AUGUSTUS MINERALS LIMITED

Justinian Cu-Au prospect extended over 3km with 5.3g/t Au and Cu to 16%

Augustus Minerals has received new assays from ongoing soil sampling and rock chip sampling programs conducted on the **Justinian prospect** and adjacent areas at the Ti-Tree Project, in Western Australia

- High grade rock chips assaying up to **16% copper** and up to **5.32g/t gold** have been identified from field work over a **3.3 x 1.1km area**
- The copper and gold identified in rock chips supports the anomalous soil sampling results from the recent regional survey.
- The soil and rock chip results define areas of Cu and Au anomalism related to splays of the Ti-Tree Shear wrapping around the Crawford Granite.
- Other anomalous soils have identified areas for further mapping and rock chip sampling north and west of Crawford Bore, and west of Coo Creek Broken Hill Style target.
- Elevated copper and lead in soils identified on a NE trending shear at Howell's Gap
- Strong base metal anomalism over the Moogooree carbonate hosted Zn-Pb target.

Mapping and field work is continuing to increase the definition and tenor of anomalies to drill targets for future programs.

Augustus Minerals (ASX: **AUG**; "**Augustus**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the latest soil sampling and follow-up rock chip results from the Company's Ti-Tree project. Review of soil sampling data from the program started earlier in the year has identified several new targets (Justinian) and/or extensions to existing prospects (Crawford in the west of the project area) and possible extensions to Coo Creek.

The soil samples, sieved in the field to pass -80#, were scanned by Portable Spectral Services (PSS) at their West Perth office under controlled conditions. In the western Ti-Tree area, above background levels of Cu, Pb and Zn were returned which defined adjacent or frequently coincident trends (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows Cu-in-soils and copper in rock chips. The validity of the soil anomalies was validated by some overlap between historic sampling using traditional wet assay methods and the new pXRF data.

Gold-in-soils was determined by 50g Fire Assay at Intertek's Perth laboratory.

Registered Address

Augustus Minerals
Level 2
41-43 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

t: +61 6458 4200
e: admin@augustusminerals.com.au
w: augustusminerals.com.au

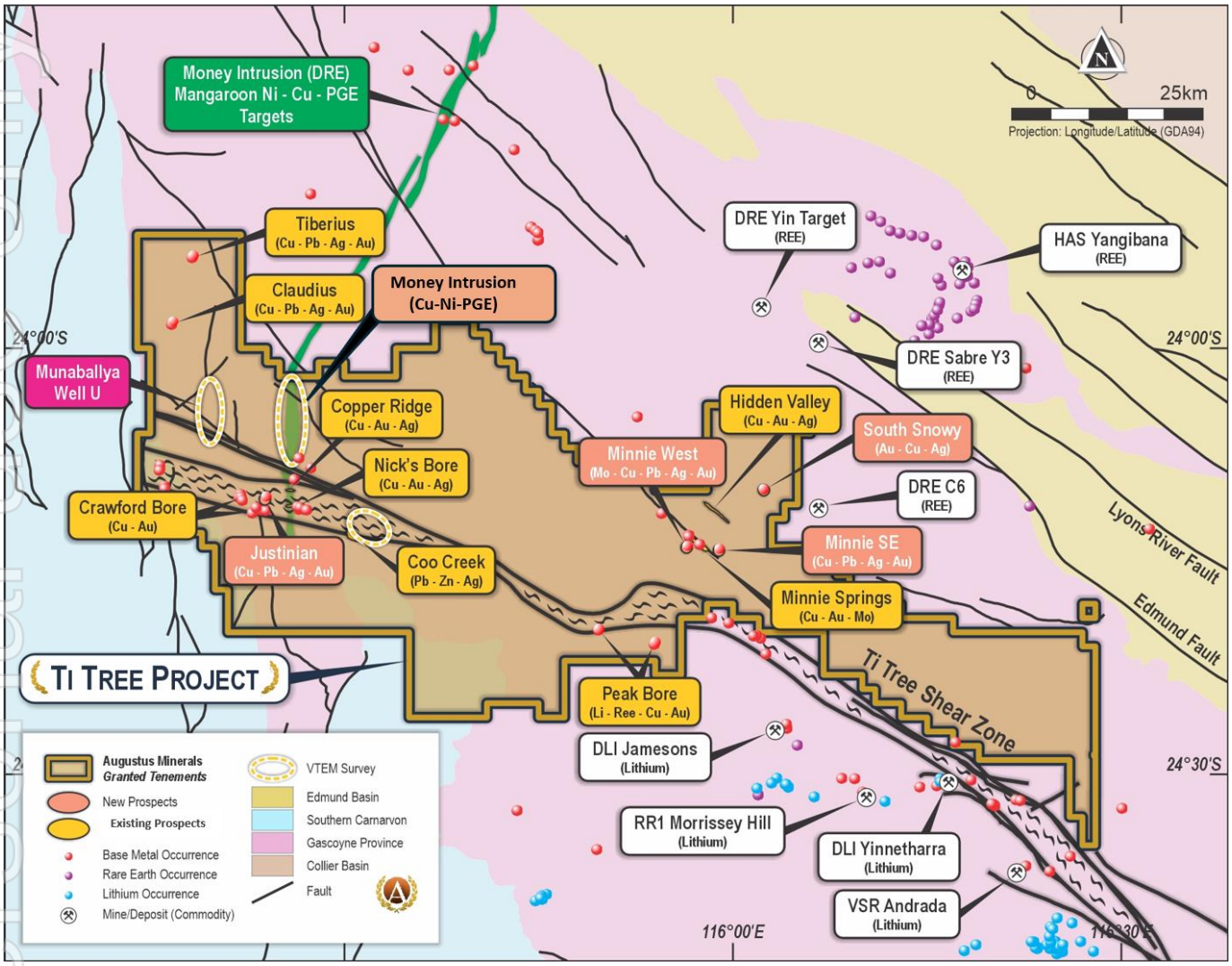


Figure 1 Prospects and VTEM Survey areas

Table 1 Significant Rock Chips Justinian (>0.1% Cu, 0.1g/t Au or 0.1% Pb).

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn %
WA001298	337681	7324965	Justinian	0.71	1.8	0.05	0.00	NSA
WA001299	337678	7324960	Justinian	0.10	11.4	0.13	0.50	0.15
WA001300	337658	7324948	Justinian	0.09	3.6	0.04	0.11	NSA
WA001301	337672	7324956	Justinian	5.32	1.6	0.03	0.06	NSA
WA001310	338169	7324420	Justinian	0.67	0.5	15.77	0.00	NSA
WA001311	338173	7324422	Justinian	0.01	0.7	0.17	0.00	NSA
WA001312	338252	7324296	Justinian	0.02	0.0	0.74	0.00	NSA

Justinian Prospect

Review of soil sampling data from the regional soil program has identified several new targets and/or extensions to existing prospects.

Previous rock chip sampling[1] identified gold to 10.1g/t at Justinian (Figures 1 and 2). Further rock chips within the soil anomaly have returned assays to 5.32g/t Au (WA001301) and 16% Cu (WA001310) (Table 1).

Justinian also shows anomalous levels of lead and zinc (Figure 2).

The mineralisation is dominantly hosted within the Leake Springs Metamorphics, a complex package of pelitic schist and fine-grained often garnet rich psammite.

Figures 3 and 4 show Au and Cu respectively in soil (pXRF results) and rock chips (four acid digest or aqua regia digest) at the Justinian prospect. The validity of the soil anomalies was validated by some overlap between historic sampling using traditional wet assay methods and the new pXRF data.

The Justinian prospect has been extended to cover a 3.2km x 1.1km area containing several distinct soil anomalies which appear to be coincident with diffracted splays of the Ti-Tree Shear around the Crawford Granite intrusions. It is possible that the diffraction around the more rigid granite bodies is causing dilation where the Ti-Tree Shear splays penetrate the host Leake Springs Metamorphics.

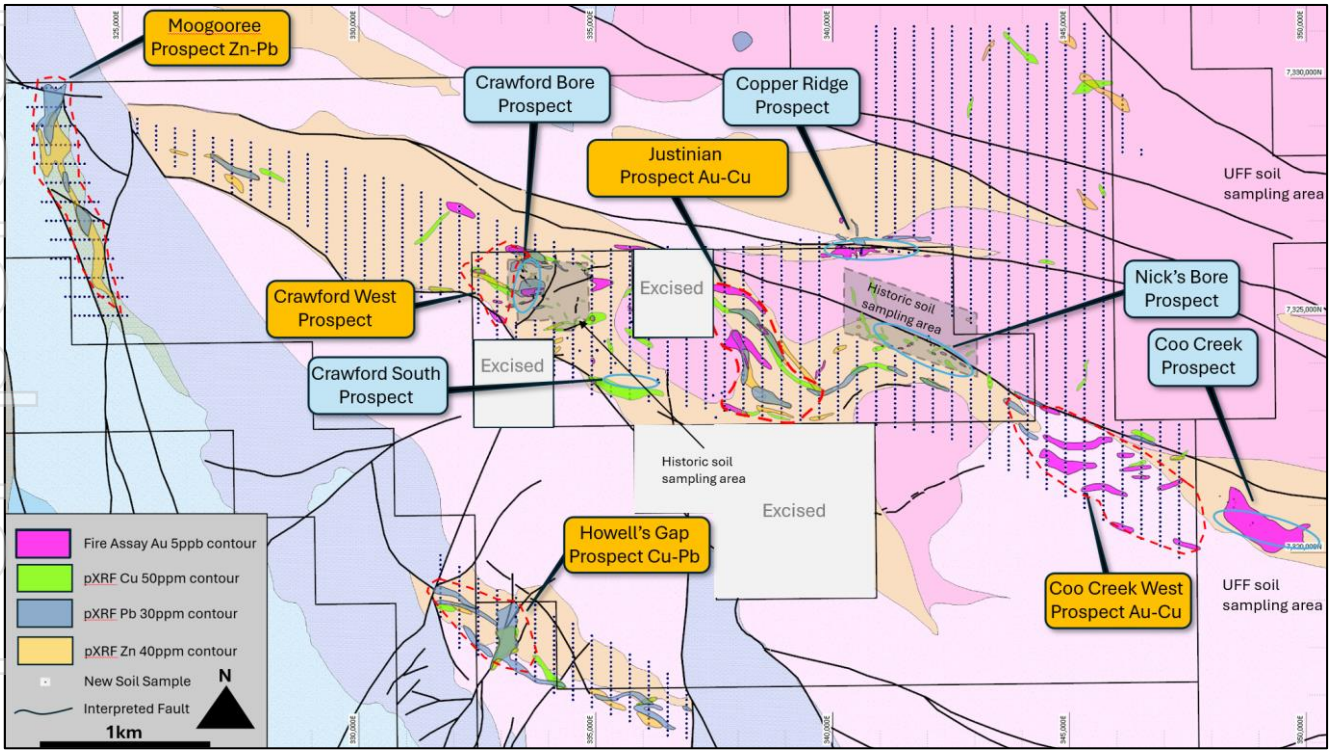


Figure 2 Location of the new prospects (yellow labels) in relation to the tenement geology and soil anomalies.

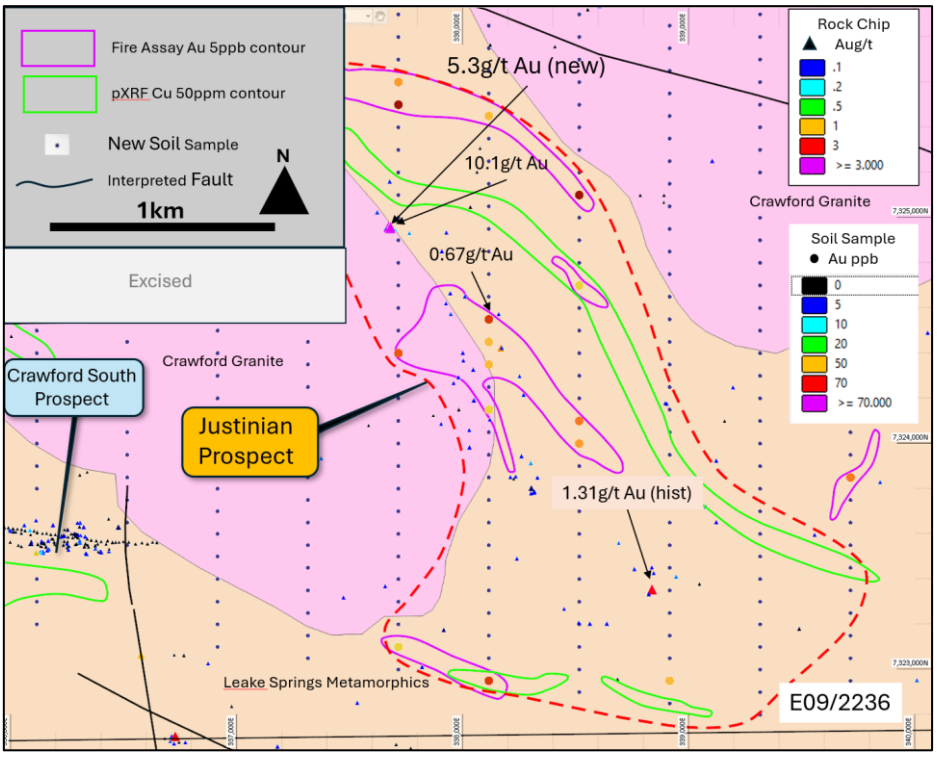


Figure 3 Gold-in-soil results with new and previous rock chips from the 3.2km x 1.1km Justinian Prospect. Both the Copper and gold anomalies appear to be following the trend of splays of the major Ti-Tree Shear as they wrap around the western Crawford Granite intrusion.

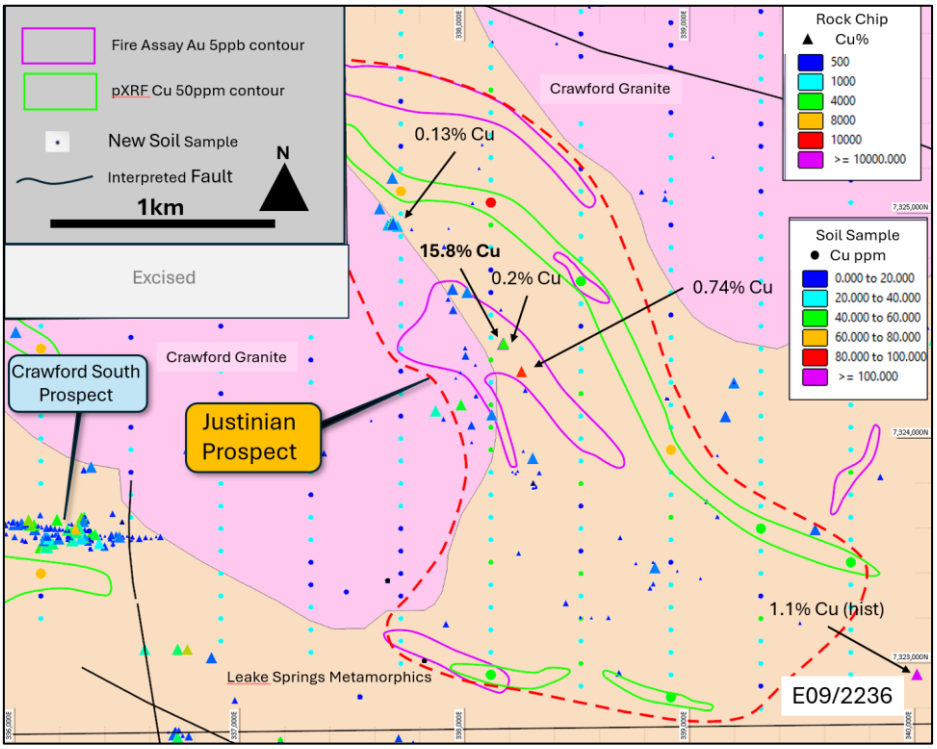


Figure 4 Copper-in-soil results with new and previous rock chips from the Justinian Prospect. Both the Copper and gold anomalies appear to be following the trend of splays of the major Ti-Tree Shear as they wrap around the western Crawford Granite intrusion.

Further mapping and sampling will be conducted at Justinian to further define and constrain the main mineralised structures and identify drilling targets.

Crawford West, Coo Creek, Howell's Gap and Moogooree

The new soil sampling has extended the Cu-Au-Zn soil anomalies by 1.5km to the west of the historic coverage in the Crawford Bore area drilled last year (Figure 2). Further mapping and sampling are needed to identify the controlling structures.

The soil sampling also identified anomalous gold values >5ppb Au west of the Coo Creek Broken Hill Style massive sulphide target (Figure 2).

The soil sampling at Howell's Gap has identified areas of Cu-Pb-Zn anomalism focussed along the southern contact between the Leake Springs Metamorphics and Durlacher Supersuite granite. Another prominent trend follows a north-northeast trending fault which penetrates both the Durlacher granite and the Leake Springs Metamorphics (Figure 2).

A 5km long zinc +/- lead anomaly has been defined over the Moogooree Prospect which has potential for Mississippi Valley Style massive sulphide mineralisation within calcareous lower units of the Carnarvon Basin. This area has received some exploration in the past but further work is required to identify the as yet untested potential (Figure 2).

Next Steps

Mapping and rock chip sampling is continuing to increase the definition and tenor of anomalies to drill targets for future programs.

The Minnie Springs diamond drilling program supported by an EIS co-funded drilling grant of up to $110,000 for two 700m deep holes has commenced and is progressing well. This deep diamond drilling at the Minnie Springs Cu-Mo Porphyry is to test the core of the system for high grade copper – molybdenum sulphide mineralisation.

Authorised by the Board of Augustus Minerals Limited.

Table 2 Elemental Symbols

Au – gold	Ag – silver	Bi - bismuth	Ce - cerium	Cu - copper	La - lanthanum	Li - lithium	Mo - molybdenum	Pb - lead
Mn - manganese	Rb- rubidium	Te - tellurium	W - tungsten	Zn - zinc				

Table 3 New rock chip sample statistics

Prospect	Sample ID Start	Sample ID End	Total Samples	Samples>0.1g/t Au or 0.1% Cu, >0.1% pb
Justinian	WA001296	WA001333	37	7

Announcements Referred to in this Report

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcement titled:

11 July 2024[1]	Augustus Minerals Limited (ASX:AUG) Announcement "New High Grade 35% Copper and 10g/t Gold rock chips at Ti-Tree"

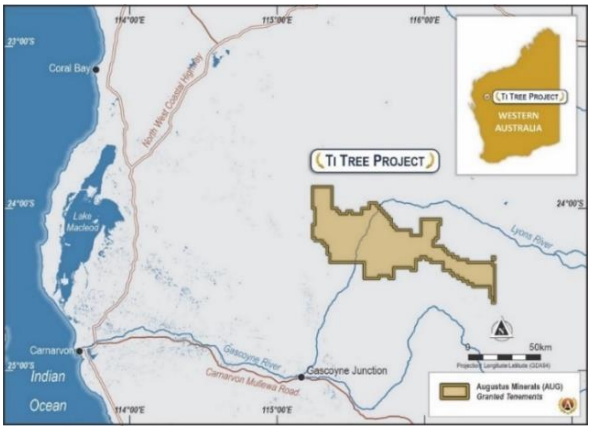
The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

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.



Enquiries

For more information contact:

Andrew Ford
CM Exploration
Augustus Minerals Limited

aford@augustusminerals.com.au

Brian Rodan
Executive Chairman
Augustus Minerals Limited

brodan@augustusminerals.com.au

Competent Person

The information in this announcement 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.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data – Rock Chips

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 at Justinian is early-stage exploration comprising 37 rock chip samples. Samples were collected by an experienced geologist from outcropping vein and country rock material. • Each rock chip sample, approximately 1kg in weight, was geologically logged and photographed on the calico bag with the sample number visible. • The rock chip samples were not channel samples and are not representative of the actual averaged grade of an outcrop. • Samples were selected on their potential to host mineralisation based on lithology and alteration. • The samples were placed in calico bags, tied up and then placed into polyweave bags in groups of 10. Each polyweave was sealed with a cable tie and freighted to Intertek laboratories in Perth. • The location of each sample was recorded with a Garmin GPS unit. • The metadata related to the samples was sent to Geobase, which hosts Augustus Database. • The metadata was verified by Geobase prior to being uploaded to the main Augustus database.
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.).	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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.	• Each sample was geologically logged for lithology, alteration, and general mineralogy. • The rock chip samples are qualitative and may not represent the overall average grade of the vein/outcrop. • Photographs were taken of each sample.
Sub-sampling techniques	▪ 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	• No Drilling results are reported in this announcement. • Augustus has conducted sufficient verification of rock chip sampling methods and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	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.	techniques to demonstrate the results can be used for planning further exploration programs and generating targets. • The sample was dried, crushed and pulverized to approximately 2mm in size, then pulverized in a pulverizing mill by Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, Western Australia using method SP96. • The samples are an indication only of parts of the vein sampled and do not represent overall average grade of the vein system.
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.	• Samples were sent for analysis to Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth for geochemical analyses by 4 acid digest 48 element suite method AR005/MSQ53, using an aqua regia digest, ICP-MS finish. • No drilling has been undertaken by Augustus. • Intertek Genalysis conducted checks on the assay using OREAS Standards and blank samples which passed their QA/QC standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No drilling has been undertaken by Augustus at these prospects. • No drilling, therefore, no twinned holes. • Augustus has a well organised and extensive database managed by a reputable third party, Geobase.
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.	• Augustus has collected all coordinates in MGA94 Zone 50. • No information regarding topographic control was provided. • Augustus used hand-held GPS, with accuracy of +-5 m for surveying of rock chip sample 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.	• Data spacing is variable due to outcrop variability and is not representative of the overall grade of the vein system. • No Drilling results are reported in this announcement. • No estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been done; hence sample compositing is not required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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. • The sampling was done to give an overall indication of the mineralogy of the vein systems and is not quantitative.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were secured in calico bags within sealed polyweave bags with eh sample numbers recorded on the outside. • The samples were delivered to the freight depot in Carnarvon by an Augustus geologist. • The samples were freighted direct to Intertek in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Augustus has undertaken validation of the nature and quality of the sampling conducted

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data – Soil Sampling

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.	• Soil sampling reported in this report is early-stage exploration. Samples were collected by an experienced field technician from outcropping vein and country rock material. • Each soil sample, approximately 200g in weight, was logged for colour, general mineralogy and geopmorphic location. • Samples were collected from holes dug to approximately 100mm to 150mm below surface. • Each sample was sieved through -80# sieve with the fine material retained. • The soils were collected at 100m intervals north south on lines 400m apart. • The samples were placed in calico bags, tied up and then placed into polyweave bags in groups of 20. Each polyweave was sealed with a cable tie and freighted to Intertek laboratories in Perth. • The location of each sample was recorded with a Garmin GPS unit. • The metadata related to the samples was sent to Geobase, which hosts Augustus Database. • The metadata was verified by Geobase prior to being uploaded to the main Augustus database.
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.).	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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.	• Each soil sample was logged for colour, general mineralogy and geopmorphic location. • Logging is qualitative in nature.
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.	• No Drilling results are reported in this announcement. • Augustus has conducted sufficient verification of soil sampling methods and techniques (Assay standards, duplicate samples, assay of soil samples with 4 acid digest ICP-MS at Intertek laboratories) to demonstrate the results can be used for planning further exploration programs and generating targets. • The soil samples were scanned by a Bruker pXRF under controlled conditions at Portable Spectral Services West Perth office, with regular calibration and standard checks. • The fine grain size of the sieved samples is appropriate for pXRF scanning for representative results.
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.	• Once scanned by pXRF, a subset of samples was sent to Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth for geochemical analyses by 4 acid digest 48 element suite method AR005/MSQ53, using an aqua regia digest, ICP-MS finish. • The assays were broadly comparable with the pXRF values for the suitable elements. • Intertek Genalysis conducted checks on the assay using OREAS Standards and blank samples which passed their QA/QC standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No drilling has been undertaken by Augustus at these prospects. • No drilling, therefore, no twinned holes. • Augustus has a well organised and extensive database managed by a reputable third party, Geobase.

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.	• Augustus has collected all coordinates in MGA94 Zone 50. • No information regarding topographic control was provided. • Augustus used hand-held GPS, with accuracy of +-5 m for surveying of soil sample 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.	• Soil sample data spacing is 100m north south and 400m east-west. • No Drilling results are reported in this announcement. • No estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been done; hence sample compositing is not required.
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.	• 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. • The sampling was done to give an overall indication of the trends of major elements and pathfinders which generally follow the trend of the regional Ti-Tree Shear.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were secured in calico bags within sealed polyweave bags with sample numbers recorded on the outside. • The samples were delivered to the freight depot in Carnarvon by an Augustus geologist. • The samples were freighted direct to Portable Spectral Services in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Augustus has undertaken validation of the nature and quality of the sampling conducted

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 21 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 E09/2824 • 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.	• Minimal historic exploration has been noted areas subjected to rock chipping in this phase of work, and no evidence of previous testing of the newly identified veins has been reported.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The 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. E09/2519 covers the western part of the Limejuice Zone. • 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 Crawford Bore 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, pegmatite hosted Li, U and base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn).

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.	• No drilling has been undertaken to date by Augustus on the areas rock chipped in this announcement. • No Drilling results are reported in this announcement • No information on historic drilling has been found, and there is no on-ground evidence.
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').	• As exploration is grassroots, reported rock chip values are not true width.
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 maps and diagrams are included within the main body of this report.
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.	• Assays for major economic elements for samples are included in Table 1 of the announcement.
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.	• Augustus has collected all coordinates in MGA94 Zone 50. • No information regarding topographic control was provided. • Augustus used hand-held GPS, with accuracy of +-5 m for surveying of rock chip sample locations.

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.	• The prospects were identified based on anomalous pXRF readings of soil samples and in some places rock chip assay.
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 will conduct additional reconnaissance mapping and prospecting on the Ti-Tree Project. • Soil sampling continues to further delineate mineralized trends. • More detailed mapping and sampling will be undertaken on new priority targets in preparation for drill testing if appropriate.