ASX Announcement
Released 29 January 2024

AUGUSTUS MINERALS LIMITED

Copper-Silver-Molybdenum intersected in Drill Program at Ti-Tree

Highlights

- 78 RC holes for 9,086m completed, drilled across 6 project localities
- First drilling at Minnie Springs has intersected mineralisation, geology and alteration consistent with the zones of a porphyry copper system
- Strong results received from the first 22 holes drilled into the Minnie Springs copper project, including intercepts of:
    - MSRC012: 18m @ 0.52% CuEq (0.37% Cu and 9.7 g/t Ag) from 94m downhole, and;
    - 16m @ 0.69% CuEq (0.38% Cu and 19.4g/t Ag) from 121m downhole
    - MSRC022: 7m @ 0.19% Cu from 87m downhole
    - MSRC011: 7m at 0.12% Cu from 21m downhole
- MSRC012 mineralisation contained significant base metal and silver including:
    - 5m @ 27.6 g/t Ag, 0.25% Pb and 0.15% Zn with 148 ppm Mo from 107m, and
    - 14m @ 21.5 g/t Ag, 0.18% Pb and 0.1% Zn with 274ppm Mo from 122m
- Copper mineralization at Minnie Springs comprising disseminated and quartz vein hosted chalcopyrite in moderate to strongly epidote-chlorite (propylitic) altered host rocks
- Copper Ridge CRRC008 returned:
    - 4m @ 0.91% Cu from 13m
        - Including 2m at 1.67% Cu
- 2024 drilling at Minnie Springs to include further RC and DDH drilling to commence in Q1 or early Q2 2024

Augustus Minerals (ASX: **AUG**; **Augustus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce promising results from its maiden drill program at its Ti-Tree Project in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia.

The primary focus of this drill program was to target significant mineralised zones defined by surface exploration completed across the 6 prospect areas of Minnie Springs, COO Creek, Nick's Bore, Copper Ridge, Crawford and Crawford South (Figure 1).

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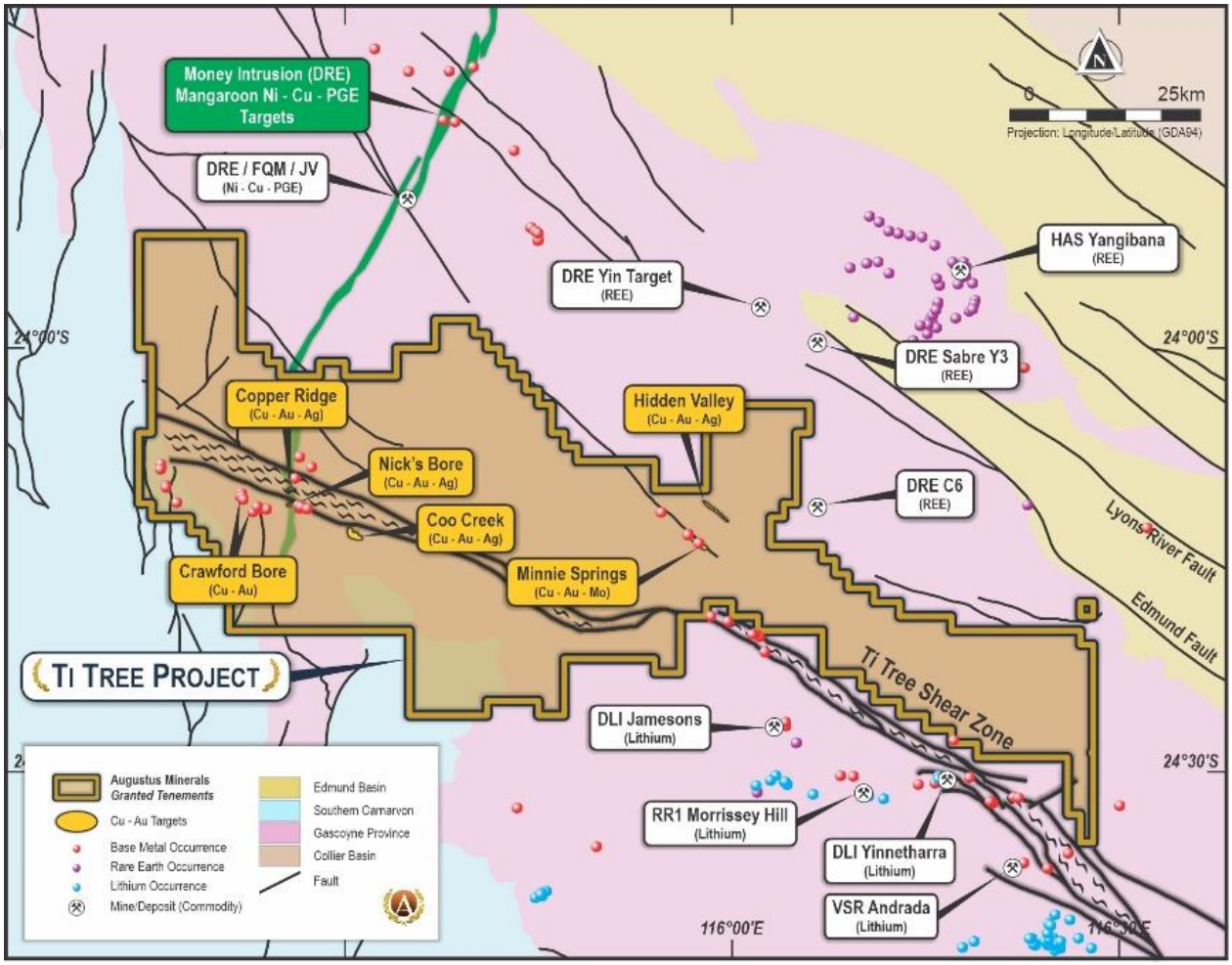

Figure 1. Location map showing prospects drilled to date: Minnie Springs, Copper Ridge, Nick's Bore, Crawford Bore, Crawford South and COO Creek.

Andrew Reid, Managing Director

"Drilling at Minnie Springs has defined Cu-Ag-Mo mineralisation in several areas after having only tested the southern half of the 3km long Cu-Mo-Ag anomaly. These good thicknesses of Cu and Mo now strongly validate the concept of Minnie having the potential to be large porphyry Cu system in a zone adjacent to the Minga Bar fault.

"The strength of the mineral alteration zones at Minnie Springs warrants further drilling in 2024. We will drill the northern portion of the copper anomaly as well as drill several deep diamond holes to get a better understanding of the orientation of the extensive sheeted quartz veins which host the best parts of the Cu-Mo-Ag mineralisation.

"We are looking forward to getting on the ground to re-commence drilling in 2024".

Assay Results for Minnie Springs

This drilling has been highly successful, with hole MSRC012 encountering two zones of mineralisation averaging 0.37 and 0.38% copper with significant silver and molybdenum over intervals of 18m and 16m respectively (Table 1, 3, figures 2 and 3).

Table 1. Minnie Springs hole MSRC012 intercept.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intersect (m)[1]	CuEq (%)[2]	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
MSRC012	94	113	18	0.52	0.37	0.02	9.69	124
and	119	135	16	0.69	0.38	0.04	19.43	284

(1) Downhole length only - true widths of the reported mineralised interval have not been determined.

(2) Assumptions used in A$ for the copper equivalent calculation were metals prices of $12,331/t for copper, $33.89/oz for silver, $3,022/oz for gold, $45,746/t for Molybdenum and recovery is assumed to be 100% as no metallurgical test data is available.

(3) The following equation was used to calculate copper equivalence: CuEq = Copper (%) + (Gold (ppm)*0.019) + (silver (ppm)*0.1097) + (molybdenum (ppm)*0.0631).

Emplacement of the porphyry intrusion shows typical porphyry style hydrothermal alteration derived from mainly conductive heat transfer characterised as potassic (K-feldspar and altered biotite) centred on a leucocratic granite grading outwards to phyllic (sericite-silica-pyrite) and outer propylitic (chlorite, epidote) alteration within a coarser grained, foliated monzogranite.

Analysis of the results received to date is being undertaken to improve the geological understanding and establish vectors to the core of the porphyry mineralisation.

Mineralisation occurs predominately as chalcopyrite and molybdenite grains in both quartz veins and the highly altered leucocratic and porphyritic monzogranite and the surrounding heavily sheared granite mass, and as fine disseminations throughout the rock mass.

These results strongly validate the concept of enhanced copper and molybdenum grades within the propylitic zone adjacent to the more central phyllic zone. The regional northwest trending Minga Bar Fault (Figure 2) forms the eastern boundary of the copper in soil anomaly and may have caused some remobilisation of the copper-molybdenum mineralisation into the parallel sheeted quartz veins intersected in MSRC012. Elevated levels of lead and zinc were also present in this zone.

Significant further drilling is warranted to evaluate the full potential of this prospect, which will include deeper drilling targeting extensions and parallel zones to MSRC012 intersections and further testing of the molybdenum rich core of the system.

Given the sparse drilling to date, it is not known whether this promising geology and mineralisation is connected or discrete to the molybdenum mineralisation (Figure 2). An exploration target for the molybdenum zone has been established in table 2 below[1].

Table 2. Exploration target size estimate for Minnie Springs Molybdenum deposit

Range	Tonnage (Mt)	Contained Metal (t)	Target Range
Minimum Case	**12**	**5,600**	**12 Mt grading at 510 ppm Mo**
Maximum Case	**84**	**67,000**	**84 Mt grading at 800 ppm Mo**

Note: Based on ~300 ppm cut-off at 100% recovery.

The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resources, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Previous results included[1];

- 60 m grading at 640 ppm Mo (0.107% MoS_2) from 10 m (MRC 10) with 0.30 g/t Re and 0.02% Cu,
  - including 26 m grading at 1,022 ppm Mo (0.170% MoS_2) from 20 m with 0.51 g/t Re and 0.03% Cu;
- 18 m grading at 910 ppm Mo (0.152% MoS_2) from 32 m (MRC 8) with 0.42 g/t Re and 0.04% Cu;
- 14 m grading at 1,082 ppm Mo (0.180% MoS_2) from 20 m (MRC 7) with 0.31g/t Re and 0.07% Cu

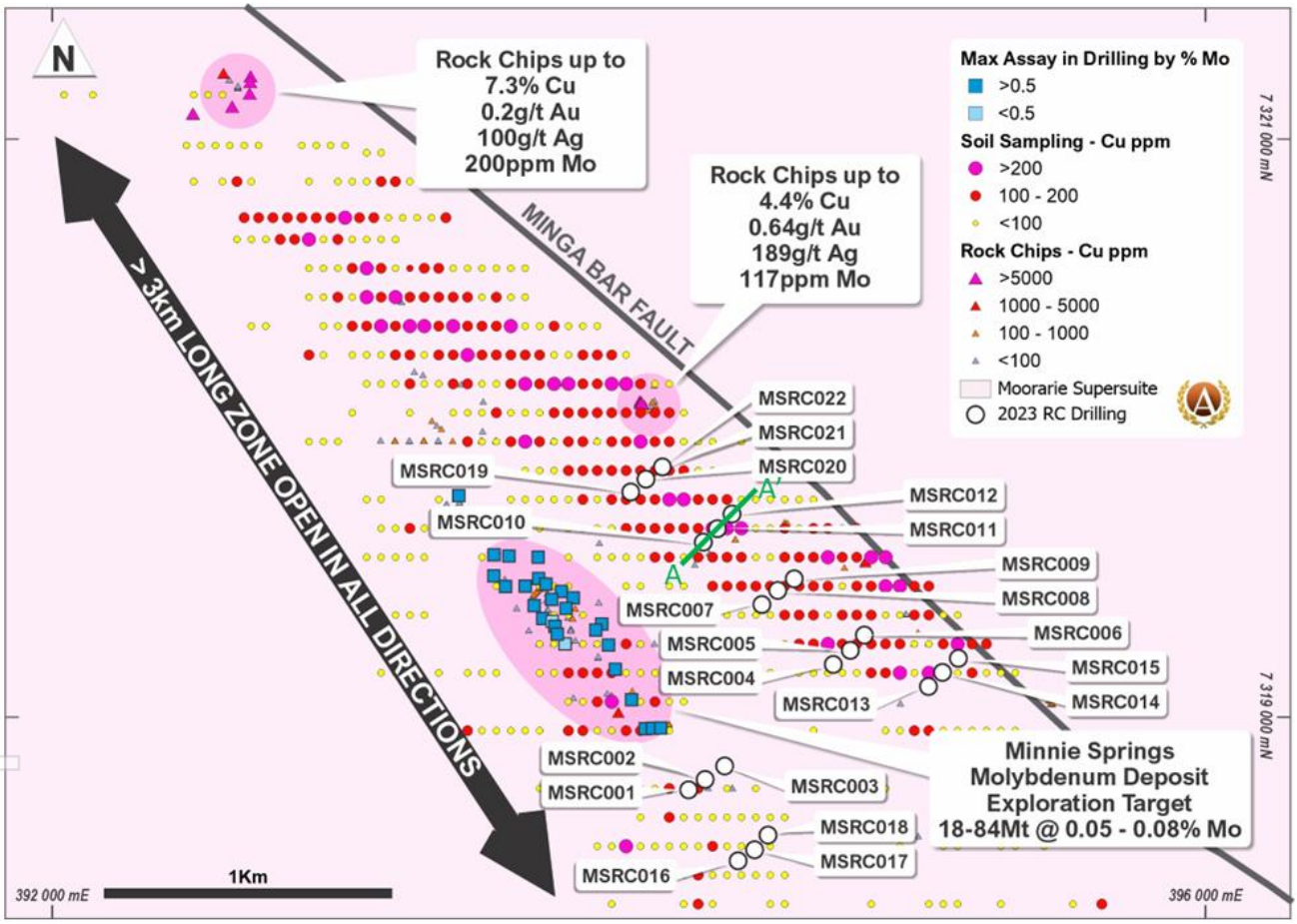

Figure 2. Minnie Springs soil sampling, rock chip and drilling location map showing location of the x-section A – A'.

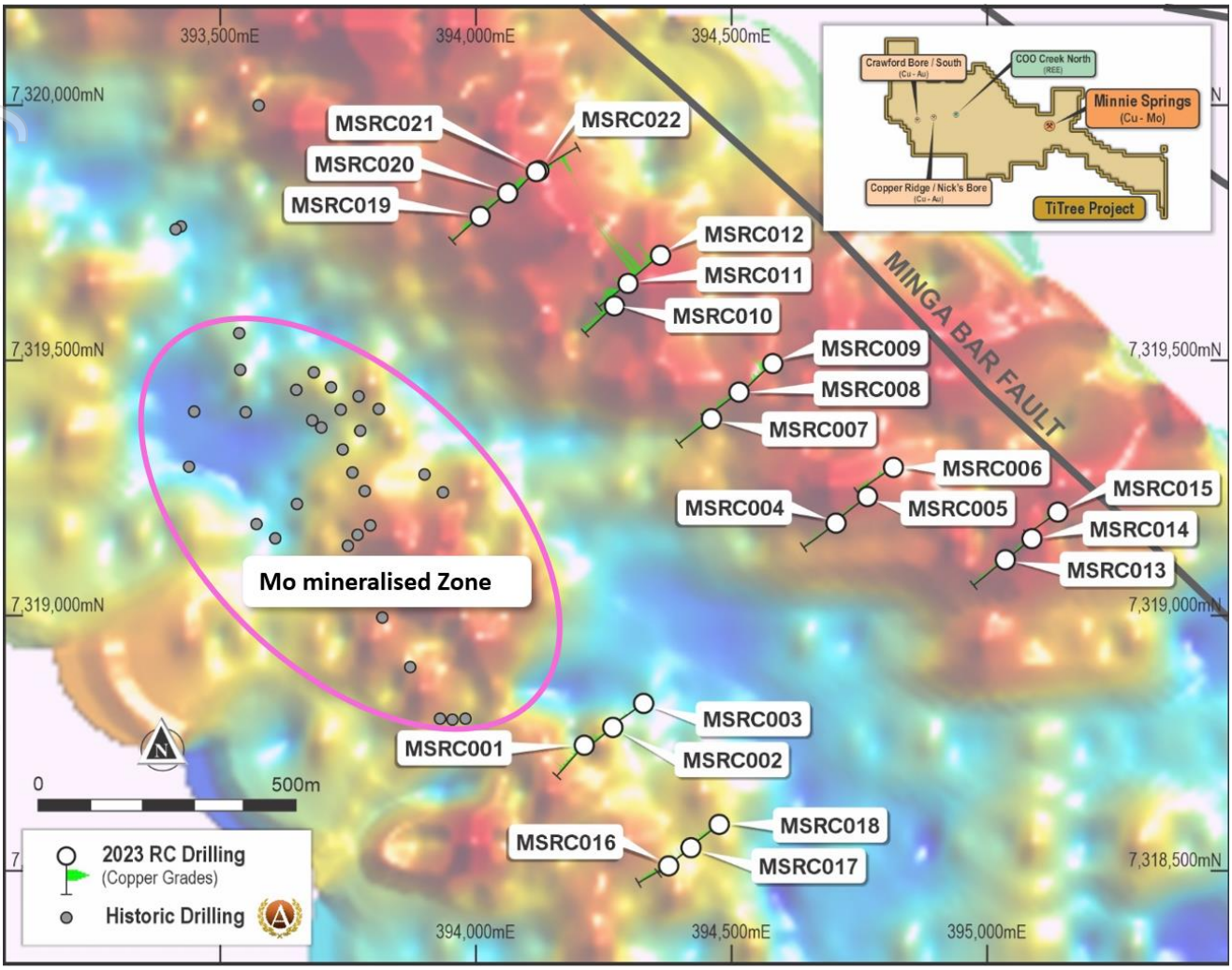

Figure 3. Minnie Springs RC Drilling over gridded copper in soil geochemistry (blue shades are less that 40ppm Cu, red colours are > 90ppm Cu). Historic drilling has defined the molybdenum rich zone. Copper grades shown as bar graphs (Assays listed in Table 2).

Table 3 2023 RC drilling intercepts with >1m width at >0.1%Cu. Intervals marked * contain composite samples (nominal 4m)

Prospect	Site ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Pb %	W ppm	Zn %
Copper Ridge	CRRC008	13	17	4	0.07	0.31	0.91	2	0.00	0	0.01
	including	*13*	*15*	*2*	*0.13*	*0.52*	*1.67*	*2*	*0.00*	*0*	*0.01*
	CRRC010	30	32	2	0.09	0.13	0.23	1	0.00	0	0.01
	CRRC011	79	81	2	0.01	0.50	0.11	3	0.00	1	0.01
	CRRC012	107	108	1	0.02	0.31	0.16	2	0.00	0	0.01
Minnie Springs	MSRC009	28	35	7	0.00	0.70	0.11	16	0.00	9	0.00
	MSRC009	38	41	3	0.00	0.62	0.15	3	0.00	13	0.00
	MSRC011	21	28	7*	0.00	0.66	0.12	2	0.00	44	0.00
	MSRC012	8	12	4*	0.01	0.98	0.11	4	0.00	20	0.01
	MSRC012	36	40	4*	0.01	1.43	0.24	3	0.00	62	0.01
	MSRC012	94	112	18	0.02	9.69	0.37	124	0.08	102	0.06
	MSRC012	121	137	16	0.04	19.43	0.38	284	0.17	89	0.10
	MSRC021	20	22	2	0.00	1.03	0.12	5	0.00	119	0.01
	MSRC022	87	94	7	0.01	3.08	0.19	14	0.01	72	0.01
Nick's Bore	NBRC007	97	100	3	0.01	0.83	0.28	7	0.04	2	0.02
	NBRC011	12	14	2	0.02	0.26	0.26	1	0.00	0	0.00

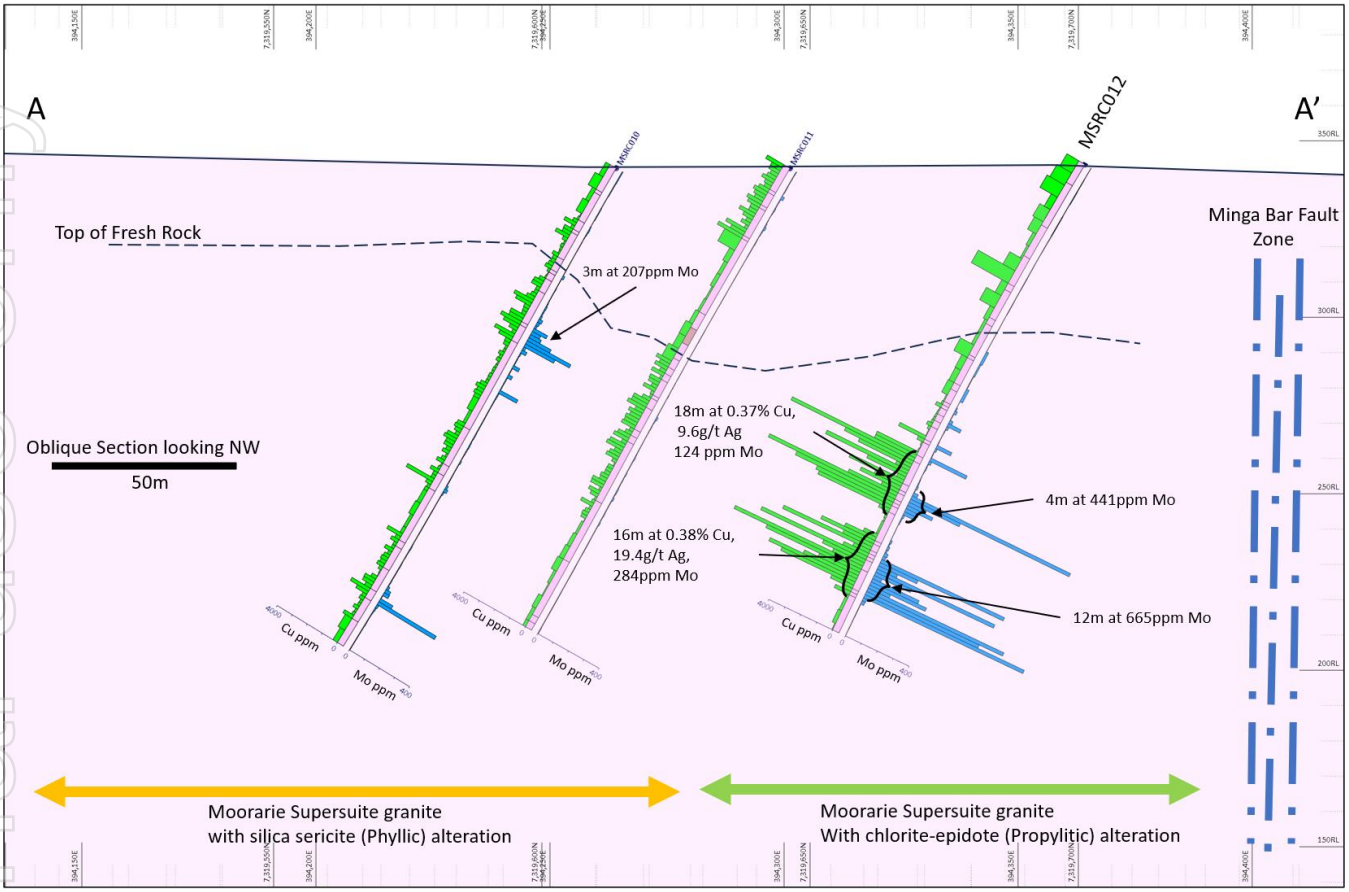

Figure 4. Cross Section A-A' at Minnie Springs showing strong copper-molybdenum mineralisation within the propylitic alteration zone in MSRC012.

Assay Results for Crawford Area

The Crawford project locality includes the prospects Crawford, Crawford South, Nick's Bore, Copper Ridge and COO Creek (Figure 5).

At Copper Ridge, Nick's Bore, COO Creek and Crawford drilling targeted either extensive copper oxide and minor sulphide mineralisation at surface predominately hosted within quartz veins with an east-west orientation, or targeted high tenure cu-au soil anomalies.

These targets are located on or peripheral to the Ti-Tree Shear Zone, with Copper Ridge located approximately 1.7 km north of Nick's Bore (Figures 5 and 6).

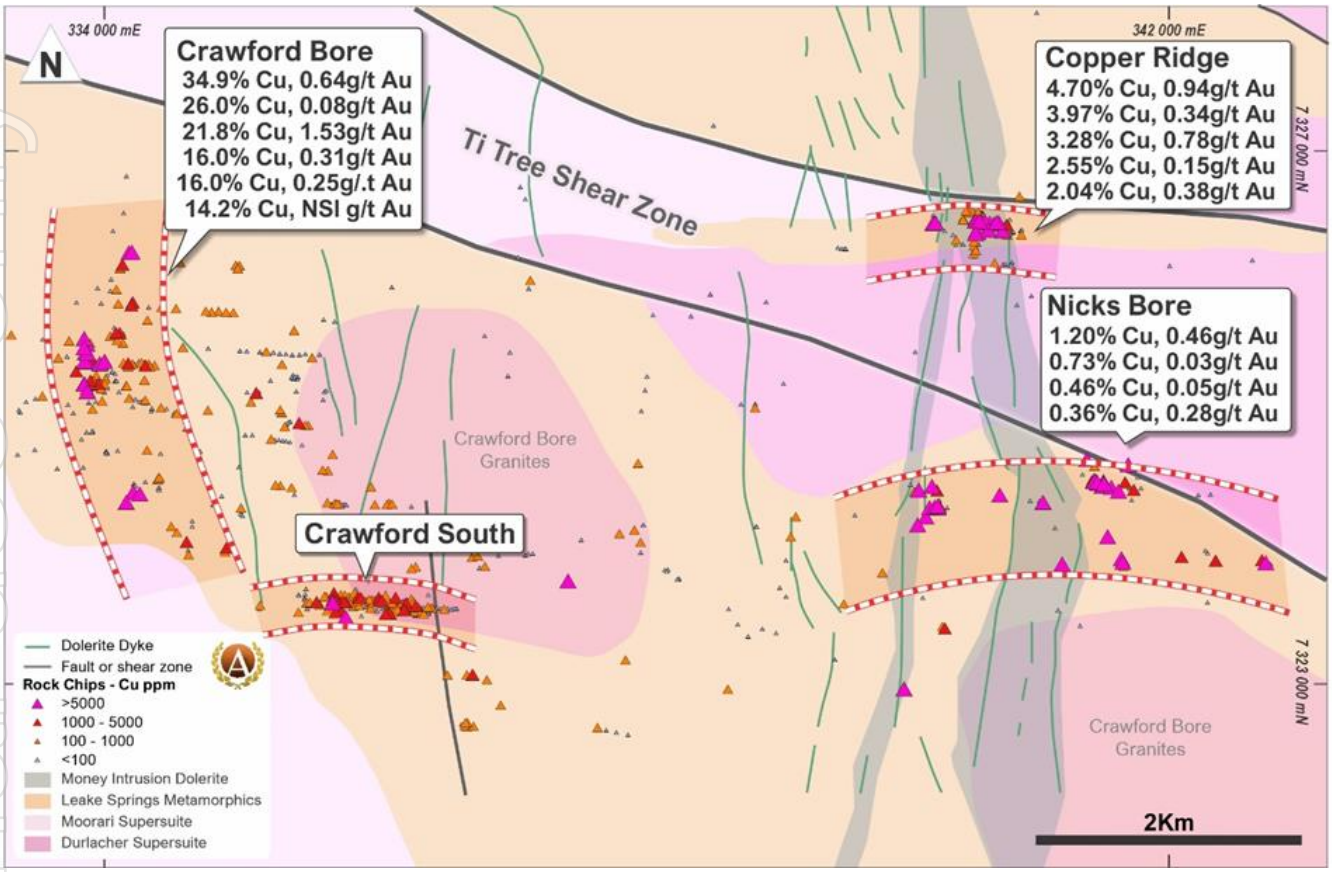

Figure 5. Location of Copper Ridge copper-gold prospects, rock chips coloured for copper.

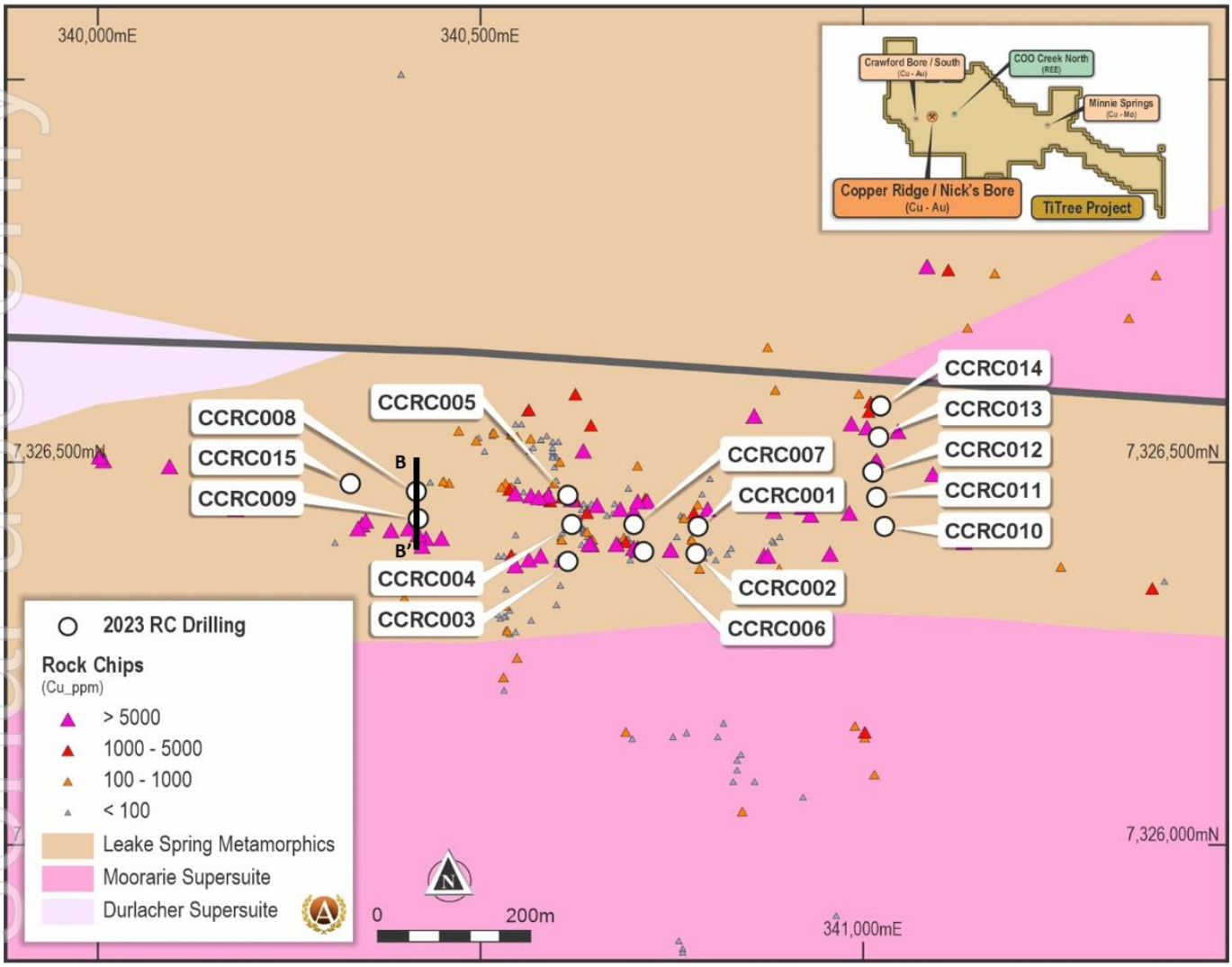

Figure 6. Copper Ridge prospect showing rock chip assays coloured for copper and drill collar locations. Location of cross section B-B' (Figure 7) is also shown.

Copper Ridge

The copper mineralisation at Copper Ridge is mainly hosted by brittle-ductile shear zones, expressed as quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, metasedimentary quartz-muscovite-biotite schist and rare metapyroxenite (Leake Springs Metamorphics). The shear foliation at Copper Ridge strikes E-W to and dips steeply to the north.

Drilling at Copper Ridge involved completing 16 RC holes for 1,610m (Figure 6). Zones 1-2m wide encountered copper oxides (malachite) associated with quartz veining and pyrite within fine grained sediments of the Leake Spring Metamorphics. Best intercepts included (Table3):

- CRRC008 intersected 4m @ 0.91% Cu from 13m depth (Figure 7),
    - Including 2m @ 1.67% Cu
- CRRC010 intersected 2m @ 0.23% Cu from 30m depth.

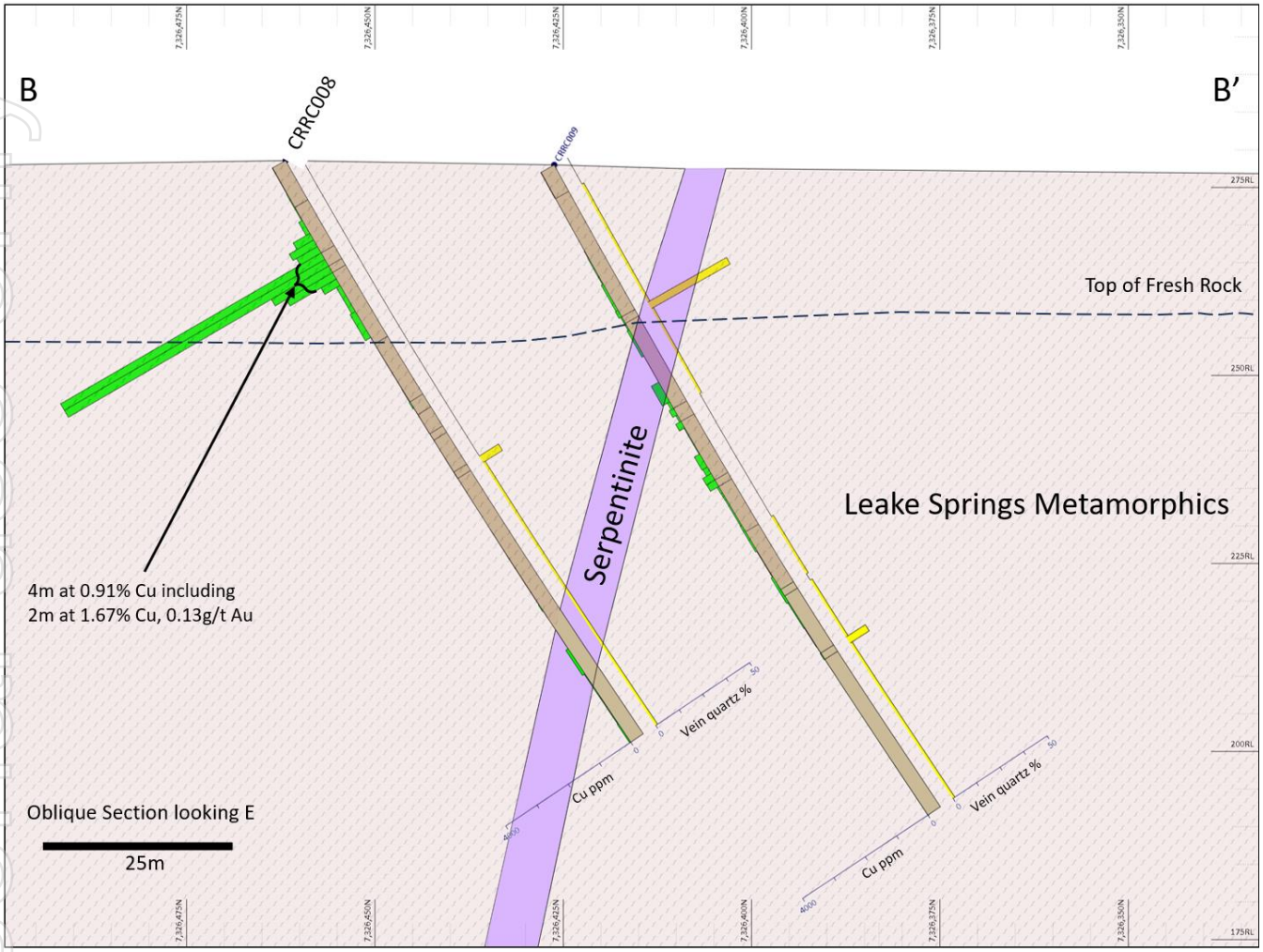

Figure 7. Cross Section (looking east) showing copper mineralisation in CRRC008 within the transition zone at Copper Ridge. The zone is interpreted to be dipping moderately toward the north based on a malachite mineralised outcrop just to the south of the collar.

Nick's Bore

14 RC holes for 1,436m were drilled into Nick's Bore (Figure 8). Minor copper minerals (malachite and chalcopyrite) were noted within extensively developed quartz veining throughout. Chlorite- epidote alteration and garnet development were a key feature within the predominately fined grained Leake Spring Metamorphic host rocks.

Better intercepts from Nick's Bore included (Table 3):

- NBRC007 intersected 3m @ 0.28% Cu from 97m depth.
- NBRC011 intersected 2m @ 0.26% cu from 12m depth.

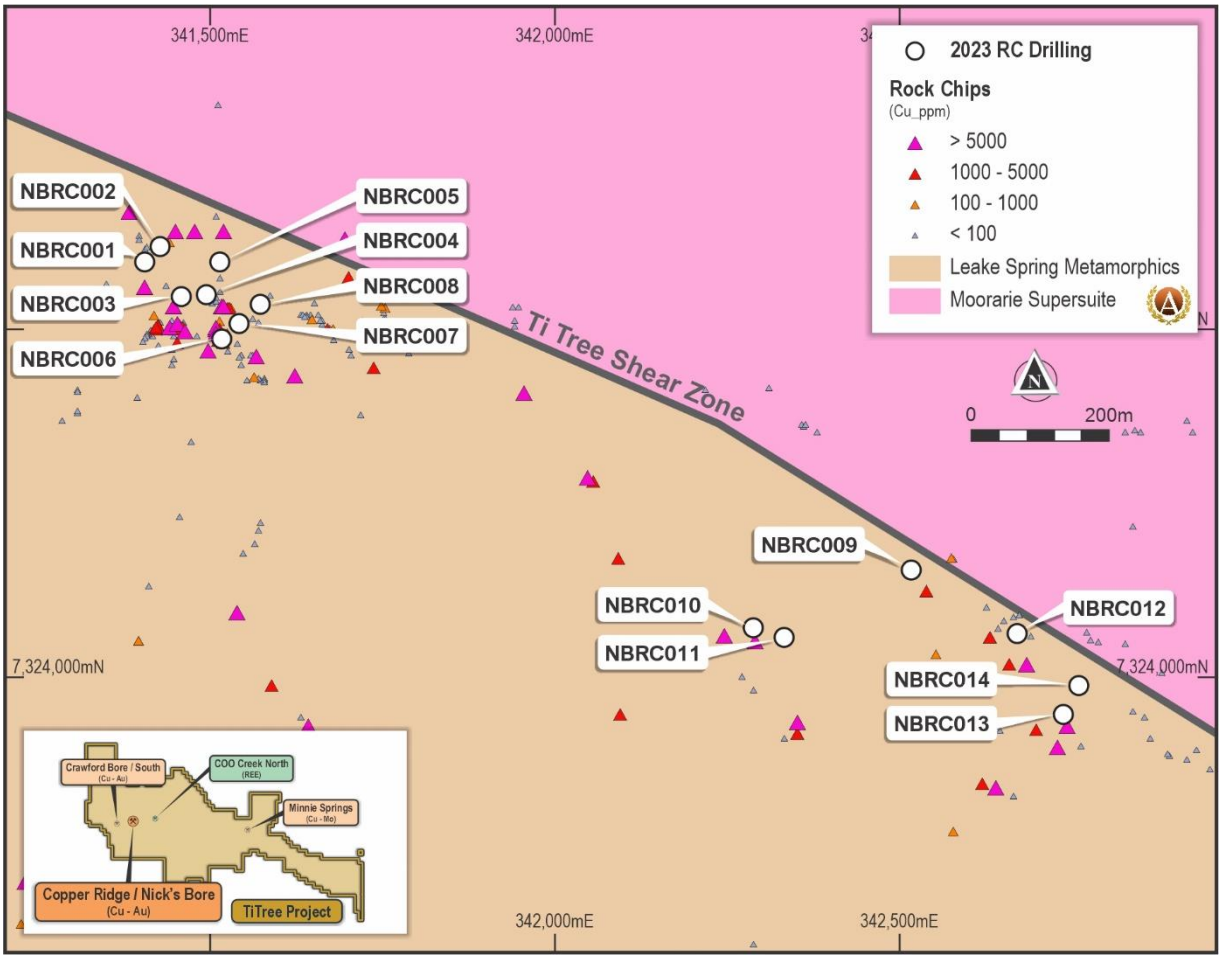

Figure 8. Location of Nicks Bore prospect showing rock chip assays coloured for copper and drill collar locations.

Crawford Bore

At Crawford, widespread copper oxide development (malachite) was mapped and sampled (Figure 9). The geological host rocks and mineralisation were logged as being similar to that seen at Copper Ridge, with Leake Spring Metamorphics predominating.

Quartz veining with disseminated pyrite up to 1.5% was logged in some holes. Drilling was planned to intersect the highest copper tenure approximately 10-20m below surface. Results from the 6 RC holes completed for 560m only intersected two 1m intervals greater than 0.1% Cu.

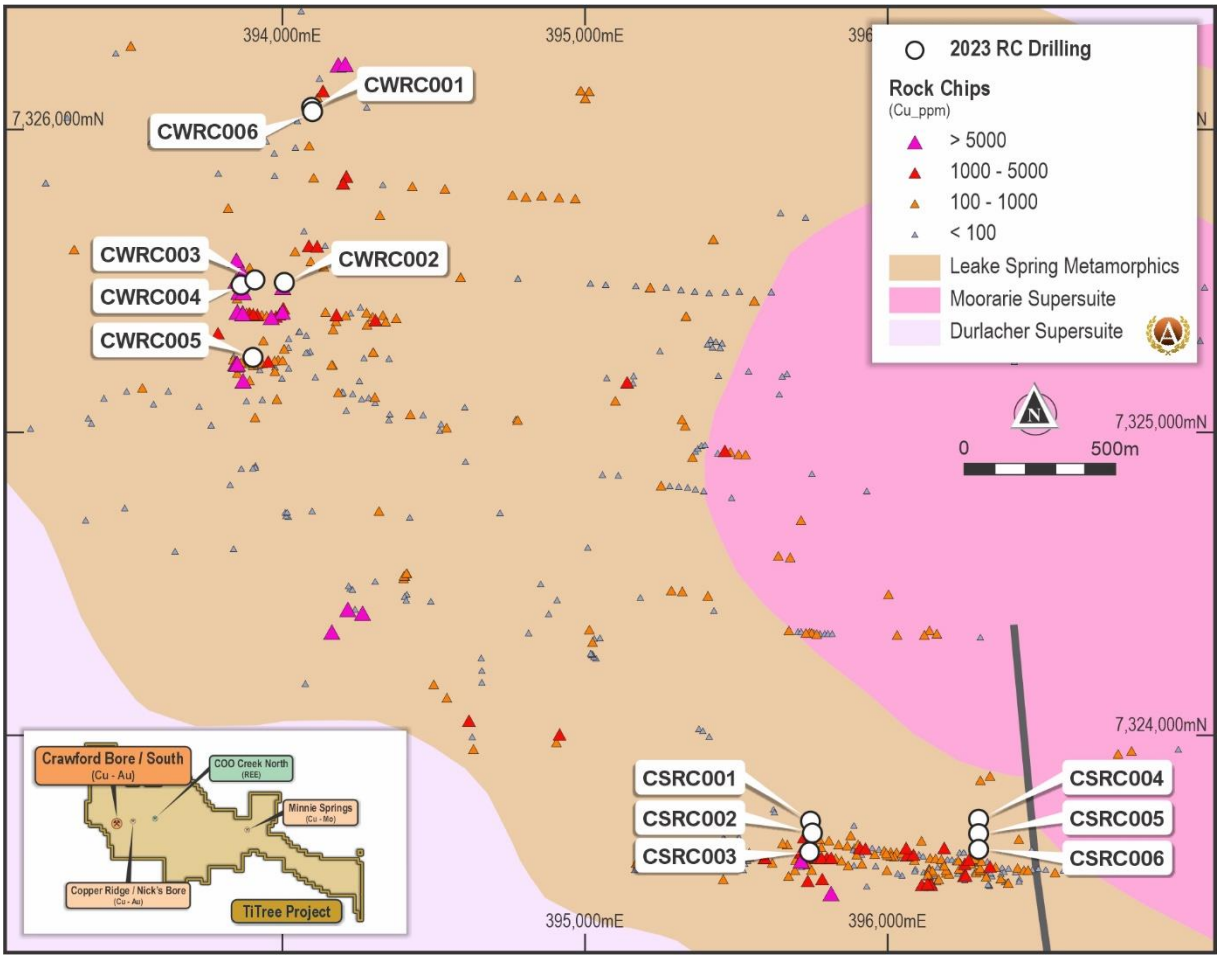

Figure 9. Location of Crawford Bore and Crawford South prospects showing rock chip assays coloured for copper and drill collar locations.

Crawford South

The Crawford South locality (Figure 9) is dominated by a thick, 3-10m wide, dark ferruginous gossanous iron-rich rock which outcrops for approximately 400m along strike.

Rock chip results returned anomalous values for rare earths (2,077ppm) and molybdenum (1,786ppm) in rock chip samples.

The drilling program involved 6 RC holes for 744m with holes nominally 120m deep.

No significant mineralisation was intersected.

Coo Creek

The Coo Creek prospect is characterised by a strong multi element soil anomaly within highly sheared garnet schist of the Leake Springs Metamorphics.

Two drill lines 800m apart were completed with anomalous lead and zinc greater than 0.1% intersected in several holes. Best result was 11m at 0.127% Pb and 0.125% Zn from 48m in CCRC015 (Figure 10).

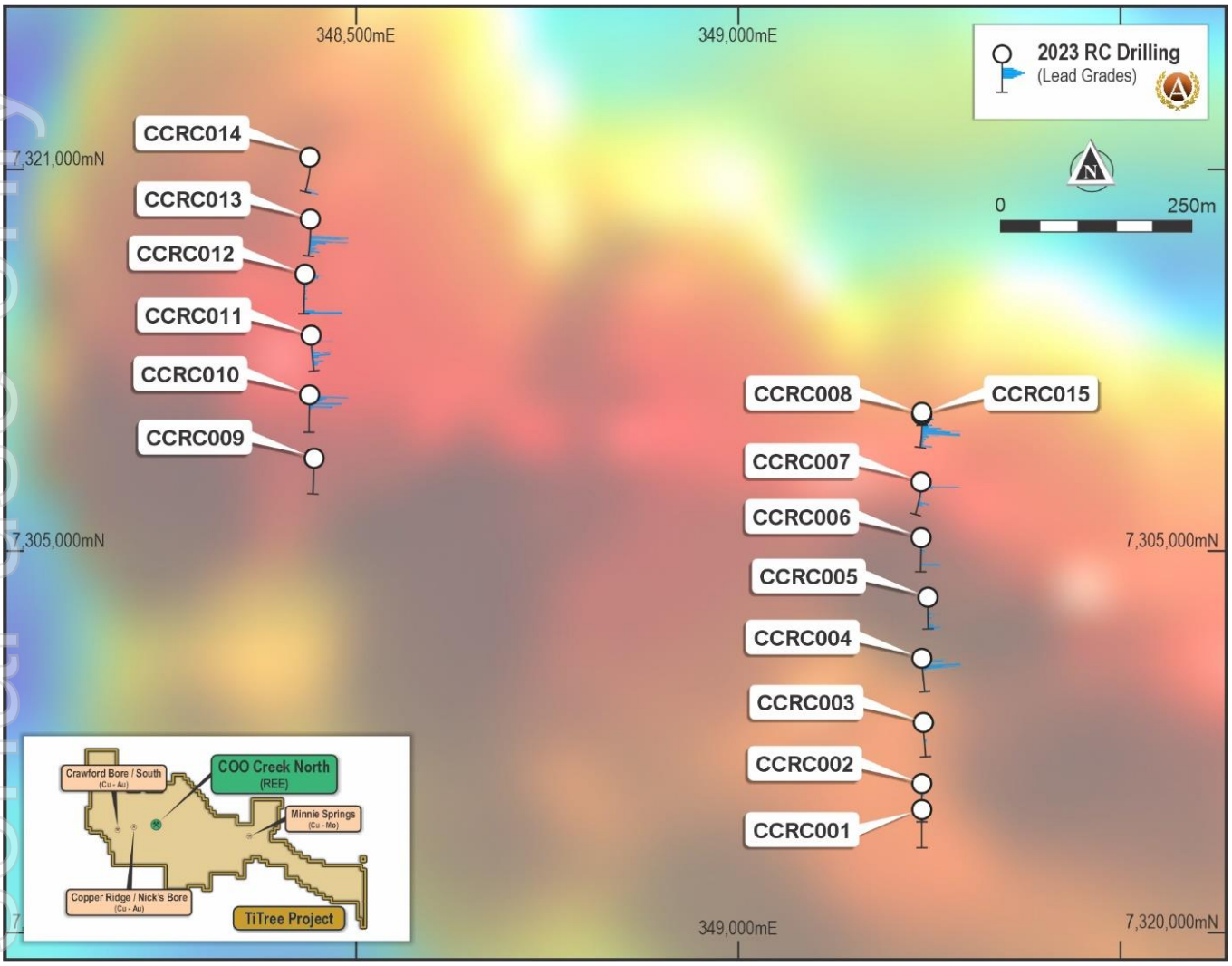

Figure 10 Coo Creek RC drilling plan over gridded soil geochemistry (blue colours less that 50ppm Pb, red colours >180ppm Pb). Lead intersections are shown in blue on the drill traces.

Authorised by the Board of Augustus Minerals Limited.

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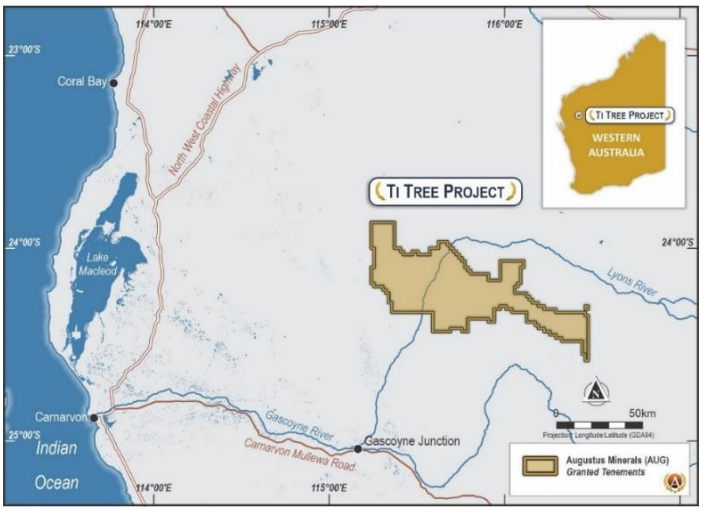
About Augustus Minerals (ASX:AUG)

Augustus is a mineral explorer committed to exploring for critical minerals vital for the advancement of electric vehicles and renewable energy.

Augustus has 100% ownership of ~3,600km^2 of tenements located in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia with an array of high quality drill targets which is highly prospective for lithium, rare earths and copper.

The Company is led by senior executives with significant local critical minerals experience in finding, developing and operating mines.



Competent Person

The information in this announcement related to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Andrew Ford. Mr Ford is employed as the General Manager Exploration and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Augustus Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Augustus Minerals Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

References

[1] Augustus Minerals Limited (ASX:AUG) ASX Announcement "Prospectus" on 23.05.23

Appendix 1 Collar and Intercept Tables

Table 1. Drill Collars

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (m)
Coo Creek	CCRC001	349239	7320162	238	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC002	349239	7320196	238	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC003	349241	7320276	239	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC004	349239	7320360	240	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC005	349247	7320440	240	96	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC006	349238	7320518	241	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC007	349238	7320591	243	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC008	349239	7320679	245	28	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC009	348444	7320622	241	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC010	348438	7320705	241	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC011	348440	7320783	241	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC012	348432	7320863	242	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC013	348439	7320935	244	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC014	348439	7321016	245	100	-60	180
Coo Creek	CCRC015	349239	7320682	245	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC001	340785	7326418	279	100	-60	220
Copper Ridge	CRRC002	340784	7326381	279	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC003	340616	7326372	280	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC004	340621	7326418	280	126	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC005	340616	7326456	281	108	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC006	340714	7326384	279	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC007	340701	7326420	280	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC008	340418	7326462	279	90	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC009	340420	7326426	278	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC010	341028	7326416	278	90	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC011	341019	7326455	277	100	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC012	341014	7326487	277	132	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC013	341021	7326533	276	132	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC014	341023	7326573	275	132	-60	180
Copper Ridge	CRRC015	340332	7326471	278	100	-60	270
Crawford South	CSRC001	335742	7323615	278	120	-60	180
Crawford South	CSRC002	335751	7323677	280	126	-60	180
Crawford South	CSRC003	335745	7323717	280	138	-60	180
Crawford South	CSRC004	336301	7323623	275	120	-60	180
Crawford South	CSRC005	336301	7323675	274	120	-60	180
Crawford South	CSRC006	336301	7323723	272	120	-60	180
Crawford Bore	CWRC001	334097	7326073	265	96	-60	210
Crawford Bore	CWRC002	334006	7325495	262	114	-60	210
Crawford Bore	CWRC003	333909	7325504	262	100	-90	210
Crawford Bore	CWRC004	333864	7325487	261	100	-60	210
Crawford Bore	CWRC005	333903	7325248	261	90	-60	210
Crawford Bore	CWRC006	334099	7326060	265	60	-90	0

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (m)
Minnie Springs	MSRC001	394212	7318746	353	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC002	394268	7318781	355	144	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC003	394328	7318828	356	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC004	394705	7319181	351	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC005	394766	7319233	349	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC006	394817	7319290	347	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC007	394461	7319385	346	162	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC008	394515	7319437	347	162	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC009	394581	7319493	347	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC010	394271	7319606	342	156	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC011	394298	7319650	342	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC012	394361	7319705	343	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC013	395036	7319109	346	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC014	395088	7319150	346	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC015	395139	7319202	345	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC016	394377	7318510	353	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC017	394421	7318545	354	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC018	394476	7318591	356	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC019	394008	7319781	346	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC020	394062	7319827	344	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC021	394118	7319869	342	150	-60	230
Minnie Springs	MSRC022	394123	7319871	342	150	-60	50
Nick's Bore	NBRC001	341404	7324598	267	114	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC002	341428	7324620	267	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC003	341457	7324546	267	96	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC004	341495	7324550	268	108	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC005	341513	7324598	269	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC006	341518	7324487	266	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC007	341543	7324508	266	108	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC008	341572	7324537	267	96	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC009	342517	7324150	272	108	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC010	342288	7324065	268	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC011	342332	7324052	270	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC012	342671	7324058	277	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC013	342738	7323940	273	100	-60	225
Nick's Bore	NBRC014	342762	7323981	275	100	-60	225

Table 2. Significant Copper > 0.1% Intervals marked* include composite sample intervals (nominal 4m)

Prospect	Site ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Pb %	W ppm	Zn %
Coo Creek	CCRC013	28	29	1	0.00	0.33	0.10	1	0.01	0	0.00
Copper Ridge	CRRC002	12	13	1	0.05	0.13	0.23	1	0.00	1	0.01
	CRRC004	37	38	1	0.06	0.93	0.53	1	0.00	3	0.01
	CRRC008	13	17	4	0.07	0.31	0.91	2	0.00	0	0.01
	including	*13*	*15*	*2*	*0.13*	*0.52*	*1.67*	*2*	*0.00*	*0*	*0.01*
	CRRC010	30	32	2	0.09	0.13	0.23	1	0.00	0	0.01
	CRRC010	67	68	1	0.00	0.28	0.10	2	0.00	3	0.01
	CRRC011	79	81	2	0.01	0.50	0.11	3	0.00	1	0.01
	CRRC012	107	108	1	0.02	0.31	0.16	2	0.00	0	0.01
Crawford South	CSRC003	131	132	1	0.01	0.07	0.14	1	0.00	2	0.00
Crawford Bore	CWRC005	50	51	1	0.00	0.37	0.15	6	0.01	1	0.02
	CWRC006	2	3	1	0.03	0.13	0.12	1	0.02	0	0.01
Minnie Springs	MSRC001	114	115	1	0.00	1.46	0.12	10	0.01	20	0.00
	MSRC002	81	82	1	0.00	0.32	0.13	78	0.00	8	0.00
	MSRC008	133	134	1	0.00	0.70	0.14	12	0.00	79	0.00
	MSRC008	138	139	1	0.00	0.19	0.12	2	0.00	5	0.00
	MSRC009	28	35	7	0.00	0.70	0.11	16	0.00	9	0.00
	MSRC009	38	41	3	0.00	0.62	0.15	3	0.00	13	0.00
	MSRC010	44	45	1	0.00	0.57	0.12	8	0.00	19	0.00
	MSRC010	51	52	1	0.00	0.64	0.13	88	0.00	11	0.00
	MSRC010	55	56	1	0.01	0.72	0.12	283	0.00	54	0.00
	MSRC010	102	103	1	0.01	2.34	0.17	12	0.00	17	0.00
	MSRC010	138	139	1	0.01	0.70	0.12	3	0.00	11	0.00
	MSRC011	0	1	1	0.00	0.31	0.11	4	0.00	4	0.00
	MSRC011	21	28	7*	0.00	0.66	0.12	2	0.00	44	0.00
	MSRC011	79	80	1	0.00	0.56	0.11	2	0.00	37	0.00
	MSRC011	92	93	1	0.00	0.46	0.11	3	0.00	12	0.00
	MSRC012	8	12	4*	0.01	0.98	0.11	4	0.00	20	0.01
	MSRC012	36	40	4*	0.01	1.43	0.24	3	0.00	62	0.01
	MSRC012	89	90	1	0.01	3.16	0.17	3	0.03	39	0.04
	MSRC012	94	112	18	0.02	9.69	0.37	124	0.08	102	0.06
	MSRC012	121	137	16	0.04	19.43	0.38	284	0.17	89	0.10
	MSRC017	72	73	1	0.00	0.49	0.10	487	0.01	3	0.00
	MSRC018	127	128	1	0.01	1.95	0.11	320	0.01	72	0.01
	MSRC020	63	64	1	0.00	0.93	0.13	2	0.00	34	0.00
	MSRC020	88	89	1	0.00	0.74	0.15	2	0.00	25	0.00
	MSRC021	20	22	2	0.00	1.03	0.12	5	0.00	119	0.01
	MSRC021	72	73	1	0.01	0.82	0.11	3	0.00	91	0.01
	MSRC021	94	95	1	0.01	6.37	0.17	5	0.03	55	0.01
	MSRC021	104	105	1	0.01	2.05	0.12	4	0.00	38	0.01
	MSRC022	87	94	7	0.01	3.08	0.19	14	0.01	72	0.01
Nick's Bore	NBRC001	90	91	1	0.00	0.26	0.11	1	0.01	3	0.02
	NBRC001	99	100	1	0.00	0.43	0.27	2	0.00	1	0.01
	NBRC005	28	29	1	0.00	1.45	0.20	40	0.09	0	0.16
	NBRC006	69	70	1	0.00	1.78	0.13	2	0.07	1	0.26
	NBRC007	97	100	3	0.01	0.83	0.28	7	0.04	2	0.02
	NBRC011	12	14	2	0.02	0.26	0.26	1	0.00	0	0.00
	NBRC011	19	20	1	0.02	0.49	0.16	1	0.00	0	0.00
	NBRC011	23	24	1	0.00	0.13	0.12	1	0.00	0	0.00

Table 3. Molybdenum> 100ppm. Intervals marked* include composite sample intervals (nominal 4m)

Prospect	Site ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Pb %	W ppm	Zn %
Copper Ridge	CRRC008	68	69	1	0.00	0.02	0.00	133	0.00	2	0.00
Minnie Springs	MSRC001	24	25	1	0.00	0.53	0.06	190	0.01	3	0.00
	MSRC001	49	50	1	0.00	0.11	0.04	238	0.00	3	0.00
	MSRC001	108	113	5	0.00	2.39	0.02	130	0.01	7	0.00
	MSRC001	116	117	1	0.00	2.35	0.02	153	0.02	8	0.00
	MSRC002	4	8	4*	0.00	0.12	0.01	175	0.00	0	0.00
	MSRC002	13	14	1	0.00	0.17	0.02	223	0.00	2	0.00
	MSRC002	25	27	2	0.00	0.15	0.02	105	0.00	3	0.00
	MSRC002	68	69	1	0.00	0.39	0.06	131	0.00	10	0.00
	MSRC002	95	99	4*	0.00	0.12	0.02	104	0.00	9	0.00
	MSRC002	125	129	4*	0.00	0.08	0.02	110	0.00	7	0.00
	MSRC003	41	46	5*	0.00	0.07	0.01	228	0.00	6	0.00
	MSRC003	56	60	4*	0.00	0.06	0.01	255	0.00	7	0.00
	MSRC003	79	80	1	0.00	0.28	0.05	141	0.00	19	0.00
	MSRC003	103	109	6*	0.00	0.08	0.02	137	0.00	51	0.00
	MSRC003	128	131	3	0.00	0.14	0.02	271	0.00	8	0.00
	MSRC003	143	145	2*	0.00	0.22	0.04	117	0.00	11	0.00
	MSRC008	68	70	2	0.00	0.06	0.01	115	0.00	7	0.00
	MSRC010	54	57	3	0.00	0.49	0.08	207	0.00	36	0.00
	MSRC010	71	72	1	0.02	0.94	0.04	117	0.01	42	0.00
	MSRC010	140	141	1	0.01	0.57	0.02	380	0.00	6	0.00
	MSRC012	94	95	1	0.02	2.52	0.26	230	0.01	200	0.03
	MSRC012	106	110	4	0.04	23.13	0.50	441	0.24	188	0.15
	MSRC012	126	138	12	0.04	20.95	0.40	665	0.17	130	0.05
	MSRC013	92	96	4*	0.00	0.09	0.01	130	0.00	23	0.00
	MSRC016	23	27	4*	0.00	0.12	0.01	696	0.00	4	0.00
	MSRC016	62	63	1	0.00	0.13	0.03	297	0.00	5	0.00
	MSRC016	104	105	1	0.00	0.16	0.04	144	0.00	7	0.00
	MSRC017	0	10	10*	0.00	0.07	0.01	126	0.00	1	0.00
	MSRC017	17	20	3	0.00	0.06	0.01	238	0.00	4	0.00
	MSRC017	45	46	1	0.00	0.32	0.08	109	0.00	6	0.00
	MSRC017	55	56	1	0.00	0.05	0.02	106	0.00	3	0.00
	MSRC017	67	68	1	0.00	0.03	0.01	178	0.00	4	0.00
	MSRC017	72	73	1	0.00	0.49	0.10	487	0.01	3	0.00
	MSRC017	93	96	3	0.00	0.22	0.05	141	0.00	9	0.00
	MSRC017	103	104	1	0.00	0.08	0.02	159	0.00	6	0.00
	MSRC017	113	114	1	0.00	0.16	0.05	187	0.00	6	0.00
	MSRC017	126	128	2	0.00	0.41	0.02	164	0.01	6	0.00
	MSRC017	131	134	3	0.00	0.47	0.03	136	0.00	7	0.00
	MSRC018	4	13	9*	0.00	0.10	0.02	146	0.00	0	0.00
	MSRC018	16	17	1	0.00	0.10	0.02	120	0.00	0	0.00
	MSRC018	36	37	1	0.00	0.10	0.01	343	0.00	5	0.00
	MSRC018	43	48	5	0.00	0.09	0.03	127	0.00	3	0.00
	MSRC018	72	82	10	0.00	0.16	0.02	172	0.00	5	0.00
	MSRC018	85	87	2	0.00	1.05	0.04	236	0.01	5	0.00
	MSRC018	127	128	1	0.01	1.95	0.11	320	0.01	72	0.01

Table 4. Lead > 0.1%. Intervals marked* include composite sample intervals (nominal 4m)

Prospect	Site ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Pb %	W ppm	Zn %
Coo Creek	CCRC004	20	24	4*	0.00	0.50	0.01	9	0.13	1	0.02
	CCRC004	28	32	4*	0.00	0.61	0.01	7	0.14	0	0.01
	CCRC007	12	14	2	0.00	2.01	0.05	2	0.11	7	0.13
	CCRC010	2	6	4*	0.01	0.20	0.03	5	0.13	1	0.02
	CCRC012	95	100	5*	0.01	0.99	0.01	5	0.12	1	0.06
	CCRC013	44	45	1	0.00	0.45	0.01	2	0.10	1	0.01
	CCRC013	46	49	3	0.00	0.58	0.02	7	0.11	1	0.04
	CCRC013	56	58	2	0.02	0.69	0.04	4	0.28	0	0.02
	CCRC015	48	49	1	0.01	1.75	0.05	2	0.42	1	0.19
	CCRC015	54	59	5*	0.00	0.62	0.01	7	0.12	2	0.07
Crawford Bore	CWRC003	57	60	3	0.02	5.75	0.01	6	0.30	1	0.06
	CWRC005	7	8	1	0.00	0.14	0.07	2	0.11	1	0.01
	CWRC006	6	8	2	0.00	0.27	0.02	2	0.16	0	0.11
Minnie Springs	MSRC012	90	91	1	0.05	13.45	0.04	93	0.16	39	0.11
	MSRC012	107	112	5	0.04	27.64	0.57	148	0.25	171	0.15
	MSRC012	122	136	14	0.04	21.51	0.41	274	0.18	93	0.10
	MSRC021	105	106	1	0.03	11.44	0.08	11	0.14	76	0.37
Nick's Bore	NBRC004	100	101	1	0.00	0.50	0.01	1	0.12	0	0.01
	NBRC007	99	100	1	0.01	1.34	0.50	8	0.10	3	0.04

JORC Table 1

Minnie Springs Target Area

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Sampling is early-stage exploration comprising surface soil (1,082 with gold and copper assays) and rock samples (980 with gold and copper assays). • Augustus has undertaken a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling of all historical exploration results. In the opinion of the CP, Augustus has conducted sufficient verification of the sampling techniques used. QA/QC documentation is of different standards depending on the previous work done. However, the CP is satisfied that the results are fit for the purpose of planning and testing of exploration targets • Historical results have been obtained from open-file WAMEX reports. These have been reviewed by Augustus and many of the results tested in follow-up exploration programs by Augustus/MIA • Rock chip sampling was done at various times (Appendix 1 Table 1). For each rock chip sample, two specimens were obtained. One is sent for assaying and the other remains at Augustus' office. Tracking of every specimen is by Sample ID. In certain cases, where the rock chip sample returned an anomalous value, a number of measurements on the retained sample is carried out using micro-XRF scanning to determine elemental distribution and allow mineralogical assessment. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has been conducted on the project between September 2023 and November 2023. Samples from reverse circulation drilling were collected from each metre from a rig mounted cyclone and split using a below-cyclone cone splitter from which 2-4kg samples were sent for analysis. Field duplicates, blanks and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. • Samples are prepared by drying, crushing, weighing splitting and pulverising the split samples to produce a representative sample for aqua regia Triple Quad ICP/MS analysis for 61 elements via Intertek Genalysis Laboratories. • Field duplicates, blanks and Reference Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Details of limited historic drilling conducted in the Minnie Springs region are given in the AUG Prospectus dated 23 May 2023. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has been conducted on the project between September 2023 and November 2023. • The current RC program comprised 9,086m and utilised a nominal 5 ¼-inch diameter face-sampling hammer.
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.	• Recoveries were estimated visually based on relative size of the drilled 1m samples. • The splitter was fitted with an isolation chute which allowed isolation of individual metres before releasing them into the splitter/sample bags. This reduced the chance of overdrilling 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.	• No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grades in the most recent program.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC chips were sieved and geologically logged at 1m intervals by a geologist whilst the drilling was conducted. Lithology, weathering, alteration, and mineralogy were recorded on a digital template. This data will be uploaded to a database managed by GeoBase Australia. • Logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The RC drilling rig is equipped with an in-built cyclone and cone splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 25kg, and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. • All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. Most samples were dry. For wet samples the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter was constantly monitored by the geologist and maintained to avoid contamination. The cyclone was checked and if required cleaned at the end of each drill rod. • Bulk samples were placed on the ground in lines of 20, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags. • Field duplicates were collected directly from the splitter at an average of 50m (based on primary sample number) as drilling proceeded through a secondary sample chute. These duplicates were designed for lab checks. • A sample size of 2-3kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Historical samples were sent for analysis to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory for geochemical analyses. The following commodities were assayed: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. Selected samples also analysed for Mo. • No historical information about QA/QC samples for drillholes or soils is reported. • No documentation regarding sample sizes was provided. • Rock chip samples collected by Augustus/MIA have been analysed by multiple methods. • ALS method Au-ST43 (detection limit 0.0001 g/t), with method Au-AROR43 for results >0.1 g/t and Au-GRA21 for results over 100 g/t. There are occasional checks by Au- AA25. • RC drill samples were sent to Intertek for assay along with duplicate and assay standards. Database hosts Geobase Australia uploaded the QA/QC samples into the database and checked them with expected values. Any QA/QC samples exceeding tolerances were flagged. Intertek also conducted multiple duplicate and standard assay per job with the results included in the assay reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• Assay certificates for historical drilling and sampling by previous workers are included in the WAMEX report and show that C/AAS assay methods were used for all commodities except gold. Gold was analysed by the B/ETA method. However, no technical details on these methods were provided.

	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Augustus** • Drilling is currently being undertaken by Augustus. • Samples are prepared by drying, crushing, weighing splitting and pulverising the split samples to produce a representative sample for aqua regia Triple Quad ICP/MS analysis for 61 elements via Intertek Genalysis Laboratories. • Augustus has a well organised and extensive data room of electronic data. • Significant intersections were calculated from the validated database using Micromine's inbuilt compositing module by two of Augustus's geological staff. • Sampling and geological logging data was collected in the field using templated provided by Geobase Australia on a Toughbook computer. The data was checked then emailed to Geobase for further validation and uploading into the main Geobase hosted Augustus Database. • Geobase provided Augustus with regular database updates in Micromine, CSV and Access Format. • Raw data from the geophysical surveys are stored on backup drives by Augustus, MAGSPEC, Fathom Geophysics and SGC.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• There is no information pertaining to accuracy and positioning of historic rock chip samples. • The grid and datum used are not specified but are assumed to be AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50. • Augustus has transformed all coordinates to MGA94 Zone 51. • No information regarding topographic control was provided. • Augustus used hand-held GPS, with accuracy of +-5 m for surveying of rock chip sample and drill hole locations.
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.	• Drill collars were spaced at a nominal 40m along lines, with lines spaced between 80m (Crawford Bore, Copper Ridge, Nics Bore) to 300m (Minnie Springs) and 800m at Coo Creek. • No estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been done, • Samples were collected as nominal 4m composites; when intervals of geological interest were observed the 1m calico sample collected from the cyclone/splitter were sent for assay. • The significant assay table in this report used a 0.1% copper cut-off, and the molybdenum table a 100ppm cut-off. Samples greater than these grades were composited with 2 consecutive samples of zero grade allowed.
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.	• All historical exploration is grassroots. There are likely to be a number of different deposit types. • Augustus has not observed any material issues to date. • Augustus is well aware of the importance of understanding structural controls on mineralisation style and type and has tailored its exploration accordingly in an attempt to determine relationships.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are placed into polyweave bags in groups of 10 and sealed with cable ties. Samples were then transported to Augustus camp site where they remained prior to collection by a freight company for transport direct to Intertek in Perth.

Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Augustus has undertaken a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling of all historical exploration results. In the opinion of the CP, Augustus has conducted sufficient verification of the sampling techniques used. QA/QC documentation is poorly documented. However, the CP is satisfied that the results are fit for the purpose of planning and testing of exploration targets. • Historical results have been obtained from open file WAMEX reports. These have been reviewed by Augustus and many of the results tested in follow-up exploration programs. The WAMEX Report Number is provided in Appendix 1 Table 1. • Augustus has collated and had several different experts validate and verify that the historical sampling is of a robust quantity and quality, which was in accordance with standard practice for the time that samples were collected. • The sampling appears fit for purpose and has subsequently been used by Augustus for follow-up exploration work. The historical results supplement work carried out by Augustus. • No audits other than the QA/QC procedures discussed above have been conducted on the data from this program.

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 Ti Tree Shear Project consists of 20 granted Exploration Licences. • All licences are granted and held by Capricorn Orogen Pty Ltd. And are as follows: • E09/1676 E09/2236 E09/2239 E09/2308 E09/2309 E09/2310 E09/2311 E09/2323 E09/2324 E09/2325 E09/2365 E09/2366 E09/2367 E09/2419 E09/2474 E09/2475 E09/2476 E09/2518 E09/2519 E09/2520 • No other special restrictions apply other than those standard for such exploration agreements
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Some historical exploration has been undertaken over the tenure, mostly over Minnie Springs prospect where there is less thick cover and more outcrop. The reports and results are available in the public domain and all relevant WAMEX reports etc. are cited appropriately in the body of the IGR.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Minnie Springs Target Area is located in the Gascoyne Province, between the Archaean aged Yilgarn Craton (to the south) and the Pilbara Craton (to the north). The geology comprises granitoids and medium- to high-grade metamorphic rocks which are overlain by variably deformed, low-grade metamorphosed sedimentary sequences and lies within the Glenburgh Terrane of the Gascoyne Province. The main orogenic and mineralisation event was the Capricorn Orogeny (1,820–1,770 Ma). • The Gascoyne Province marks the high-grade metamorphic core of the Capricorn Orogen. • The area is divided to the north and south of the major ~east–west trending Ti Tree Shear Zone by the Limejuice and Mutherbukin zones dominated by granitic intrusions of the Durlacher and Moorarie Supersuites, respectively. • During the Capricorn Orogeny (1,820 –1,770 Ma), the Glenburgh Terrane and overlying sedimentary basins were repeatedly deformed in an intracontinental setting. A number of active mineralised systems such as the Glenburgh gold deposit, Cavity Bore, Minnie Springs and Minnie Springs formed during different phases of the Capricorn Orogen. • Further deformation and reactivation occurred during a series of subsequent orogenies with geochronological data indicating at least three episodes of gold mineralisation linked to hydrothermal activity and fault reactivation. • The Ti Tree Shear Zone structure is up to 5 km wide and has over 200 km of strike, extending through the Project tenure at the western margin of the Gascoyne Province, to the West Point gold camp in the east. The structure continues eastwards towards the Padbury Basin and is correlated with the Mount Louisa Fault. • Augustus' tenure around the Ti Tree Shear Zone can be considered prospective for Cu- Au, Au, Mo, Ag, REE (Re), U and base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn). • Copper Ridge, Nic's Bore, Crawford and Coo Creek are targeting copper mineralised quartz veins within the Leake Springs Schist; Drilling at Minnie Creek was targeting porphyry style Cu-Mo mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole 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.	• Details of limited historic drilling have not been presented in this report and have been previously reported in the AUG Prospectus dated 23 May 2023. • Drill collar details from the drilling discussed in the report are listed in the included drill collar table.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drilling to date has been reconnaissance in nature and the true widths of downhole lengths have yet to be determined. •
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate drill hole location plans and representative cross sections for significant intersections are included in the announcement. • maps and diagrams related to historical exploration are included within the main body of the IGR/ Prospectus.
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.	• A table of significant assays over a defined cut-off are proved in the significant intersections table.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• There is no information pertaining to accuracy and positioning of historic rock chip samples. • The grid and datum used are not specified but are assumed to be AGD 1984 AMG Zone 50. • Augustus has transformed all coordinates to MGA94 Zone 51. • No information regarding topographic control was provided. • Augustus used hand-held GPS, with accuracy of +-5 m for surveying of rock chip sample locations and surveying drill collars.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• All previous sampling that has been validated by Augustus and its partners has been reported in the IGR attached to the Augustus Minerals Prospectus. References to public domain documentation is also provided for further details of primary sources
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Augustus has since carried out extensive validation of the historical exploration results and conducted a number of studies, including reprocessing of geophysical data, and a number of site inspections which included collection of rock chip samples for assaying. • Augustus has also commissioned a number of consultants and subcontractors to do further reviews of the geochemistry, geophysics, geology and structure. • Further details on Augustus' exploration plans and budget over the following 2 years is provided in the IGR (see Section 5) within the Augustus Minerals Prospectus. • Additional drilling, both RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow-up on recent significant drill program additional drilling is likely. This will be supported by geophysics where relevant, primarily induced polarisation and electromagnetic methods. • Soil sampling and rock chip sampling will continue over the broader projet area.