

DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE LEINSTER NICKEL PROJECT

Highlights

- Two hole diamond drill programme has commenced at the Leinster Nickel Project
- The programme is planned to test prospective geological positions and an off-hole down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) conductor at the Woodwind and Brass Prospects for potential nickel sulphide mineralisation
- Drilling is expected to be completed within three weeks followed by DHEM surveys

Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX:AOU**) (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that diamond drilling has commenced at the Company's 100%-owned Leinster Nickel Project (**Leinster**) in Western Australia.

Drilling will comprise a two-hole programme to test nickel sulphide targets at the previously defined Brass and Woodwind Prospects. **The drill-holes have been designed to test a DHEM conductor detected in the first phase of regional drilling at the Brass Prospect, as well as a potential structural offset or repetition of the massive nickel sulphides present at the Horn deposit on the eastern Woodwind Prospect.**

Following on from the 2021 regional drill programmes, the Company aims to test the top ranked nickel sulphide targets identified in a recent technical review completed on the Leinster Nickel Project with external specialist consultants. At the Woodwind Prospect northwest of the Horn deposit, previous diamond drilling returned anomalous nickel intersections in multiple drill-holes, including the highly encouraging result of 72m @ 0.46% Ni from 212m in HNDD008 with cloud sulphide textures observed¹. Current drill-hole HNDD012 is planned to test a potential structural offset along strike northwest of the Horn Deposit, to the east of the Woodwind magnetic anomaly. The drill-hole will test for both the continuation of the overturned komatiite sequence and/or a potential repeat of the prospective stratigraphy through recumbent folding. The hole is planned to drill to approximately 400m, however the drill-hole maybe lengthened to test the lower komatiite-mafic contact.

At the Brass Prospect, an anomalous nickel result of 1m @ 0.56% Ni from 159m on a prospective basal ultramafic – basalt contact within WDR008 is coincident with an off-hole DHEM conductor with a moderate to high conductance of 3,000-6,000S centred just north of the drill-hole¹. Proposed drill-hole Brass001 will aim to intersect the three modelled plates between 195-220m depth to test for potential massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

"The geological team are excited to have a diamond rig return to Leinster. Following the significant first pass results achieved in 2021, the team has conducted collaborative discussions with industry experts to help better understand the regional geology and mineralisation at the Horn and along strike.

The known sulphide mineralisation at the Horn is significant not only for its high-grade nickel content, but also for its elevated copper, cobalt and PGEs content as well its low magnesium to iron ratios.

The potential for similar nickel sulphide mineralisation to be discovered at Woodwind and Brass remains high and this programme will aim to test the top ranked targets."

Seismic Drilling Australia are conducting the drill programme which is expected to be completed within three weeks, followed by logging, sampling and DHEM surveys of each hole.

¹ Refer to 11 August 2021 ASX Announcement – [RESULTS DEFINE NEW HIGH-PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT LEINSTER](#)

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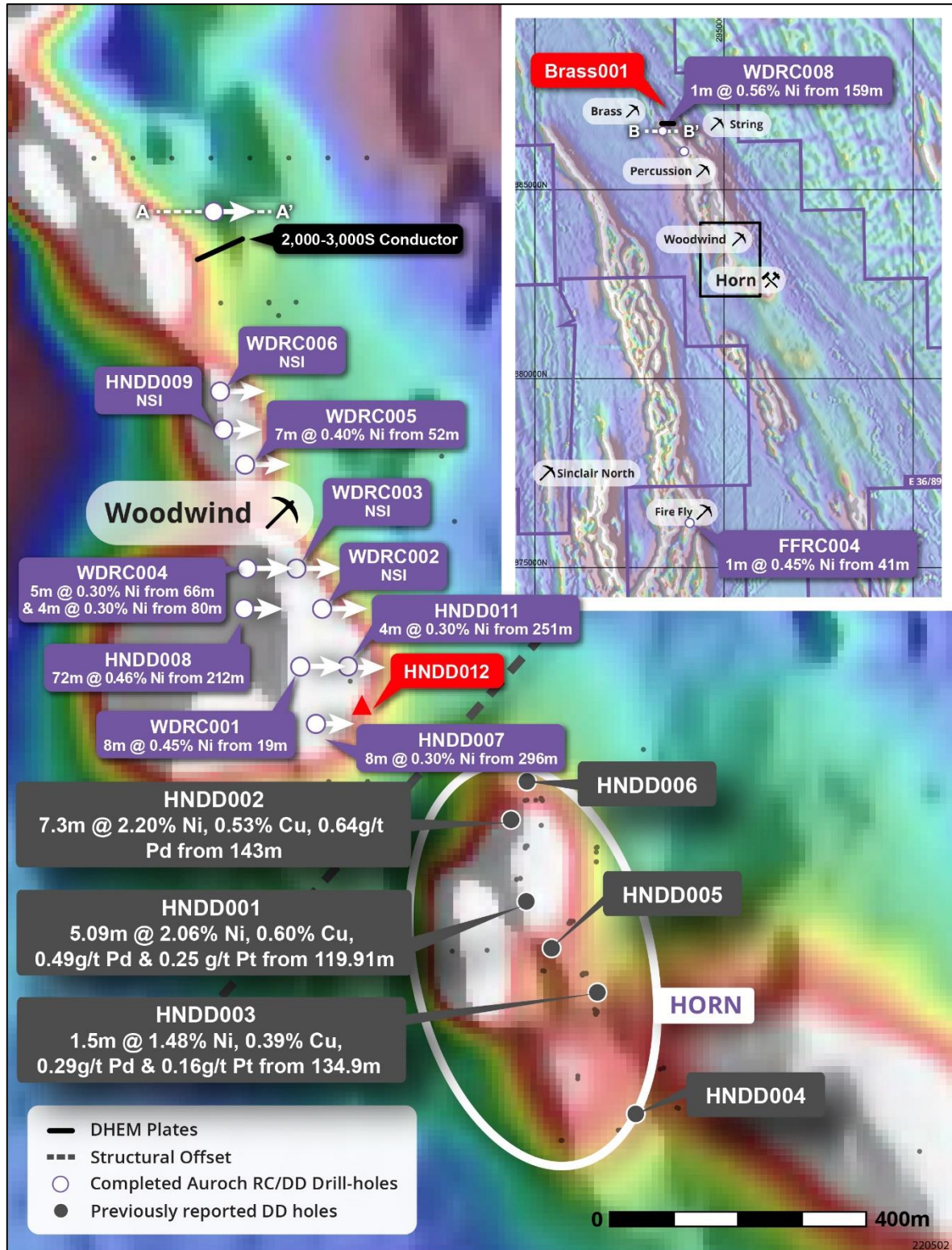


Figure 1 – The Leinster Nickel Project showing the planned drilling in relation to the high-priority target areas and completed diamond and RC drill-hole collars and the aeromagnetic anomalies along trend from the Horn Prospect ²

² Refer to 11 August 2021 ASX Announcement – [RESULTS DEFINE NEW HIGH-PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT LEINSTER](#).



Photograph 1 – Seismic Drilling Australia Pty Ltd DR04 on site at Leinster Nickel Project

Drill Results for the Arden Project, South Australia

Partial drill results have been received from the two-hole diamond programme completed at the Ragless Range Zinc Prospect of the Company's Arden Zinc-Copper Project in South Australia. Results confirmed the anomalous zinc-manganese clay-rich zone in hole RRDD011³, including 2.15m @ 0.57% Zn and 5.5% Mn from 450.95m; however neither drill-hole had any significant economic intersections to report.

Further samples were taken from hole RRDD011 where the Wirrapowie Limestone unit coincides with an Induced Polarisation (IP) anomaly, and assay results will be reported to the ASX when they are received. **The Company is currently planning the next drilling phase at Ragless Range to follow up on the IP anomalies and the possible extensions to the high-grade zinc mineralisation in drill-hole RRDD007 which intersected 12.8m @ 4.96% Zn from 53m, including 3.65m @ 15.47% Zn from 62.15m⁴.**

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

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

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³ Refer to 24 March 2022 ASX Announcement – [EXPLORATION UPDATE – ARDEN ZINC-COPPER PROJECT](#).

⁴ Refer to 18 December 2018 ASX Announcement – [INFILL SAMPLING EXTENDS MINERALISATION AT RAGLESS RANGE - ARDEN ZN PROJECT](#).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Matthew McCarthy BSc (Hons), a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCarthy is the Company's Senior 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. Mr McCarthy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information 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.

Table 1 – Collar information of the planned diamond drill-holes at the Leinster Nickel Project

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	PROP DEPTH (m)
HNDD012 (WW02)	295238.5	6883038	525	090	-60	400
BRASS01	293282.7	6886665	533	090	-70	250

All coordinates in MGA 1994 UTM Zone 51S

Table 2 – Completed diamond drill-holes in the recent drill programme at the Ragless Range Zinc Prospect

HOLE ID	GDA94_54 EASTING	GDA94_54 NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	FINAL DEPTH (m)	SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTION
RRDD010	223,682	6,438,146	367	0	-90	266.5	NSI
RRDD011	223,967	6,438,874	342	0	-90	520.0	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<p>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.</p>	<p>ensure sample representivity is not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ¼ 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. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <p>Zinc mineralisation at Ragless Range has been sampled from the following drilling techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core - half core samples with a maximum of 1.2m and minimum 0.2m length. <p>Radial IP Parameters Contractor: Zonge Engineering Date: Jan-February 2022 Receiver: GDD-32 IP Electrodes: Non-polarisable copper sulphate Transmitter: 25kVA Zonge transmitter system, output range 6-18 Amps from downhole electrode IP Data: 0.125Hz, 20 time windows after 40ms delay, 3-6 stacks of 20-50 cycles Line Parameters: 24 lines of data collected at 30 degree intervals from drillholes, each line 525m long with 25m receiver dipoles</p> <p>Ground Gravity Survey Parameters Contractor: Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd Date: May 2019 Stations: 879 recorded at 15m spacing Gravity Meter: CG-5 Autograv Receiver: CHC Nav i70 GNSS Rover and Base Control Station: 201907500001, 2 Gravity ties: Accuracy 0.017mGal QAQC: 33 repeat readings = 3.75% survey</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	what method, etc).	<p>by Eastman Single Shot camera.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core (DD) drilling results have been referenced in this report. Core is oriented and retrieved via double or triple tube methods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators WMC/Forrestania Gold. Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators Breakaway Resources. <p><u>Auroch Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core recovery is measured and recorded by Auroch staff and contractors. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p><u>Auroch Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Auroch Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core is sawn in half with half used for sampling and the other half retained for future reference. • Certified reference material and blank material are inserted as per company QAQC procedure • No further sub sampling has been conducted
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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		<p>considered the most appropriate methods for Ni determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF-HNO3-HClO4, HCL leach and 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. Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted as part of Auroch's QAQC procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 were compiled in a Microsoft Access database. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill collars were surveyed in AGD84 datum by Forresteria 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 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; Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum for Leinster, by handheld GPS ± 5m accuracy At completion of drilling programme, all holes are DGPS surveyed, which provides a collar accuracy of ± 0.1m. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 datum for Arden, by handheld GPS ± 5m accuracy At completion of programme drill collars have been surveyed using a Differential GPS ± 0.1m accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996-2005 (Forresteria 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

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		<p>to every metre or to more detail depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.15m).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill data spacing to date is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation however at this stage of exploration is sufficient in understanding the style of mineralisation (Sedex) No sample compositing has been applied to date
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes azimuth is nominally planned perpendicular to stratigraphic strike Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for stratigraphy in the large regional syncline at Ragless Range and provides a near true width intersection to minimise orientation bias. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that due care was taken historically with security of samples during field collection, transport and laboratory

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		analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996 – 2005 (Forrestania Gold): No location of drill samples or core is 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. <u>Auroch Minerals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is processed in a secure core yard, where logging, cutting and sampling can be conducted onsite.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<u>Leinster</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <u>Arden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arden Project comprises two exploration licences EL5821 and EL6217 No known royalties exist on the leases There are no material issues with regard to access The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<u>Leinster</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <u>Arden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Arden previous exploration was by

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		Kennecott/Rio Tinto Zinc, Swan Resources and Flinders Diamonds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by Auroch
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<u>Leinster</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horn mineralisation is regarded as an Archaean komatiite-hosted massive nickel sulphide deposit. The project straddles the Weebo-Mt Clifford greenstone belt. <u>Arden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arden contains Sedex style Zinc-Copper mineralisation, which at Ragless Range is hosted in a large regional syncline structure
Drill-hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant drillhole information is included in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Results were reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by it's corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. <u>Leinster</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grades >0.5% Ni are considered significant for mineralised intercepts. Metal equivalent values have not been used. <u>Arden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grades >1% Zn are considered significant at the Arden project Metal equivalent values have not been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<u>Leinster</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drill-holes were angled to the West or East so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of mineralisation. <u>Arden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drill holes are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy and mineralisation
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.

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	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.	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results related to mineralisation at the Leinster prospects are shown in Figure 1 and those relevant to the Arden prospect in the text or Table 2
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data exists.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Leinster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOU is currently reviewing all Leinster project data to determine if further drilling is warranted, and will review the results of the current drill program both visually on site and when geophysical and geochemical results become available. If it is determined that additional drilling is required AOU will announce such plans in due course. <p><u>Arden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auroch is currently reviewing data at the Ragless Range prospect and later at the greater Arden project to determine where further exploration is warranted. If it is determined that additional work (i.e. drill testing of geophysical and geochemical targets) is required, the Company will announce such plans in due course.

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