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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10th June 2021

NICKEL SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT NEW LEINSTER PROSPECTS

Highlights

- Assays received for first four diamond drill-holes completed at the **Woodwind** and **Percussion Prospects** of the Leinster Nickel Project have confirmed thick intersections of disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation within fertile ultramafic rocks up to 5km along strike from the Horn Prospect
- Assays are pending for a fifth diamond drill-hole which has observed stringers of nickel sulphide mineralisation
- Assays are also pending for a further nine reverse-circulation (RC) drill-holes completed at the Leinster Nickel Project
- Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys are pending for all holes and will be completed over the next week
- Multi-purpose (RC and diamond) drill rig has returned to the Nepean Nickel Project and has commenced the next drilling campaign on the 10km Nepean strike

Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX:AOU**) (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to report that assays have been received for diamond drilling completed at the Woodwind and Percussion Prospects at the Company's 100%-owned Leinster Nickel Project (**Leinster**) in Western Australia.

Assay results have been received for four diamond drill-holes, part of a five-hole (1,660m) regional drill programme designed to test the high-potential Woodwind and Percussion Prospects. These two prospects are located directly along strike from the Horn Prospect, where drilling has delineated shallow high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation, and are defined by aeromagnetic high anomalies that are very similar to that which defines the Horn Prospect (Figure 1), making these prospects high-priority drill targets.

The first-pass drill programme was a great success, with several holes intersecting thick cumulate phases of ultramafic rocks with zones of "*cloud*" (disseminated) nickel sulphides up to 5km further along strike from the Horn nickel sulphide mineralisation. Significant results include[1]:

- **72m @ 0.46% Ni from 212m**,

  including **4m @ 0.61% Ni from 233m** *and* **14m @ 0.57% Ni from 258m** (HNDD008)
- **8m @ 0.30% Ni from 296m to EOH** *within* **e**levated nickel values (>0.25% Ni) and observed disseminated nickel sulphides over **88m from 216m** (HNDD007)
- **2m @ 0.45% Ni from 388m**, *including* **1m @ 0.61% Ni from 389m** (HNDD010).

These results importantly highlight that the aeromagnetic trend at Leinster is coincident with a thick package of fertile, nickel sulphide -bearing ultramafic rocks. The observation of *cloud* nickel sulphides is a common feature to large high-grade nickel sulphide deposits in the Leinster region such as at BHP Nickel West's (ASX:BHP) Perseverance and Rocky's Reward, where cloud sulphides in the cumulate ultramafics are proximal to massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. As such, these results are hugely encouraging as they greatly improve the prospectivity of these target areas and demonstrate the potential for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation to have developed in traditional channel positions within the Woodwind and Percussion Prospects.

[1] Reported widths are down-hole widths as true widths are not yet known; calculated using 0.3% Ni cut-off, see Table 3 for full results

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Results remain pending for the fifth diamond drill-hole (HNDD0011) completed at the Woodwind Prospect (Figure 1). Stringers of pyrrhotite and pentlandite (nickel sulphide) sulphides were observed in ultramafic rock close to the basalt – ultramafic contact and confirmed with a portable XRF machine. The stringers were millimetric to <5cm in width and were frequent over 27m from 170.70m down-hole (Photo 1). The presence of stringers of nickel sulphides close to the basal contact further confirms the prospectivity of the target area and suggests the Company is getting closer to vectoring in on massive nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Woodwind Prospect.

Nine RC drill-holes were also completed for 1,493m at the Woodwind and Percussion Prospects, as well as other high-priority regional targets such as the Brass and Firefly Prospects. Assays are pending for these holes and are expected in approximately three weeks.

DHEM surveys are being completed on all drill-holes to identify any conductors in or around the completed holes that may potentially indicate massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. The DHEM surveys will be completed this week and any identified conductors will be used to target the next phase of drilling.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

"This has been an exceptional start to our regional exploration at the Leinster Project. After outstanding shallow high-grade nickel-copper sulphide results from drilling at the Horn Prospect in late 2020, we were intrigued by what the magnetic anomalies along strike from the Horn may hold, most of which had never seen a drill-hole.

The results from just our first four drill-holes have already shown that these aeromagnetic highs at the Woodwind and Percussion Prospects do indeed define thick fertile ultramafic units that have cumulate ultramafic phases with disseminated nickel sulphides – that is, exactly the geology seen proximal to the massive nickel sulphide mineralisation at Rocky's Reward and Perseverance, one of the largest nickel sulphide deposits in the world that is only 35km to the north of our Leinster Project.

The diamond drilling has been particularly important for our geology team to see these all-important textures and structures, and has helped them to identify the overturned structural setting at Woodwind, similar to that of the Horn.

The presence of nickel sulphide stringers in hole HNDD0011 suggest we are getting closer to significant accumulations of nickel sulphides, and we are eager to see what the pending DHEM and assay results will tell us as we attempt to vector in on massive nickel sulphide mineralisation in this highly-prospective trend."

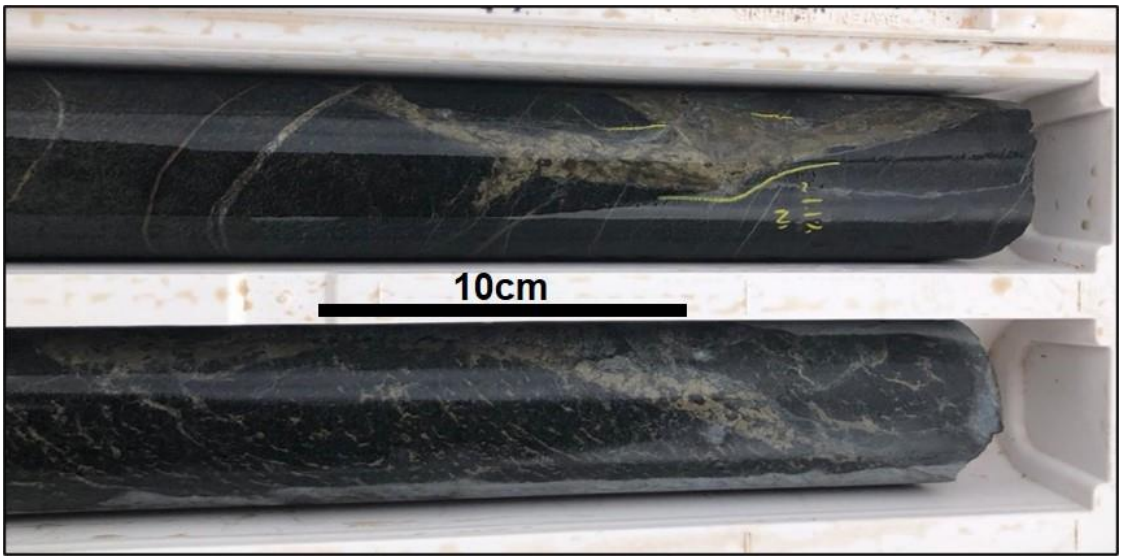


Photo 1 – Diamond drill core showing stringer nickel sulphide mineralisation (Po>Pn) in HNDD011

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Technical Discussion

The current drill programme at Leinster follows on from Auroch's initial drill programme at the Horn Prospect in November 2020. The Horn Prospect is interpreted to be an overturned komatiite (ultramafic) channel in which the underlying tholeiitic basalt is now present above the ultramafic flow, with massive nickel sulphide mineralisation existing at the contact to these contrasting lithologies. Facing is interpreted to be down-hole within the ultramafic, supporting the overturned position. Auroch's maiden drill programme at the Horn in 2020 confirmed the presence of shallow massive nickel sulphides, with results including[2]:

- 5.09m @ 2.06% Ni, 0.60% Cu, 0.49 g/t Pd & 0.25 g/t Pt from 119.91m (HNDD001)
- 7.30m @ 2.20% Ni, 0.53% Cu, 0.64 g/t Pd from 143m (HNDD002)
- 1.5m @ 1.48% Ni, 0.39% Cu, 0.29 g/t Pd & 0.16 g/t Pt from 134.9m,

including 0.8m @ 2.41% Ni, 0.47% Cu and 0.46 g/t Pd (HNDD003)

The nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation at the Horn is coincidental with a singular magnetic high feature with forms part of a larger magnetic body stretching some 5.5km in strike length. Auroch's review of historical exploration discovered that no drilling had been conducted on most of the magnetic features along the NNW – SSE strike from the Horn (Figure 1). The Company believes the magnetic features represent serpentinised komatiitic ultramafic units, which is the host rock for komatiitic massive nickel sulphide deposits. Auroch has ranked the untested magnetic anomalies in order of priority and is currently systematically drill-testing each target area.

As part of the exploration phase at the Woodwind Prospect, approximately 350m to the NNW of the Horn Prospect, four diamond drill-holes were undertaken to allow for detailed structural and stratigraphic logging. RC drilling was then conducted to infill the strike length of the Woodwind Prospect, providing further geochemical data and a platform for DHEM geophysics, the results of which are pending.

Upcoming Results and Programmes

The upcoming results and work programmes for Auroch include the following:

- RC drilling at the Leinster Nickel Project – assay results pending
- DHEM on all completed diamond and RC drill-holes at the Leinster Nickel Project – to be completed over the next week
- Next phase of RC drilling at high-priority target areas of the 10km of strike at the Nepean Nickel Project – underway
- Major ground Moving-Loop EM (MLEM) survey at the Nepean Nickel Project – underway, expected to be completed within one week (weather permitting)
- RC drill programme at the Ragless Range Zinc Target of the Arden Project, South Australia – planning and permitting underway

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement – FURTHER HIGH-GRADE MASSIVE NICKEL SULPHIDES AT THE HORN https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20201214/pdf/44qxhx9dn4sc21.pdf

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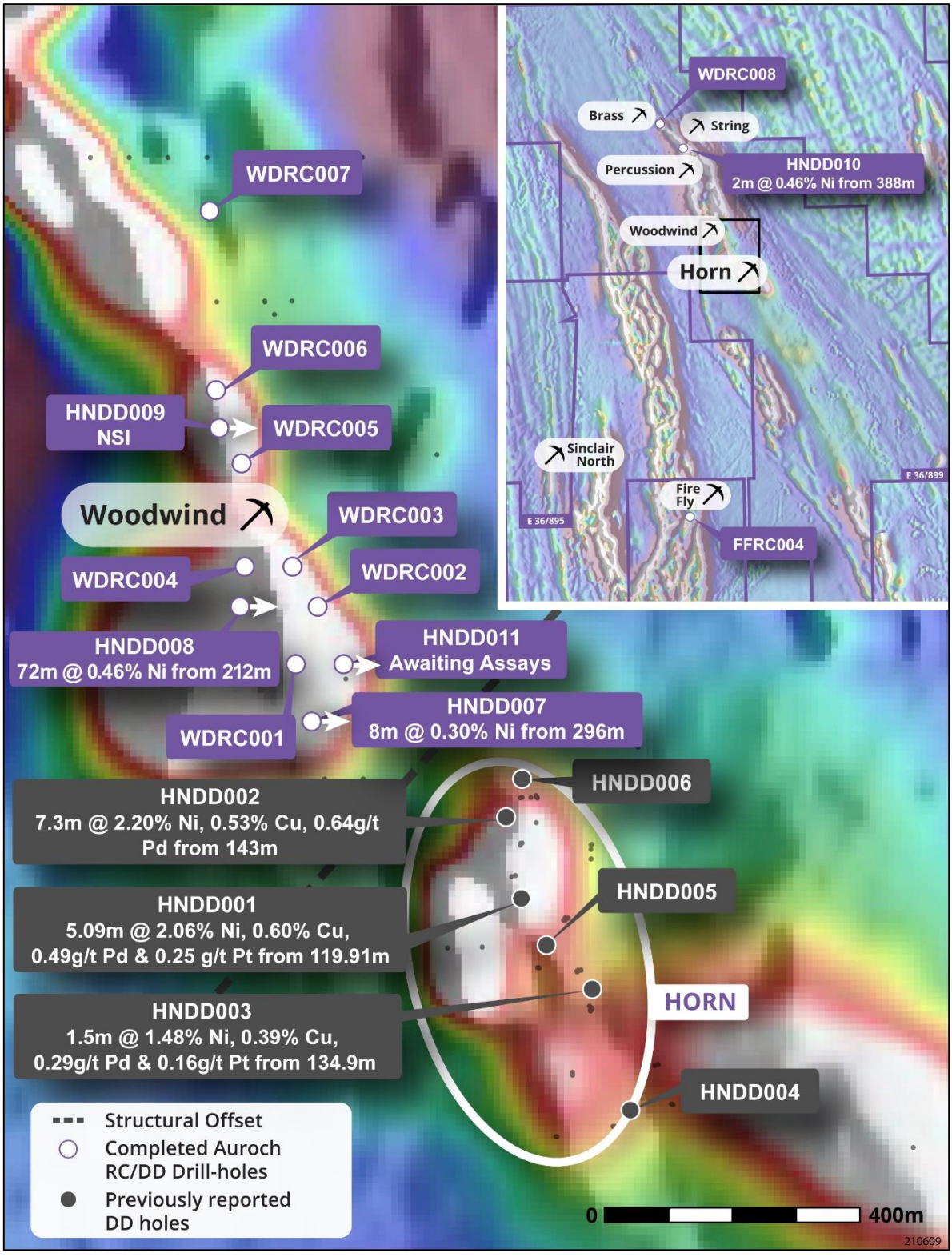


Figure 1 – The Leinster Nickel Project showing the high-priority target areas and completed diamond and RC drill-hole collars in relation to the aeromagnetic anomalies along trend from the Horn Prospect

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Photo 2 – RC drilling at the Firefly Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project (drill-hole FFRC004)

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

-END-

For further information visit www.aurochminerals.com or contact:

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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.

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.

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Table 1 - Collar information of the drill-holes from the completed drill programme at the Leinster Nickel Project

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	FINAL DEPTH (m)
HNDD007	295,170	6,883,000	525	090	-60	304.0
HNDD008	295,057	6,883,180	525	090	-60	308.2
HNDD009	295,025	6,883,460	525	090	-60	315.8
HNDD010	293,890	6,886,070	525	095	-70	432.9
HNDD011	295,220	6,883,090	525	090	-60	300
WDRC001	295,145	6,883,090	525	090	-60	200
WDRC002	295,179	6,883,180	525	090	-60	200
WDRC003	295,140	6,883,243	524	090	-60	150
WDRC004	295,065	6,883,243	524	090	-60	150
WDRC005	295,060	6,883,405	523	090	-60	150
WDRC006	295,020	6,883,520	523	090	-60	234
WDRC007	295,010	6,883,801	519	090	-60	200
WDRC008	293,270	6,886,664	522	090	-60	209
FFRC004	294,100	6,876,226	486	090	-70	282

All coordinates in MGA 1994 UTM Zone 51S

Table 2 – Full table of significant intersections from the completed drill programme at the Leinster Nickel Project

HOLE ID	Depth From(m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni%	Significant Intersections (≥0.30% Ni cut-off)
HNDD007	216	217	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 216m
HNDD007	238	239	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 238m
HNDD007	259	262	3	0.30	3m @ 0.30% Ni from 259m
HNDD007	264	266	2	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 264m
HNDD007	269	270	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 269m
HNDD007	273	274	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 273m
HNDD007	275	276	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 275m
HNDD007	281	283	2	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 281m
HNDD007	285	287	2	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 285m
HNDD007	290	293	3	0.30	3m @ 0.30% Ni from 290m
HNDD007	296	304*	8*	0.30	8m @ 0.30% Ni from 296m to EOH
HNDD008	78	79	1	0.31	1m @ 0.31% Ni from 78m
HNDD008	94.41	95	0.59	0.31	0.59m @ 0.31% Ni from 94.41m
HNDD008	132.97	133.9	0.93	0.31	0.93m @ 0.31% Ni from 132.97m
HNDD008	156.26	157	0.74	0.30	0.74m @ 0.30% Ni from 156.26
HNDD008	188	191	3	0.32	3m @ 0.32% Ni from 188m
HNDD008	193	195	2	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 193m
HNDD008	208	209	1	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 208m
HNDD008	212	284	72	0.46	72m @ 0.46% Ni from 212m
HNDD008	286	287	1	0.38	1m @ 0.38% Ni from 286m
HNDD008	291	292	1	0.39	17.2m @ 0.39% Ni from 291m
HNDD009	0	315.8		NSI	NSI
HNDD010	215	216	1	0.50	1m @ 0.50% Ni from 215m

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HNDD010	308	309	1	0.34	1m @ 0.33% Ni from 308m
HNDD010	388	390	2	0.46	2m @ 0.46% Ni from 388m
HNDD011	0	300			Awaiting Results
WDRC001	0	200			Awaiting Results
WDRC002	0	200			Awaiting Results
WDRC003	0	150			Awaiting Results
WDRC004	0	150			Awaiting Results
WDRC005	0	150			Awaiting Results
WDRC006	0	234			Awaiting Results
WDRC007	0	200			Awaiting Results
WDRC008	0	209			Awaiting Results
FFRC004	0	282			Awaiting Results

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 (Leinster)

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 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.	• Nickel mineralisation at Leinster has been sampled by drilling from surface to 464m, vertical depth. Drilling methods employed from 1996-2015 include aircore, rotary air blast (RAB)s, percussion/ reverse circulation (RC) and diamond cored drilling. • 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 previous operators (Breakaway Resources and WMC/Forrestania Gold) 1993-2010 to ensure sample representivity is not available. • Historical drill chips were geologically logged every 1m by experienced geologists. • Historic drill hole assays, in conjunction with historic geological logging data, have been used by AOU to gain an understanding of the mineralisation at Leinster. • 1996-2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): RC samples, 1 - 4m composites and 0.19 – 1.9m composite diamond core samples, Analysis at Genalysis Laboratories Multi Acid Digest - Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry • 2006-2011 (Breakaway): 4m RAB composite samples, Genalysis ATOES • Auroch – 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 all samples.
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).	• 1996-2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): AC/RAB, 10 RC-percussion holes for 1699m diameter unspecified, no downhole surveys; 11 diamond core drill holes for 4097m - diameter unspecified, 30m downhole surveys by Eastman Single Shot camera. • 2006-2010 (Breakaway): 28 RC holes for 5066m, diameter unspecified, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool; 62 diamond core drill holes for 13207m, HQ and NQ, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool surveys followed up with north-seeking gyro survey (5m intervals), core structurally orientated by method unspecified. • Auroch Minerals; 1208.6m drilled over six Diamond core holes to date.
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/Forrestania Gold. • Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators Breakaway Resources. • Auroch Minerals; Accurate Core recovery measurements are recorded during detailed logging.
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 data collected to date is sufficiently detailed. At this stage detailed geotechnical logging is not required. • Geological logging is intrinsically qualitative. • 2006 – 2010 (Breakaway): Diamond core have been photographed in the core trays. • Only selective core photos are available for historic drilling by WMC/Forrestania Gold (1996-2005). • Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and these data are available to Auroch Minerals. • Auroch Minerals; Drill core is geologically logged by qualified geologists in the field. Logging is completed over the entire recovered drill core.

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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 – 2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): Statutory reports detail Core was sampled as sawn half or quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core, • 2006 – 2010 (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/Forrestania Gold and Breakaway 1996 - 2010 to ensure RC, percussion sample representivity have not been documented. • 1m RC percussion, maximum 1m 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 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. • 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. .
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 - 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. 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. • 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. • 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 1:20 as part of Auroch's Qa/Qc procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received.
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 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.
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	• 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. • 1996-2005 (Scotia Nickel) drill collars were located by differential GPS relative to AGD84

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	control.	datum. Downhole surveying by Eastman single- shot • 2006-2010 (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. • Auroch Minerals; Holes are planned out using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ± 4 metre. At completion of drilling programme, all holes are DGPS surveyed, which provides a collar accuracy of ± 0.15m.
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.	• 1996-2005 (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 the sampling rate to every metre or to more detail depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.15m). • Drill data spacing of historic drill data (1996-2010) is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for estimating an Inferred Ni Resource. • Auroch Minerals; Drill holes aim to test between historic drill lines. Historic drill hole spacing the reported area is 40m line spacing.
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. • Auroch Minerals – Drill holes aim to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to strike and dip. True widths of mineralisation are recorded during detailed geological logging.
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 – 2005 (Forrestania Gold): No location of drill samples or core is

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		documented in historical annual reports. • 2005 – 2010 (Breakaway): Drill core is stored at Saracen Mineral Holdings Thunderbox Gold Mine. Remnant drill core, laboratory pulps and residues from both the core and RC samples have been permanently retained in secure storage containers. • Auroch Minerals – Drill core is processed in a secure core yard, where logging, cutting and sampling can be conducted onsite.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent audit or review has been undertaken.

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 Leinster project consists of exploration leases E36/899 (Horn) & E36/936 (Valdez), is held by Altia Resources Ltd (Altia), a wholly owned subsidiary of Auroch Minerals Ltd. • Third Party Rights Sandstorm Gold Ltd holds 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on E36/899 and E36/936 pertaining to all ores, minerals 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.
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 Leinster Project, including AC, percussion/RC 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.	• Horn mineralisation is regarded as an Archaean komatiite-hosted massive nickel sulphide deposit. The project straddles the Weebo-Mt Clifford greenstone belt.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  • easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • down hole length and interception depth
	  • hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the
		• A Drill hole location table has been included in this announcement.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.	• Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. • Grades >0.5% Ni are considered significant for mineralised intercepts. • 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 West or 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 announcement.
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 results related to mineralisation at the Firefly prospect have been reported in the Significant Intercepts Table.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other substantive data exists.
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 all Leinster project 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.

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