ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 June 2020

EXPLORATION UPDATE – SAINTS AND LEINSTER NICKEL PROJECTS

Highlights

- Drill rig mobilising this week for a 4,000m air-core (**AC**) drilling programme at the Valdez Prospect
- Modelling and interpretation of recently-completed Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling (assays pending), down-hole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys and surface fixed-loop electromagnetic (**FLEM**) surveys at the Saints Nickel Project is currently underway ahead of targeted drilling programme in late July

Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX:AOU**) (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration programmes at its 100%-owned Saints and Leinster Nickel Projects in Western Australia.

The Company is pleased to announce it will commence a 4,000m air-core drilling programme at the Valdez Prospect near Leinster, Western Australia. KTE Mining Services Ltd (**KTE**) has been awarded the contract, and will mobilise later this week. The drilling programme will cover the entire strike of the ultramafic unit at Valdez in order to characterise the ultramafics and define possible basal channels in the footwall contact, in a similar manner to the work completed at Saints earlier this year.

The AC programme will also attempt to confirm mineralised intersections reported in historic RAB drill-holes, such as 32m @ 0.75% Ni from surface, including **4m @ 1.55% Ni from 24m** (LWDR2036), and 16m @ 1.07% Ni from 24m, including **4m @ 1.34% Ni from 24m** (LWDR2039) (see Appendix for full table of results). The drilling programme is expected to take several weeks.

At the Saints Nickel Project (**Saints**), four RC drill-holes for 732m were recently completed. Three of the holes were drilled into the **T2 channel target**, focussed on testing a strong DHEM conductor identified within the channel[1]. A fourth drill-hole was completed at the **T1 channel target** (Figure 1). This deeper hole was designed to intersect the basal **Eastern Footwall Contact** *below* the weathered profile, so that the DHEM survey could potentially "see" further into the T1 channel.

All four drill-holes have been logged and sampled, and assay results are pending. DHEM surveys were also completed for all four drill-holes. The results from these surveys are currently being interpreted and modelled by Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**); however initial high-level modelling completed immediately for the **T1 Target** was enough to recognise that a small surface FLEM survey was warranted over the T1 Target area. Taking advantage of the availability of the EM crew, this surface FLEM survey was extended to cover the **T3 Target** area. The intention of all of the EM surveys is to potentially provide a vector to massive sulphide mineralisation to better guide the T1 Target drilling on the small salt lake, scheduled to start next month. It is expected that modelling and interpretation will be completed over the next week or two, with assay results expected in 2 – 3 weeks.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

> "*We are pleased to begin work at the exciting Valdez Prospect of our Leinster Nickel Project. We envisage that the AC programme will define some excellent nickel sulphide targets that we will then follow up with an RC drilling programme.*

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement - DHEM DELINEATES STRONG NICKEL SULPHIDE TARGET AT SAINTS https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20200519/pdf/44hy23s1w41bsd.pdf.

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We are also extremely pleased to have completed the next round of RC drilling and EM surveys at Saints and are looking forward to the modelling and results. We know we are in a highly-mineralised nickel sulphide system at Saints, and each drill-hole that we complete adds more valuable information to the ever-evolving geological model as we attempt to vector in on the possible feeder channel nickel sulphide mineralisation. We will use the updated model and results when we receive them for the next drill programme on the lake at T1.

We have a significant pipeline of quality nickel sulphide targets, both at Saints and Leinster, and we are progressing well with our planned exploration programmes, systematically developing and then drill-testing each of these targets."

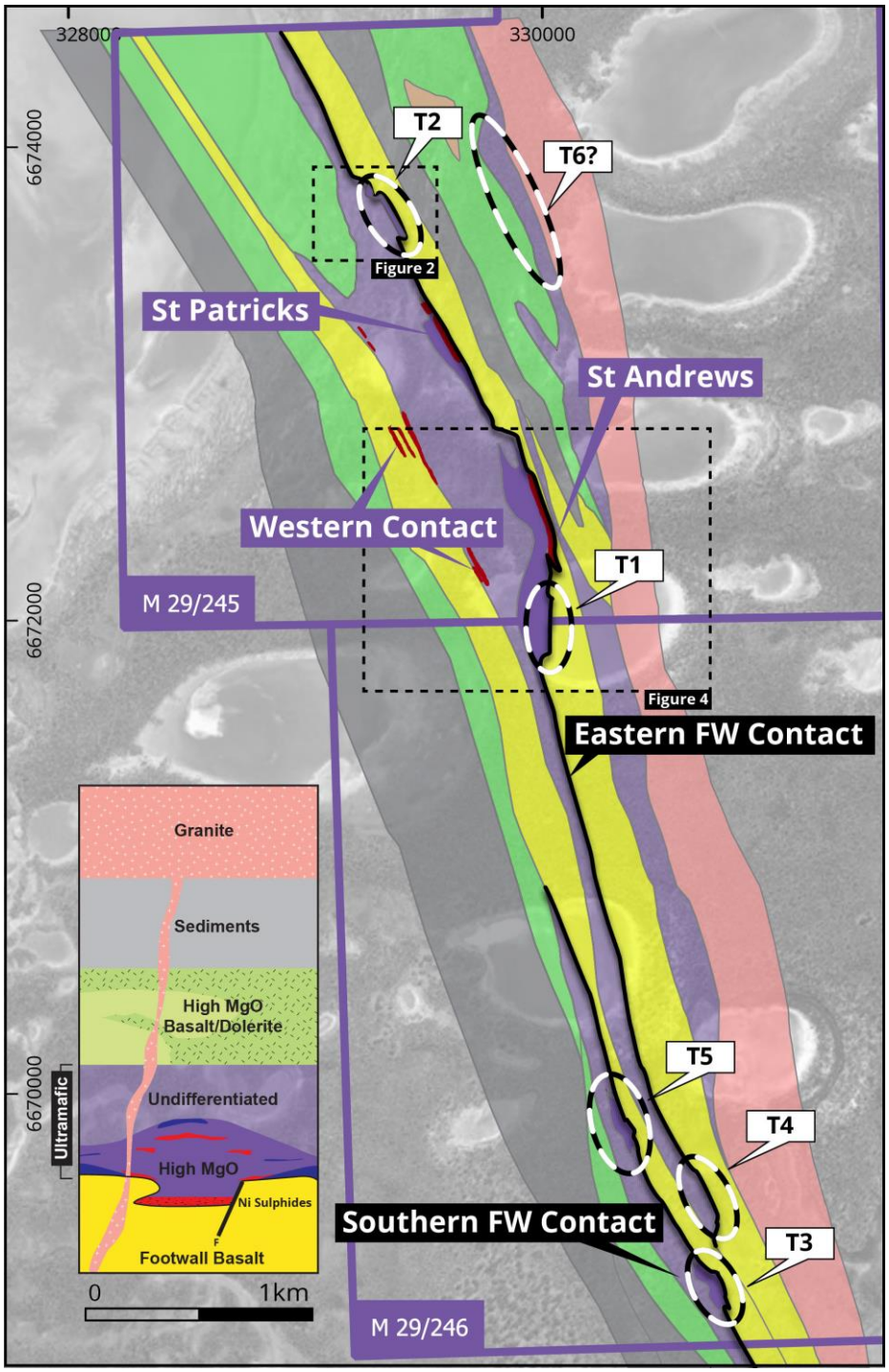

Figure 1 – Geological interpretation of the Saints Nickel Project showing the location of T1 and T2 and the other channel target areas

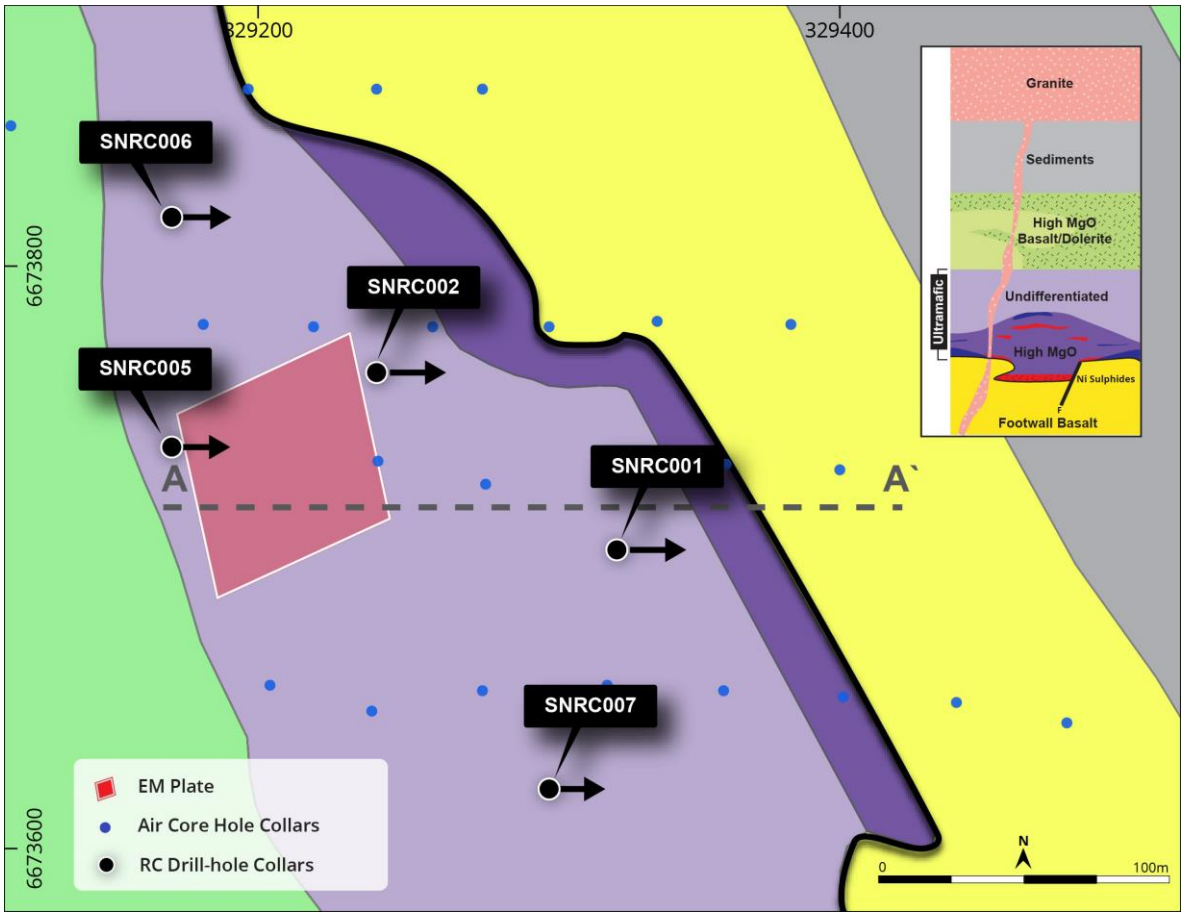

Figure 2 – Zoom of the T2 channel target area showing the location of the completed RC drill-hole collars and projection of the modelled DHEM conductor (plate) in relation to the interpreted geology

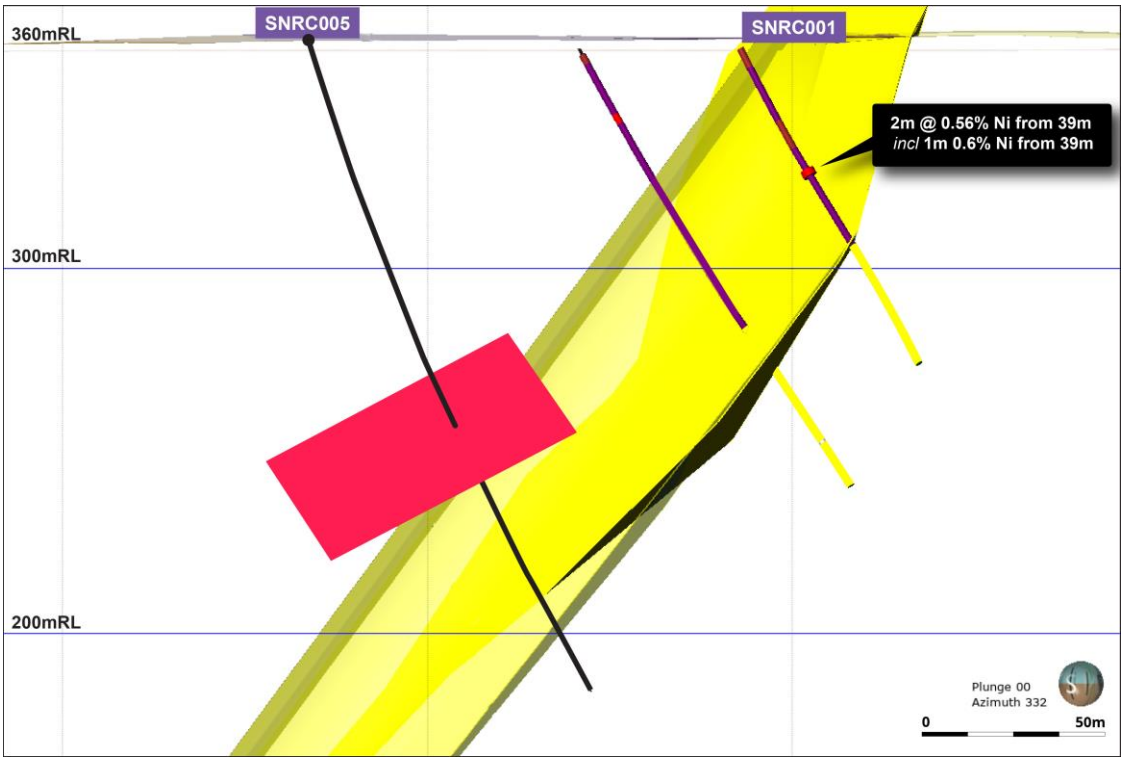

Figure 3 – 3D Cross-section at 6673720mN ± 60m through the T2 channel target area showing the location of the strong DHEM conductor (red plate) and completed and the completed RC drill-holes in relation to the modelled basal Eastern Footwall Contact (yellow). View is looking to the north

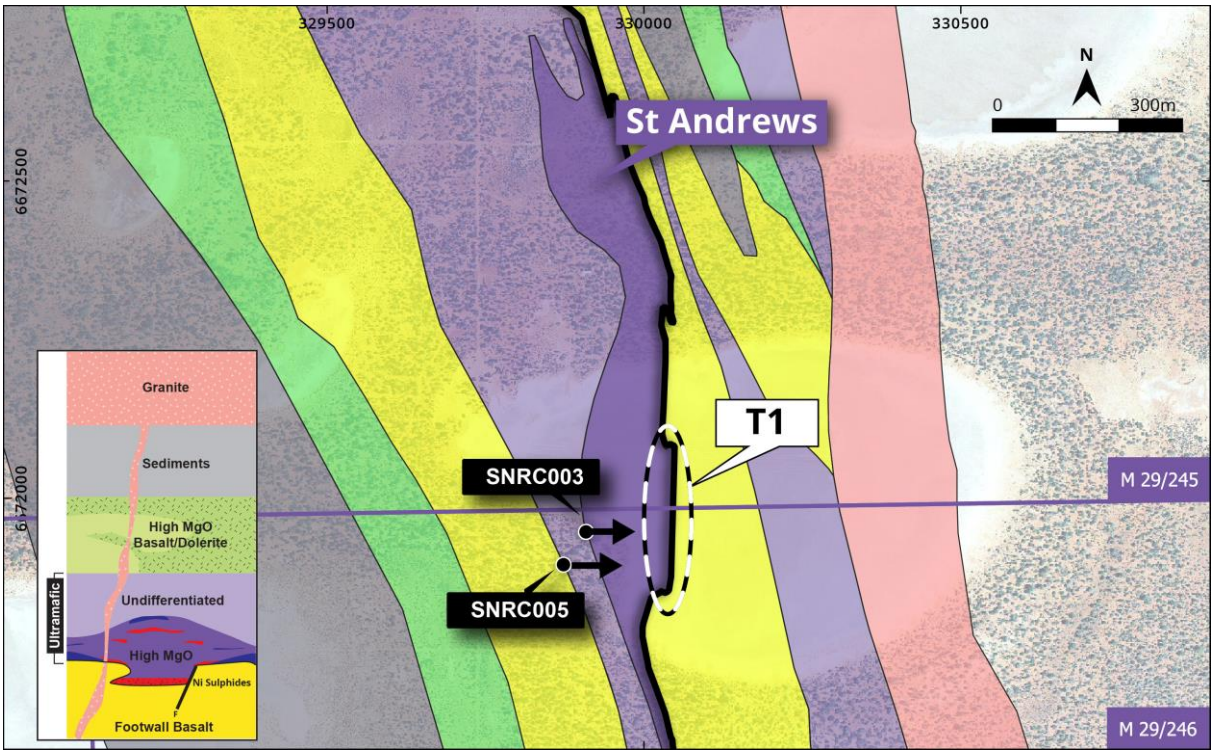

Figure 4 – Zoom of the T1 channel target area showing the location of the completed RC drill-hole collars in relation to the interpreted geology and topographical surface

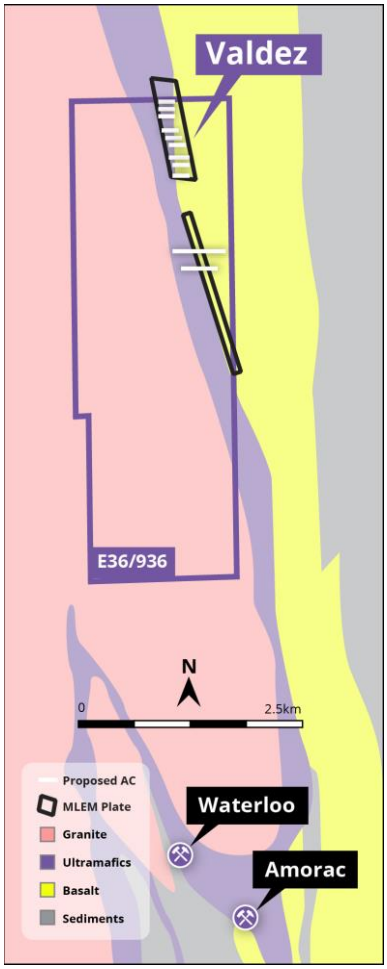

Figure 5 – Planned AC drilling lines (white) across current geological interpretation and MLEM conductive plates at the Valdez Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Aidan Platel and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Mr Platel (Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) is the Company's Chief Geological Officer 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code 2012"). Mr Platel consents to the disclosure of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Saints Project was reported by Minotaur Exploration Ltd (ASX:MEP) to the ASX on 4th May 2017 under JORC Code 2012 (refer https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170504/pdf/43j0r0dt0ytq74.pdf). The information in this report in relation to Mineral Resources for the Saints Project is based on, and fairly represents, the available data and studies for the project which have been compiled by Mr Aidan Platel. Mr Platel (Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) is the Company's Chief Geological Officer 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 JORC Code 2012. Mr Platel consents to the disclosure of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

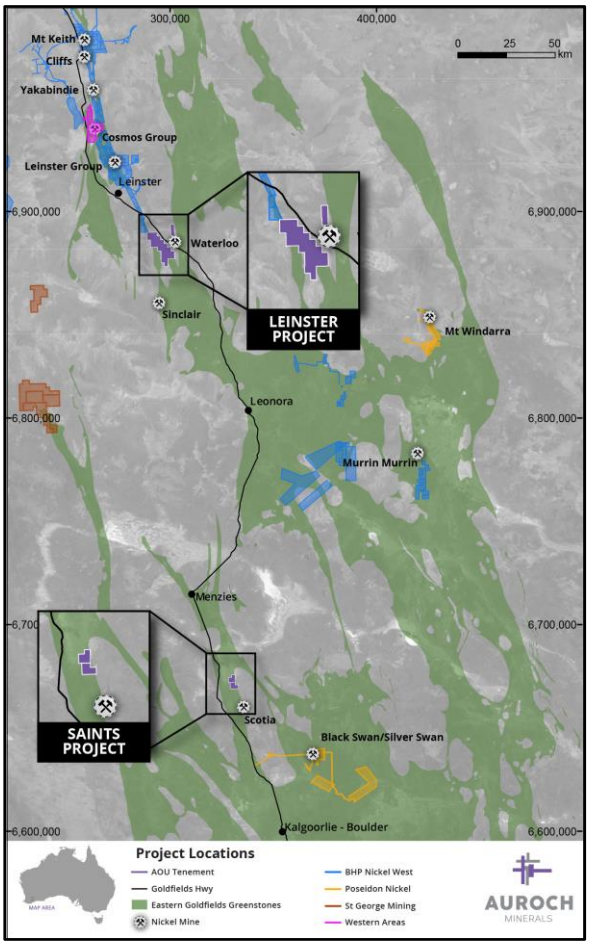
The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Russell Mortimer, Consultant Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Russell Mortimer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Russell Mortimer consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule Information

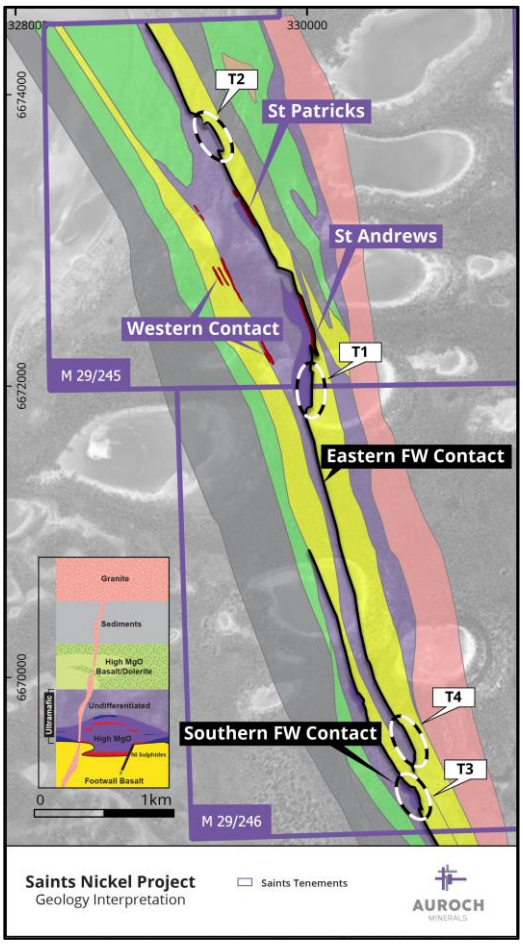
The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Auroch Minerals Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Auroch Minerals Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.



Location of the Leinster and the Saints Nickel Projects, Western Australia



Interpreted geology map of the Saints Nickel Project highlighting the numerous channel targets in relation to the known nickel sulphide mineralisation (dark red) and ultramafic units (purple).

Table 1 – Table of Completed RC Drill-holes at the T1 and T2 Target Areas of the Saints Nickel Project

Drill-hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)
SNRC001	329,323	6,673,703	360.2	090°	-60°	102
SNRC002	329,241	6,673,763	360.5	090°	-60°	144
SNRC003	329,911	6,671,949	360.4	090°	-60°	150
SNRC004	329,858	6,671,921	361.4	090°	-70°	198
SNRC005	329,168	6,673,735	359.3	090°	-70°	210
SNRC006	329,169	6,673,816	359.6	080°	-70°	174
SNRC007	329,301	6,673,621	359.9	090°	-60°	150

All coordinates in MGA 1994 UTM Zone 51S

Table 2 – Full Table of Results from Historical RAB Drilling at the Valdez Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project (0.5% Ni cut-off)

Drill-hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)	Significant Intersection (≥0.50% Ni)
06BWDR0001	300,917	6,890,459	498.8	090°	-60°	17	NSI
06BWDR0002	300,877	6,890,459	498.3	090°	-60°	13	NSI
06BWDR0003	300,837	6,890,459	498.2	090°	-60°	16	NSI
06BWDR0004	300,797	6,890,459	498.2	090°	-60°	16	NSI

06BWDR0005	300,777	6,890,459	498.3	090°	-60°	13	NSI
06BWDR0006	300,807	6,890,459	498.2	090°	-60°	22	NSI
06BWDR0007	300,757	6,890,459	498.5	090°	-60°	13	NSI
06BWDR0008	300,717	6,890,459	498.9	090°	-60°	13	NSI
06BWDR0009	301,777	6,893,459	483.4	090°	-60°	61	NSI
06BWDR0010	301,737	6,893,459	483.4	090°	-60°	49	NSI
06BWDR0011	301,697	6,893,459	483.5	090°	-60°	51	NSI
06BWDR0012	301,657	6,893,459	483.4	090°	-60°	61	NSI
06BWDR0013	301,617	6,893,459	483.5	090°	-60°	55	NSI
06BWDR0014	301,577	6,893,459	483.7	090°	-60°	50	NSI
06BWDR0015	301,537	6,893,459	484.0	090°	-60°	52	NSI
06BWDR0016	301,337	6,893,459	485.2	090°	-60°	42	NSI
06BWDR0017	301,297	6,893,459	485.2	090°	-60°	75	NSI
06BWDR0018	301,257	6,893,459	485.0	090°	-60°	77	NSI
06BWDR0019	301,217	6,893,459	484.8	090°	-60°	50	NSI
06BWDR0020	301,237	6,893,459	484.9	090°	-60°	75	NSI
06BWDR0021	301,177	6,893,459	485.0	090°	-60°	46	NSI
06BWDR0022	301,677	6,892,159	499.4	090°	-60°	67	NSI
06BWDR0023	301,637	6,892,159	498.2	090°	-60°	44	NSI
06BWDR0024	301,597	6,892,159	497.2	090°	-60°	67	NSI
06BWDR0025	301,617	6,892,159	497.6	090°	-60°	70	NSI
06BWDR0026	301,557	6,892,159	496.5	090°	-60°	75	NSI
06BWDR0027	301,517	6,892,159	496.0	090°	-60°	68	NSI
06BWDR0028	301,477	6,892,159	495.5	090°	-60°	67	NSI
06BWDR0029	301,437	6,892,159	495.2	090°	-60°	58	NSI
06BWDR0030	301,577	6,892,159	496.8	090°	-60°	63	NSI
BPA0344	300,547	6,891,711	492.8	000°	-90°	21	NSI
BPA0345	300,585	6,891,724	492.7	000°	-90°	15	NSI
BPA0346	300,623	6,891,737	492.6	000°	-90°	12	NSI
BPA0347	300,660	6,891,750	492.6	000°	-90°	10	NSI
BPA0348	300,698	6,891,764	492.3	000°	-90°	15	NSI
BPA0349	300,736	6,891,777	492.1	000°	-90°	3	NSI
BPA0350	300,397	6,891,658	493.1	000°	-90°	21	NSI
BPA0351	300,434	6,891,671	493.3	000°	-90°	21	NSI
BPA0352	300,472	6,891,684	493.2	000°	-90°	21	NSI
BPA0353	300,510	6,891,697	493.1	000°	-90°	21	NSI
BPA0358	300,359	6,891,644	493.3	000°	-90°	21	NSI
LWDA0162	301,297	6,892,559	491.0	090°	-60°	47	NSI
LWDA0163	301,257	6,892,559	490.3	090°	-60°	55	NSI
LWDA0164	301,217	6,892,559	489.9	090°	-60°	52	NSI
LWDA0165	301,177	6,892,559	489.6	090°	-60°	52	NSI
LWDA0166	301,137	6,892,559	489.5	090°	-60°	31	NSI
LWDA0167	301,097	6,892,559	489.6	090°	-60°	25	NSI
LWDA0168	301,057	6,892,559	489.4	090°	-60°	38	NSI
LWDA0178	302,017	6,889,359	511.7	090°	-60°	55	NSI

LWDR1970	301,937	6,893,159	484.6	090°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR1971	301,857	6,893,159	484.6	090°	-60°	51	NSI
LWDR1972	301,777	6,893,159	485.1	090°	-60°	54	NSI
LWDR1973	301,697	6,893,159	486.2	090°	-60°	63	NSI
LWDR1974	301,617	6,893,159	487.0	090°	-60°	67	NSI
LWDR1975	301,537	6,893,159	488.1	090°	-60°	67	NSI
LWDR1976	301,457	6,893,159	487.5	090°	-60°	66	NSI
LWDR1977	301,377	6,893,159	487.1	090°	-60°	69	NSI
LWDR1978	301,297	6,893,159	487.2	090°	-60°	50	NSI
LWDR1979	301,217	6,893,159	488.3	090°	-60°	61	NSI
LWDR1980	301,137	6,893,159	487.3	090°	-60°	37	NSI
LWDR1981	301,057	6,893,159	486.6	090°	-60°	30	NSI
LWDR1982	300,977	6,893,159	485.7	090°	-60°	66	NSI
LWDR2005	301,997	6,890,039	511.8	090°	-60°	82	NSI
LWDR2006	301,957	6,890,039	510.4	090°	-60°	52	NSI
LWDR2007	301,917	6,890,039	510.0	090°	-60°	57	NSI
LWDR2008	301,877	6,890,039	509.5	090°	-60°	63	NSI
LWDR2016	301,948	6,892,111	506.0	075°	-60°	34	NSI
LWDR2017	301,914	6,892,034	508.3	075°	-60°	13	NSI
LWDR2018	301,881	6,891,961	508.8	075°	-60°	52	NSI
LWDR2019	301,844	6,891,883	507.3	075°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR2020	301,810	6,891,801	508.1	075°	-60°	46	NSI
LWDR2021	301,777	6,891,725	507.7	075°	-60°	46	NSI
LWDR2022	301,731	6,891,653	505.4	075°	-60°	60	NSI
LWDR2023	301,679	6,891,579	504.2	075°	-60°	5	NSI
LWDR2024	301,640	6,891,514	502.6	075°	-60°	62	NSI
LWDR2025	301,590	6,891,445	501.0	075°	-60°	28	NSI
LWDR2026	301,543	6,891,373	500.6	075°	-60°	5	NSI
LWDR2035	301,935	6,892,073	507.7	075°	-60°	64	16m @ 0.84% Ni from 4m, incl **4m @ 1.20% Ni** from 4m
LWDR2036	301,914	6,892,034	508.3	075°	-60°	59	32m @ 0.75% Ni from 0m, incl **4m @ 1.55% Ni** from 24m
LWDR2037	301,904	6,892,001	508.9	075°	-60°	74	8m @ 0.70% Ni from 4m
LWDR2038	301,868	6,891,920	508.2	075°	-60°	47	16m @ 0.60% Ni from 4m
LWDR2039	301,834	6,891,840	507.6	075°	-60°	42	16m @ 1.07% Ni from 24m, incl **4m @ 1.34% Ni** from 24m
LWDR2040	301,797	6,891,754	508.4	075°	-60°	49	4m @ 0.71% Ni from 0m
LWDR2041	301,757	6,891,677	506.4	075°	-60°	57	NSI
LWDR2042	301,711	6,891,610	504.8	075°	-60°	66	NSI
LWDR2043	301,679	6,891,579	504.2	075°	-60°	50	NSI
LWDR2044	301,661	6,891,535	503.5	075°	-60°	55	NSI
LWDR2162	302,017	6,889,759	511.7	090°	-60°	45	NSI
LWDR2163	301,977	6,889,759	510.7	090°	-60°	23	NSI
LWDR2171	301,297	6,892,959	489.6	090°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR2172	301,257	6,892,959	489.1	090°	-60°	77	NSI
LWDR2173	301,217	6,892,959	488.6	090°	-60°	60	NSI

LWDR2174	301,177	6,892,959	488.0	090°	-60°	40	NSI
LWDR2188	301,417	6,892,959	488.9	090°	-60°	81	NSI
LWDR2189	301,457	6,892,959	489.1	090°	-60°	67	NSI
LWDR2190	301,377	6,892,949	489.4	090°	-60°	68	8m @ 0.51% Ni from 36m
LWDR2191	301,337	6,892,959	489.6	090°	-60°	84	NSI
LWDR2219	301,737	6,890,959	502.0	090°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR2220	301,697	6,890,959	501.3	090°	-60°	34	NSI
LWDR2221	301,657	6,890,959	501.0	090°	-60°	26	NSI
LWDR2222	301,897	6,890,959	506.6	090°	-60°	55	NSI
LWDR2223	301,857	6,890,959	505.4	090°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR2224	301,817	6,890,959	503.7	090°	-60°	77	NSI
LWDR2225	301,777	6,890,959	502.9	090°	-60°	58	NSI
LWDR2226	301,937	6,890,559	506.1	090°	-60°	68	NSI
LWDR2227	301,977	6,890,559	507.9	090°	-60°	82	NSI
LWDR2230	301,897	6,890,559	505.9	090°	-60°	64	NSI
LWDR2231	301,857	6,890,559	505.3	090°	-60°	76	NSI
LWDR2232	301,817	6,890,559	504.8	090°	-60°	80	NSI
LWDR2233	301,777	6,890,559	504.4	090°	-60°	27	NSI
LWDR2736	301,537	6,892,559	491.5	090°	-60°	72	NSI
LWDR2737	301,497	6,892,559	491.0	090°	-60°	78	NSI
LWDR2738	301,457	6,892,559	490.6	090°	-60°	94	NSI
LWDR2739	301,417	6,892,559	490.8	090°	-60°	83	NSI
LWDR2740	301,377	6,892,559	491.1	090°	-60°	78	NSI
LWDR2741	301,337	6,892,559	491.2	090°	-60°	92	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 (Saints & Valdez)
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 1m	• Nickel mineralisation at Saints has been sampled by drilling from surface to 420m vertical depth. Drilling methods employed from 1996-2011 include aircore, percussion/ reverse circulation (RC) and diamond cored drilling. • Exploration Drilling at Valdez includes sampling from surface to 366m depth. Drilling consisted of RAB, Auger, Aircore and Diamond • Aircore, percussion and RC drilling returns a sample of broken rock collected in a bag at site at the time of drilling. Drill core from diamond drilling technique is later split by a core saw. • Documentation of measures taken by

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	previous operators (WMC, Scotia Nickel, and Breakaway Resources) 1996-2011 to ensure sample representivity is not available. • Historical drill core has been geologically logged by experienced geologists with core orientation determined where possible, allowing accurate 3- dimensional location of the Saints mineralisation. RC drill chips were geologically logged every 1m by experienced geologists. • 1996-1998 (WMC): RC samples, 1 - 2m composites and 0.19 – 1m composite diamond core samples, Analysis at ACTLABS by mixed hydrofluoric acid digestion followed by ICP-OES analysis. • 2002 - 2005 (Scotia Nickel): 2 - 4m composite samples for RC precollar; 0.2 – 1.3m ½ and ¼ core HQ3 and NQ2 diamond core samples; Genalysis AT/OES and NiS/MS (Modified Nickel sulphide – Fire Assay – ICP-MS); Flame Atomic MS for Pt/Pd assays. • 2006-2011 (Breakaway): 4m AC composite samples, Genalysis ATOES, 1m RC samples, Genalysis ATOES, 1m RC sample, Ultratrace XRF202, 0.15 – 1.6m ½ core HQ/NQ sample, Genalysis ATOES and nickel mineralisation zones Ultratrace, XRF202 – Silicate Fusion. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): 0.3-1.2m ½ core HQ/NQ sample, ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 all samples, Ni-OG62H & PGM-ICP23 on Ni mineralised zones. 2-3m ¼ HQ/NQ composite sample ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 all samples. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): Air Core drilling produced a 1m bulk sample collected in green plastic bag from an onboard cyclone. 3m composite samples were collected via scoop, 1m end of hole samples were collected via scoop. All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 conducted on all samples. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): Reverse Circulation drilling produced a 1m split of 2-3kg sample collected in a prenumbered calico bag from an onboard cycle and cone splitter. Bulk sample was collected in a bucket. • Down Hole EM (DHEM) surveyed at 2m to 10m intervals • Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) surveyed at 50m station spacing, 100m line spacing • Valdez 1996-2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): RAB 4m composites, Analysis at Genalysis Laboratories Multi Acid Digest - Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		(Atomic) Emission Spectrometry • 2006-2011 (Breakaway): 4m RAB composite samples, Genalysis ATOES
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).	• 1996-1997 (WMC): 8 RC-percussion holes for 984m diameter unspecified, no downhole surveys; 7 diamond core drill holes for 1561m - diameter unspecified, 20m downhole surveys by method unspecified. • 1997-1998 (WMC): 8 diamond core drill holes for 1785m – diameter unspecified, 20-30m downhole surveys by method unspecified. • 2002-2003 (Scotia Nickel): 2 diamond core drill hole for 716m, NQ diameter, 30m downhole surveys with Eastman single shot camera. • 2003-2004 (Scotia Nickel): 2 diamond core holes for 655m, 5m downhole surveys by north seeking gyro downhole survey tool. • 2004-2005 (Scotia Nickel): 1 diamond core drill hole for 370m, HQ3 and NQ2, 30m downhole surveys by Eastman single shot camera. • 2006-2007 (Breakaway): 2 AC holes for149m (no downhole surveys); 6 RC holes for 1082m, diameter unspecified, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool surveys followed up with north-seeking gyro survey (5m intervals) in 4 of six RC drill holes; 13 diamond core drill holes for 4632m, HQ and NQ, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool surveys followed up with north-seeking gyro survey (5m intervals) in 10 of thirteen diamond drill holes, core structurally orientated by method unspecified. • 2007-2008 (Breakaway): 5 diamond core drill holes for 1214m, HQ and NQ, 30m Eastman single shot downhole surveys followed up with north-seeking gyro survey (5m intervals) in four of five drill holes, core structurally orientated by method unspecified. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): 11 diamond core drill hole 2291m, HQ2 & NQ2, 30m Reflex single shot down hole survey, core structurally orientated using a Tru Core ori tool. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): 60 AC holes for 1960m, all holes were drilled on -60 degree dig and 90 degree azimuth • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): Reverse Circulation, 5.25 inch hole diameter, North Seeking gyro 5m down hole survey. 8 holes for 1182m. • Valdez; RAB 55 holes for 5304m, Auger

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		16 holes for 181m, AC 8 holes for 355m, Diamond 1 hole for 464.2m. Diamond drill holes were were surveyed with multi shot reflex tool. RAB, AC & Aug were drilled vertical and angled.
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.	• Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators WMC and Scotia Nickel. • 2006-2007 (Breakaway): AC samples approximately 80 – 90% dry sample and 70 – 80% recovery recorded in Breakaway Access drill hole database. • 2006-2008 (Breakaway): Diamond core 100% core recovery recorded in Breakaway Access drill hole database. • Measures taken by previous operators 1996-2008 to maximize sample recovery and representivity have not been documented. • Any bias or relationship between sample loss and nickel grade realized by previous operators 1996- 2008 has not been documented. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals) All diamond drill core is measured for recovery, any loss is recorded in Geotechnical measurements. HQ drilling technique is implemented in regolith zone to minimise core loss • 2020 AC/RC drilling; sample recovery, moisture content are recorded for each metre in field at the time of drilling. • Valdez; no sample recovery data is apparent in the historic dataset
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.	• Geological logging of historic drill holes was reviewed by MEP using historic statutory reports and databases compiled by previous operators. • Geological logging data collected to date is sufficiently detailed to support an Inferred Ni Resource at Saints. At this stage detailed geotechnical logging is not required. • Geological logging is intrinsically qualitative. • 2006 – 2008 (Breakaway): Diamond core have been photographed in the core trays. • No core photos are available for historic drilling by WMC and Scotia Nickel (1996-2005). • Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and these data are available to MEP. • 2019/2020 (Auroch Minerals) All holes are Geologically logged, with logical contacts, textural and sulphide changes

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		accounted for. All holes and core are photographed both wet and dry. Representative AC & RC chips are collected from each metre and retained in chip trays for reference. • Valdez; Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and this data is available to Auroch Minerals.
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.	• 1996 – 1998 (WMC): Core samples are documented as 'split' in statutory annual reporting; it is assumed that half core was sampled for analysis and may have been hand-split with a chisel or similar tool rather than sawn. • 2002 – 2005 (Scotia Nickel): Core was sampled as sawn half or quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core. • 2006 – 2008 (Breakaway): Core was sampled predominantly as sawn half core with some quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core. • Measures taken by WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway 1996 - 2008 to ensure RC, percussion or AC sample representivity have not been documented. • 1m and 2m RC, percussion or AC samples and maximum1m length core samples, or as close as reasonable within geological boundaries, are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • Historic drill holes were logged at level of detail to ensure sufficient geological understanding to allow representative selection of sample intervals. • Sampling QAQC measures taken by WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway 1996 – 2008 have not been documented. • It is assumed that WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.	• 1996 – 1998 (WMC): Core samples are documented as 'split' in statutory annual reporting; it is assumed that half core was sampled for analysis and may have been hand-split with a chisel or similar tool rather than sawn. • 2002 – 2005 (Scotia Nickel): Core was sampled as sawn half or quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core. • 2006 – 2008 (Breakaway): Core was sampled predominantly as sawn half core with some quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core. • Measures taken by WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway 1996 - 2008 to ensure RC, percussion or AC sample representivity have not been documented. • 1m and 2m RC, percussion or AC samples and maximum1m length core samples, or as close as reasonable within geological boundaries, are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • Historic drill holes were logged at level of detail to ensure sufficient geological understanding to allow representative selection of sample intervals. • Sampling QAQC measures taken by WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway 1996 – 2008 have not been documented. • It is assumed that WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals) core is sawn and sampled as half or quarter core. Half core samples range from 0.3-1.2m based on geological boundaries which is considered representative for NQ2 core and the style of mineralisation targeted. A single side of the core is selected for sample consistently throughout the hole. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals); AC 3kg composite chip samples were collected. 1kg scoop was taken from each individual metre sample in the 3m composite. Sample moisture was recorded and retained. Single 1metre samples were taken of the final metre of each hole, this is considered a base

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		of oxidation or top of fresh rock sample. These sampling procedures are considered appropriate for the nature of Air Core drilling. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals); RC, 2-3kg single metre samples were collected and submitted for assay. Valdez; • Measures taken by WMC/Forrestania Gold and Breakaway 1996 - 2010 to ensure RC, percussion sample representivity have not been documented. • Historic drill holes were logged at level of detail to ensure sufficient geological understanding to allow representative selection of sample intervals. • Sampling QAQC measures taken by Forrestania Gold and Breakaway 1996 – 2010 have not been documented. • It is assumed that Forrestania Gold and Breakaway sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 1996-1998 (WMC): ACTLABS analysis with mixed hydrofluoric acid digestion followed by ICP-OES analysis. • 2002 - 2005 (Scotia Nickel): Genalysis modified nickel sulphide collection fire assay NIS-MS and AT/OES. • 2006 - 2008 (Breakaway): Genalysis or Ultratrace mixed four acid digest followed by AT/OES analysis. Matrix and massive sulphides subjected were cast using a 12:22 flux (sodium nitrate) to form a glass bead (silicate fusion) followed by XRF analysis. Disseminated sulphides were subjected to four acid digested followed by AT/OES analysis. Pd, Pt and Au analysed by Pb collect fire assay. • Nickel sulphide collection fire assay NIS-MS, AT/OES and Silicate Fusion XRF are considered the most appropriate methods for Ni determination. • No other instruments outside of the ACTLABS/ Genalysis/ Ultratrace

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		laboratories were used for analyses of 1996 - 2008 samples. • It is assumed that industry standard commercial laboratory instruments were used by ACTLABS (WMC samples 1996-1998) and Genalysis/Ultratrace (Scotia Nickel samples 2002 – 2005 and Breakaway samples 2006-2008) to analyse historical drill samples from the Saints deposits. • It is assumed that industry best practice was used by previous operators WMC and Scotia Nickel to ensure acceptable assay data accuracy and precision. Historical QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents. • 2006 – 2008 (Breakaway): QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents, however approximately 1:20 commercially available base metal standards were inserted in the sampling schedule for diamond core samples which is documented in Breakaway drilling data files. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF and ICPAES analysis. Over limit method Ni-OG62H for ore grade Ni consisting of four acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis. PGM-ICP23 fire assay ICP-AES finish method used selectively for samples considered to contain Pt, Pd & Au. All methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation targeted. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): Certified Reference Material (CRM's)and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 as part of Auroch's Qa/Qc procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF and ICPAES analysis. methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation targeted. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:30 for AC and 1:20 as part of Auroch's Qa/Qc procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received. • All DHEM QAQC results were

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		within acceptable thresholds • **DHEM Parameters:** Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Down-hole EM (DHEM) Tx Loop size: 200 x 350 m to 200 x 450m Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24 Sensor: DigiAtlantis Station spacing: 2m to 10 m Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~40-68 Amp Stacks: 32 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per stn • All FLEM QAQC results were within acceptable thresholds • **FLEM Parameters:** Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Fixed-loop EM (FLEM) Tx Loop size: 200 x 450 m Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24 Sensor: EMIT SMART Fluxgate Station spacing: 50 m Line spacing: 100 m Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~55-60 Amp Stacks: 32 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per stn Valdez; • 1996 - 2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): Genalysis mixed four acid digest followed by AT/OES analysis • 2006 - 2010 (Breakaway): Genalysis or Ultratrace mixed four acid digest followed by AT/OES analysis. • No other instruments outside of the Genalysis/ Ultratrace laboratories were used for analyses of 1996 - 2010 samples. • It is assumed that industry standard commercial laboratory instruments were used by Genalysis/Ultratrace analyse historical drill samples from the Horn prospect. • It is assumed that industry best practice was used by previous operators to ensure acceptable assay data accuracy and precision. Historical QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• 2006 – 2010 (Breakaway): QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents, however approximately 1:20 commercially available base metal standards were inserted in the sampling schedule for diamond core samples which is documented in Breakaway drilling data files.
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 historic drilling data including collar coordinates, hole orientation surveys, total depth, sampling intervals and lithological logging were collated from statutory annual reports and historic digital data files and verified by MEP's database manager. • No indication of drill holes being twinned by previous workers has been observed or documented. • It is assumed that industry best practice was used for collection, verification and storage of historic data. • Historical drilling data from WMC, Scotia Nickel and Breakaway were compiled in a Microsoft Access database. • No adjustments to assay data were undertaken. • 2019 -2020 (Auroch Minerals): All data collected from drilling is entered in to formatted Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and imported in Microsoft Access database. This data is stored on a secured and restricted company server. Paper copies of sampling cutsheets are retained. Valdez; • All historic drilling data including collar coordinates, hole orientation surveys, total depth, sampling intervals and lithological logging were collated from statutory annual reports and historic digital data files and verified by Auroch's Geologists. • No indication of drill holes being twinned by previous workers has been observed or documented. • It is assumed that industry best practice was used for collection, verification and storage of historic data. • Historical drilling data from Forrestania Gold and Breakaway were compiled in a Microsoft Access database. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.

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.	• Historical drill collars were surveyed in AGD84 datum by WMC, S cotia Nickel and Breakaway Resources and converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 by Breakaway Resources in their Access drill hole database. 1996-1998 (WMC) drill collar data reliability and survey methodology are unspecified in the available annual reporting. Downhole surveying method unspecified. • 2002-2005 (Scotia Nickel) drill collars were located by differential GPS relative to AGD84 datum. Downhole surveying by Eastman single- or north seeking gyro tool. • 2006-2008 (Breakaway) drill collars were located using a handheld GPS relative to the AGD84 datum achieving ± 4 metre accuracy. Downhole surveying by Eastman single shot camera, Reflex tool and north-seeking gyro tool. • All location data for the Mineral Resource were collected in AGD84 datum and transformed to GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 51. • An approximate topographical surface covering the Saints area was created using collar data from Breakaway drill hole database that were accurately surveyed using a handheld GPS and/or differential GPS. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): Drill holes are planned out using a handheld GPS relative to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 achieving +-4m accuracy. At completion of program all holes are surveyed using a differential GPS relative to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 and AHD elevation achieving +- 15cm accuracy. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals): AC Drill holes are planned out using a handheld GPS relative to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 achieving +-4m accuracy. RC Drill holes are planned out with a handheld GPS, at completion of drilling, hole collars are surveyed with a differential GPS relative to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 and AHD elevation achieving +-15cm accuracy. Valdez; • Historical drill collars were surveyed in AGD84 datum by Forrestania Gold and Breakaway Resources and converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 by Breakaway Resources in their Access drill hole database. • 2006-2010 (Breakaway) drill collars were located using a handheld GPS relative to the AGD84 datum achieving ± 4 metre accuracy. Downhole surveying by Eastman

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		single shot camera, Reflex tool and north-seeking gyro tool.
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.	• 1996-1998 (WMC): Typically sampled in 1-2 metre intervals, skipping intervals of no interest and increasing the frequency of sampling depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.19m). • 2002-2005 (Scotia Nickel): Typically sampled in 1-4 metre intervals, skipping intervals of no interest and increasing the frequency of sampling depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.2m). • 2006-2008 (Breakaway Resources): Drilling typically sampled in 4 metre intervals from start of hole, increasing the sampling rate to every metre or to more detail depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.15m). • Historically, data spacing of samples through the mineralised zone of 1m was typical, however when necessary smaller intervals were sampled where constrained by lithological boundaries or required in zones of interest. • Drill data spacing of historic drill data (1996-2008) is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for estimating an Inferred Ni Resource. • Samples were composited to 1 m lengths prior to Mineral Resource estimation. • Drill hole spacing is predominantly 40m by 30m in the well-drilled portions of the deposit and is adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • 2020 Auroch Minerals; Air Core drilling was conducted on 40mx40m and 80mx80m grids, this close spaced drilling provides accurate control on geology in poorly tested areas. • RC holes were spaced 60m apart to test the footwall contact Valdez; • 1996-2005 (Forrestania Gold): Typically sampled in 1-4 metre intervals, skipping intervals of no interest and increasing the frequency of sampling depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.1m). • 2006-2010 (Breakaway Resources): Drilling typically sampled in 4 metre intervals from start of hole, increasing

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		the sampling rate to every metre or to more detail depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.15m).
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.	• Historical drill holes were oriented, as far as reasonably practical, to intersect the centre of the targeted mineralised zone perpendicular to the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised zone. • The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified. • DHEM / FLEM survey loops were orientated/located perpendicular and offset from the interpreted lithological strike of the prospective ultramafic horizon to provide maximized loop coupling
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• It is assumed that due care was taken historically with security of samples during field collection, transport and laboratory analysis. • 1996 – 1998 (WMC): No location of drill samples or core is documented in historical annual reports. • 2002 – 2005 (Scotia Nickel): Core drilled by Scotia Nickel is securely stored at Black Swan core storage facility. • 2006 – 2008 (Breakaway): Drill samples and core are stored at MEP's Kalgoorlie - Boulder secure exploration yard. Remnant drill core, laboratory pulps and residues from both the core and RC samples have been permanently retained in secure storage containers. • 2019 (Auroch Minerals): Drill core is kept in a secured work yard. Individual samples are assigned a unique sample identification which is labelled on calico bags. Once core has been sampled it is immediately delivered to ALS Minerals. • 2020 (Auroch Minerals); Chip samples collected at time of drilling and assigned a unique sample identification which is labelled on the calico sample bag. Samples were delivered to ALS minerals within 24hrs of being collected.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Geophysical data has been audited and reviewed by Southern Geoscience Consultants

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Saints Ni deposit is within M29/245, is held by Minotaur Gold Solutions Ltd (MinAuSol), a wholly owned subsidiary of Minotaur Exploration Ltd (ASX:MEP). • Sandstorm Gold retains a 2.5% NSR on M29/245 & M29/246 in relation to all ores, mineral concentrates and other products containing nickel, copper and platinum group elements. • There are no material issues with regard to Access. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. Valdez; • E36/936 is held by Altia Resources Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Auroch Minerals Ltd. • There are no material issues with regard to access. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Significant exploration drilling has been conducted previously by Western Mining Corporation (WMC), Scotia Nickel/LionOre and Breakaway Resources at the Saints Ni deposit, including AC, percussion/RC and diamond core drilling. • Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by AOU, and has been used to support the Inferred Mineral Resource reported here. Valdez; • Moderate first pass exploration drilling has been conducted previously by Forestania Gold/LionOre and Breakaway Resources at the Valdez project, including RAB, AC, Auger and diamond core drilling. • Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by AOU
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Saints Ni deposit is regarded as an Archaean Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted massive nickel sulphide deposit. The deposit occurs within the Menzies-Bardoc tectonic zone in ultramafic units equivalent to the Highway Ultramafics. Valdez; • The Valdez tenement geology of interest is regarded as an Archaean komatiite Ultramafic. The project straddles the Weebo-Mt Clifford greenstone belt.
Drill hole	• A summary of all information material to the	• A Drill hole location table has been included

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Information	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.	in this announcement. • All drill hole information relevant to this resource report/statement has been previously reported. No relevant drill hole information has been excluded.
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.	• Significant intercepts reported, are a weighted average calculation using a lower cut off of 0.5% Ni and 0.1% Cu. • Metal equivalent values have not been 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 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').	• Most drill holes were angled to the east so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report (previously reported by the current owner Minotaur Exploration Ltd (Minotaur ASX Announcement 4 May 2017, https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170504/pdf/43j0r0dt0ytq74.pdf)).
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.	• N/A
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	• No other substantive data exists.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	contaminating substances.	
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.	• AOU is currently reviewing the Saints Inferred Resource and the supporting drill data to determine if further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required AOU will announce such plans in due course. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text.