored in a secure compound for subsampling and preparation for laboratory dispatch. Samples are then delivered to the laboratory directly from the field. Sample submission forms are sent in hardcopy, as well as electronically, to the laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Databases were reviewed for obvious discrepancies and validated by a third-party database administrator, however no audits were completed on these early exploration results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmentalsettings.* • *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 Divole East Project comprises 2 separate permits. Arrow Minerals is 100% owner of these permits o Divole East: granted on 2017/05/18 arrete 17/046/MEMC/SG/DGCM and transferred on 2017/12/29 arrete 17/249/MMC/SG/DGCM o Dyabya: granted on 2019/05/10 arrete 19/047/MMC/CG/DGCM • The Divole West Project comprises a single exploration permit. Arrow Minerals is 100% holder of this permit. o Divole West: granted on 2017/05/18 arrete 17/047/MMC/SG/DGCM and transferred on 2017/12/29 arrete 17/250/MMC/SG/DGCM • The Hounde South Project comprises 2 separate exploration permits. Arrow Minerals is 100% holder of these permits. o Fofora: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/226/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM o Konkoira: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/228/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM • The Nako Project comprises a single exploration permit. Arrow Minerals is 100% holder of this permit. o Nako: granted on 2016/12/20 arrete 16/227/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM • The Gourma Project comprises 4 separate exploration permits. Arrow Minerals is the 100% holder of these permits o Gountouna: granted on 2017/11/09, arrete 17/208/MMC/SG/DGCM o Artougou East: granted on 2017/11/20, arrete 17/219/MMC/SG/DGCM o Matiakoali BSR: granted on 2017/11/20 arrete 17/220/MMC/SG/DGCM o Bankartougou West: granted on 2017/11/20 arrete 17/221/MMC/SG/DGCM • The Boulsa Project comprises 2 exploration permits. Arrow Minerals is the 100% holder of these permits o Lilyala: granted on 2018/08/24, arrete 18/152/MMC/SG/DGCM o Konkoira: granted on 2018/08/24, arrete 18/228/MMC/SG/DGCM
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historic exploration by other parties has been recovered for the Divole West project area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Arrow projects are all hosted in granite/greenstone belts of the Proterozoic Birimian Shield in Burkina Faso. The exploration is targeting orogenic style gold mineralisation systems.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* - *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*	• The drill hole data referred to in this document has been summarised in Appendices B and C.
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.*	• The reverse circulation drill results have been reported using a 0.5g/t edge grade and incorporating a maximum of 3m of consecutive internal dilution. Only intersections with average grades of at least 1 g/t are reported. • Air core grades are reported using the maximum 1m sample interval from each hole in saprolite. • N/A as no metal equivalents are used.
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 drillhole 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').*	• Drill holes have been oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike orientation of the mineralisation • Reported intersections are downhole widths. Exploration at the prospects is at an early stage and insufficient information is currently available to infer true widths
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Summary maps are provided in this document.
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.*	• Further exploration activities are required to allow assessment of potential target size and will be provided when Arrow Minerals progresses work and data validation.
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.*	• Nil.
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.*	• Further exploration work will occur at Divole West utilising skilled staff and fit for purpose techniques including, depending on requirements, reverse circulation and diamond drilling, drainage sampling, soils, auger, air core drilling, geological mapping, ground and airborne geophysics. Specific targets for follow up are being defined at Divole West using data included in this report and illustrated in the relevant figures.