

LCT PEGMATITES CONFIRMED AT KANGAROO HILLS

Highlights

- **2.37% Li₂O peak assay from outcropping pegmatites returned from rock chip sampling**
- **High grade surface sample located over 600m south-east of previous mineralised drill hole intercept: (6m @ 1.38% Li₂O from 198m, including 2m @ 3.26% Li₂O from 198m (NPRC084)¹**
- Numerous Caesium (Cs), Tantalum (Ta) and Tin (Sn) anomalies identified expanding the LCT potential of the project
- Samples submitted for X-Ray Diffraction mineralogy to identify weathered lithium minerals
- **3,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme planned to test outcropping targets**

Auroch Minerals Limited (ASX:AOU) (Auroch or the Company) is pleased to announce assay results from pegmatite rock chip samples taken at the Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project (KHLP) in Western Australia (Auroch Minerals 80%, Lodestar Minerals Ltd 20%).

Assay results of these samples have exceeded expectations with 2.37% Li₂O (ND28060) and 0.17% Li₂O (ND28059) being returned (Table 1). Significantly, the mineralised outcrops are located over 600m south-east of drill hole NPRC084 where lithium (Li) mineralisation was first observed at KHLP (6m @ 1.38% Li₂O from 198m) in November 2022, potentially expanding the mineralised footprint of the project. The samples are located in the centre of a cluster of outcropping pegmatites making this area a high priority drill target. Following the return of the laboratory assay results the Li bearing minerals were identified in rock chips using a SciAps portable LIBS analyser. All elevated Li samples are now undergoing Semi Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis to confirm mineralogy.

Mapping and rock chip sampling was completed in December 2022 and identified numerous outcropping pegmatites.² The purpose of the programme was to gain sufficient geochemical data to identify pathfinder elements and to understand fractionation trends and prospectivity of the pegmatites present at surface. **While it was anticipated that Lithium -Caesium -Tantalum (LCT) mineralisation could be present, it was expected to be low in grade due to the weathered nature of the outcrops, therefore it was exciting to discover high grade Li within outcrop.**

In addition to the mineralised outcrops, **assays returned anomalous Caesium, Tantalum and Tin, all of which are considered pathfinder minerals of LCT pegmatites.** The distribution of these anomalies as shown in Figure 1, expand the prospectivity of the project area. The larger geochemical assay suite has been used to identify relative fractionation trends which will be tested in the next reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme which will commence this month. **The first phase RC drilling programme will test three high priority drill targets, which the Company plans to undertake later this month.**

¹ Refer to 24 November 2022 ASX Announcement – [HIGH GRADE LITHIUM DISCOVERED AT NEPEAN](#)

² Refer to 20 December 2022 ASX Announcement – [FIELD MAPPING DEFINES PEGMATITE TARGETS](#)

Auroch Technical Director Robin Cox commented:

“The discovery of outcropping mineralised pegmatites at a different location to the earlier November 2022 discovery at the Kangaroo Hills Project is extremely exciting. Just as exciting are the elevated pathfinder elements for LCT pegmatite in the weathered outcrops across the project. The Company now has confirmed three high priority targets that present the potential for significant strike length mineralisation and will be tested in the first phase of drilling at Kangaroo Hills”.

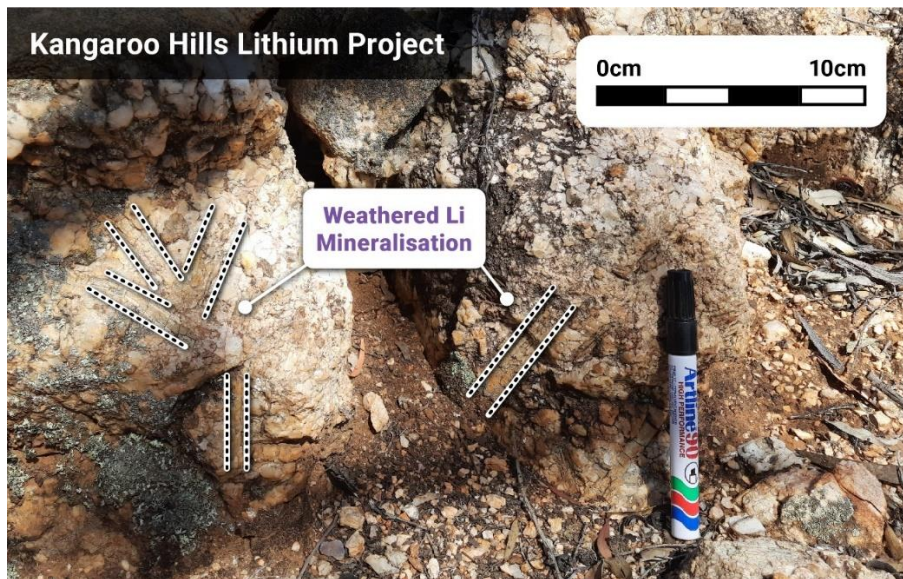


Image 1 – Pegmatite outcrop with visible lithium mineralisation – rock chip sample ND28060 2.37% Li₂O taken from outcrop



Image 2 – Pegmatite rock chip with encircled lithium mineralisation - sample ND28059 0.17% Li₂O

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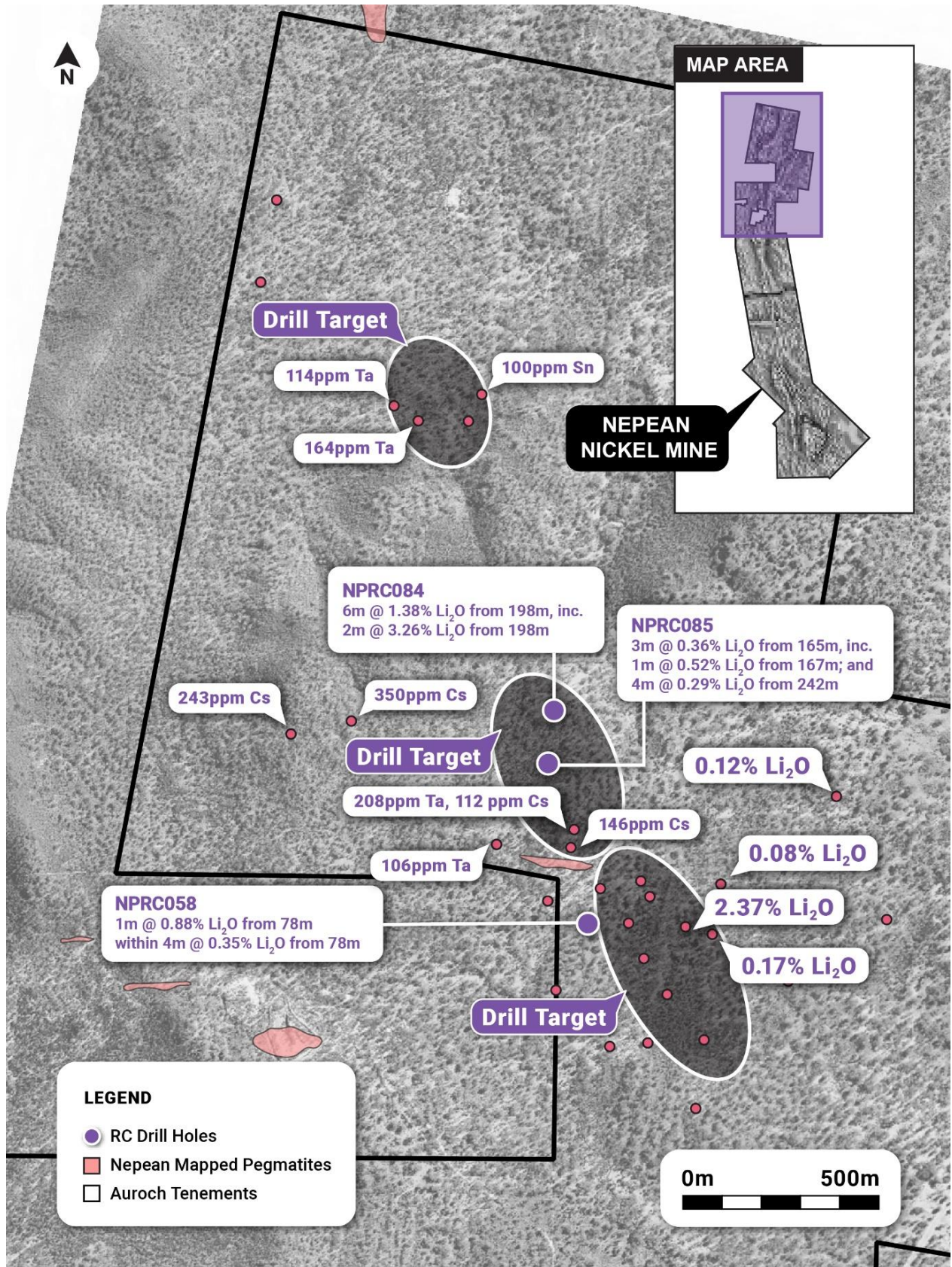


Figure 1 – Kangaroo Hills Lithium Project, rock chip results from pegmatite mapping.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Auroch Minerals Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Robin Cox BSc (E.Geol), a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cox 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 Cox 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.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 24 November 2022 and 20 December 2022. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, 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.

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Table 1 – Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) and Tin results from pegmatites mapped at the Kangaroo Hill Lithium Project (KHLPL)

Sample ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	Li ₂ O%	Cs PPM	Ta PPM	Sn PPM
ND28050	317215	6558394	0.02	66.3	106	11
ND28051	317413	6558432	0.03	112.5	208	5
ND28052	317404	6558386	0.03	146	15.6	5
ND28053	317583	6558301	0.04	67.5	84.5	26
ND28054	317606	6558261	0.03	21.8	29.8	20
ND28055	317552	6558194	0.03	85.6	77.4	45
ND28056	317480	6558282	0.02	39	168.5	11
ND28057	317345	6558250	0.02	83.1	51.3	10
ND28058	317787	6558293	0.08	29	16.3	34
ND28059	317766	6558165	0.17	63.1	64.7	18
ND28060	317697	6558184	2.37	31.4	69.7	39
ND28061	317825	6558067	0.01	11	32.2	15
ND28062	317959	6558046	0.02	19.1	31.8	25
ND28063	317366	6558023	0.03	55	0.8	8
ND28064	317591	6558103	0.00	17	118	7
ND28065	317650	6558012	0.03	214	2.5	11
ND28066	317601	6557888	0.03	2.9	0.5	5
ND28067	317504	6557879	0.01	60.6	0.5	5
ND28068	318082	6558517	0.12	136	17.6	67
ND28069	318211	6558203	0.00	3.4	114	5
ND28070	316612	6559828	0.00	2.6	26.5	5
ND28071	316653	6560037	0.00	12.2	25.4	6
ND28072	317177	6559542	0.01	125	154	100
ND28073	317143	6559474	0.00	106.5	122	46
ND28074	316844	6558709	0.02	350	28.2	13
ND28075	316690	6558676	0.02	243	7.1	14
ND28076	316953	6559513	0.00	97.3	114.5	24
ND28077	317015	6559475	0.01	99.8	164	64
ND28078	317745	6557896	0.01	58.7	13.2	6
ND28079	317723	6557721	0.00	6.6	47.4	5

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 (Nepean – Kangaroo Hills)
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<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 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>Drilling</p> <p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nickel mineralisation at Nepean has been sampled from the following drilling techniques. Diamond Core, orientated core, half core samples with a maximum of 1.2m and minimum 0.3m length. RC drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg’s is collected in individual calico bags Air Core drilling creates single metre sample of drill chips Air Core samples are composited every 3 metres, with the end of hole sample consisting of the final 1m sample. Pegmatite Rock Chip samples are collected from out crop and sub crop in the field. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nickel mineralisation at Nepean has been sampled from Reverse Circulation (RC) 1m chip samples & Diamond core samples. RC drilling creates 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg’s is collected in individual calico bags No diamond core samples are reported in this announcement. <p>Air Magnetic Survey: Contractor: UTS Client: St Francis Mining Ltd Year: 1996 Aircraft: Fletcher Instrumentation: Caesium Vapour Sample Interval: ~5m Flight Line Spacing: 50 and 100m Flight Line Direction: 068°-248°, 158°-338°, 090°-270° Tie Line Spacing: 500m and 1000m Mean Terrain Clearance: 25m Navigation: Differential GPS</p> <p>DHEM Parameters: Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Down-hole EM (DHEM) Tx Loop size: 300x300m to 350x450m, single turn Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24</p>

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CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>Sensor: DigiAtlantis Station spacing: 2m to 10 m Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~68-75 Amp Stacks: 64 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLTEM) ground survey was completed at the Nepean extended mine corridor/sequence. The MLTEM survey commenced late April 2021 and was completed late June 2021. <p>MLTEM configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NORDICem24 receiver CSIRO LANDTEM HT SQUID B-field sensor ORE_HPTX transmitter Loop size – 200x200m 200m line spacing 100m station spacing Sensor offset – slingram, 200m east of loop centre 0.5Hz base frequency 200A current ~1msec ramp time Multiple readings at 64 stacks <p>MLTEM surveys are an industry standard practice for definition of bedrock conductors representing potential mineralised massive sulphide bodies.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<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 what method, etc). 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</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. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted on all reported results in this announcement Air Core (AC) drilling results have been reported in this announcement. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by previous holders Focus Minerals is reported. The project has been held by various companies since the 1960's, with numerous phases Percussion and Diamond drilling completed. In total 830 drill holes have completed over the Nepean tenure. This is excluding any historic underground

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CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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>drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus drilled 80 RC holes to a maximum depth of 230m, 1 Diamond drill hole was drilled by Focus, completed to a maximum depth of 188.5m <p>Auroch Minerals Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core recovery is measured and recorded by Auroch staff and contractors. Sample recovery is noted in the field for each individual sample. Sample is collected via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig, which is considered standard for RC sampling. Air Core samples are collected via a onboard cyclone. Sample recovery is recorded. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators Focus Minerals. Sample recovery assessment details not documented by historic operators.
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>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is lithologically and structurally logged by Geologists in the field. Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance Logging of RC & AC chips is conducted on a 1 metre sample size. Logging of DD core is conducted on lithological boundaries. Portable X-ray fluorescent machines and Libs analysers are used to assist in identification of minerals based on the expected chemistry. Results from these machines are not reported and are only used to aid the geologists in the field. <p>Historic:</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. Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and these data are available to Auroch Minerals.

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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>Auroch Minerals Limited:</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. • 1m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3kg sample. • Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QA/QC procedure for both DD & RC. • Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples • No further sub sampling has been conducted • 3m AC sample composites are scooped from sample piles to create a 3kg bagged sample. • Certified reference material are inserted every 30 samples as per the company Air Core Qa/Qc procedure. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 QA/QC measures taken by previous operator and Focus minerals have not been documented. • It is assumed that Focus minerals sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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>Auroch Minerals Limited:</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 and ICP-AES 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. • Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 for DD & RC and 1:30 for AC as part of Auroch's QA/QC procedure. Accuracy and

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		<p>performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples Rock Chip samples and RC pulps for Lithium Investigation have been fused with Na₂O₂ and digested in hydrochloric acid, the solution is analysed by ICP by Nagrom Mineral Processors ICP004&ICP005 & ALS Minerals Laboratories ME-MS81 ICP-AES, ME-MS91. The method is considered a whole rock analysis. A stoichiometric conversion of Li to Li₂O is applied consisting of a factor 2.153. Portable XRF and Libs analysers are used to assist in identification of minerals based on expected chemistry. Results from the machines are never reported and are only used to aid the geologist and make comparisons to laboratory results. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus Minerals – Utilise a AD02 ICP (4 Acid Digest) Ni, Cu & Co analysis performed by ALS. It is assumed that industry standard commercial laboratory instruments were used by ALS to analyse historical drill samples from the Nepean prospect. It is assumed that industry best practice was used by previous operators to ensure acceptable assay data accuracy and precision. Historical QA/QC procedures are not recorded in available documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHEM Parameters: Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Down-hole EM (DHEM) Tx Loop size: 300x300m to 350x450m, single turn Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24 Sensor: DigiAtlantis Station spacing: 2m to 10 m Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~68-75 Amp Stacks: 64 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per station <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLTEM Parameters;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLTEM) ground survey completed over the Nepean extended mine corridor/sequence. The MLTEM survey commenced late April 2021 and was completed in late June 2021. <p>MLTEM configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NORDICem24 receiver CSIRO LANDTEM HT SQUID B-field sensor ORE_HPTX transmitter Loop size – 200x200m 200m line spacing 100m station spacing Sensor offset – slingram, 200m east of loop centre 0.5Hz base frequency 200A current ~1msec ramp time Multiple readings at 64 stacks <p>MLTEM surveys are an industry standard practice for definition of bedrock conductors representing potential mineralised massive sulphide bodies.</p>
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. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No third party verification has been completed to date Drill holes have not been twinned All primary paper data is held on site, digitised data is held in a managed database off site. No adjustments to assays have occurred. <p>Historic:</p> <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. 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 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by handheld GPS +-5m accuracy

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	estimation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At completion of programme drill collars will be surveyed using a Differential GPS \pm 0.1m accuracy. • Rock Chip samples are recoded with handheld GPS. Historic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum by Focus Minerals. • Hole Series NP07 & NP08 have been resurveyed in the field by Auroch Minerals utilising Differential GPS with accuracy \pm0.1m Air Magnetic Survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential GPS was used during flight survey
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. 	Auroch Minerals Limited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill data spacing of historic drill data is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this stage of exploration and understanding of mineralisation Historic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Drill data spacing of historic drill data is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for estimating an Inferred Ni Resource. Air Magnetic Survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flight-line spacing 50-100m
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. 	Auroch Minerals Limited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes azimuth is perpendicular to stratigraphic strike • Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for subvertical stratigraphy and provides a near too true width intersection to minimise orientation bias. Historic: <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.

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Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties. Samples are transported within 1-2 days of hole completion by field staff directly to ALS laboratories. Diamond core samples are dispatched once all cutting and sampling of drill core is complete. Drill core is maintained in a secure core yard. <p>Historic:</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 analysis.
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	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nepean Nickel Project consists of 2 Mining Leases and 11 prospecting leases. M15/709, M15/1809, P15/5738, P15/5740, P15/5741, P15/5742, P15/5743, P15/5749, P15/5750, P15/5963, P15/5965 All leases are held by Eastern Coolgardie Goldfields Pty Ltd (ECG), a wholly owned, subsidiary of Auroch Minerals Ltd. No known royalties exist on the leases. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant exploration drilling has been conducted by the previous lease holders, Metals Exploration NL, Endeavour, St Francis Mining, Anaconda, Spinifex Nickel, Ausminex NL - Consolidated Nickel Pty Ltd. Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nepean Nickel Project is regarded as an Archaean komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide deposit.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Drill hole location table has been included in this announcement.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	
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 its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. Grades >0.5% Ni are considered significant for mineralisation purposes. A lower cut-off grade of 0.5% Ni has been used to report the Exploration results. Top-cuts were deemed not applicable considering the style of Ni mineralisation. 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’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drill holes were angled to the West so that intersections are orthogonal to the orientation of mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.
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 Nepean have been reported in the Significant Intercepts Table.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data exists.

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CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auroch is currently reviewing all Nepean Nickel Project data to determine if further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required, the Company will announce such plans in due course. Refer to diagrams in the main body of text.

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