

RESULTS DEFINE NEW HIGH-PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT THE LEINSTER NICKEL PROJECT

Highlights

- Assays received for nine outstanding reverse-circulation (RC) drill-holes and one outstanding diamond drill-hole from the Woodwind, Firefly and Brass Prospects
 - **Down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys completed on all holes with prospective moderate-strong conductors identified by holes WDRC007 & WDRC008**
 - Elevated nickel results at the Woodwind and Brass Prospects, with disseminated nickel sulphide intersections highlighting potential for significant new nickel sulphide discoveries
 - Follow-up RC drill campaign being planned at the Leinster Project for later this quarter, including testing of the high-priority DHEM targets
 - Maiden Nepean Deeps diamond drill programme is on schedule to commence this week
 - Access and approvals being finalised for RC drilling on the priority Ragless Range zinc target at the Arden Project in South Australia
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Auroch Minerals Limited (ASX:AOU) (Auroch or the Company) is pleased to report that assays have been received for RC and diamond drilling completed on the Woodwind, Firefly and Brass Prospects at the Company's Leinster Nickel Project (Leinster) in Western Australia.

Assay results have been received for nine RC drill-holes and one diamond drill-hole as part of a 14 - hole (3,400m) regional drill programme designed to test the Woodwind, Percussion, Brass and Firefly Prospects (Figure 1). **The prospects are interpreted to contain the same ultramafic stratigraphy that hosts the known shallow high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Horn Prospect located directly along strike to the south, making these prospects high-priority drill targets.**

The dual phase first-pass drill programme consisted of five high priority diamond drill-holes drilled in March and April, followed by nine RC holes drilled in May and June. Diamond core results were announced in June with one hole (HNDD011) pending at the time¹. Significant results from the latest assay batch include²:

- 8m @ 0.45% Ni from 19m (WDRC001)
- 5m @ 0.30% Ni from 66m & 4m @ 0.30% Ni from 80m (WDRC004)
- 7m @ 0.40% Ni from 52m (WDRC005)
- 2m @ 0.50% Ni from 30m (WDRC007)
- 1m @ 0.56% Ni from 159m (WDRC008)
- 1m @ 0.45% Ni from 41m (FFRC004)
- 4m @ 0.30% Ni from 251m (HNDD011)

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement – NICKEL SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT NEW LEINSTER PROSPECTS
https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02383441-6A1036291?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

² Reported widths are down-hole widths as true widths are not yet known; calculated using 0.3% Ni cut-off, see Table 2 for full results

DHEM surveys have now been completed on all drill-holes. Two conductive targets have been identified from drill-holes at the Woodwind and Brass Prospects. At Woodwind, an off-hole conductor ranging between 2,000–3,000S was detected southeast of, and below, WDRC007 (Figures 1 and 2). Due to the distance off-hole and the strike of the modelled conductor it is not yet clear if this is associated with an ultramafic unit. The conductor represents a priority follow up target which will be tested in the second phase of RC drilling at Woodwind.

At the Brass Prospect, a thin intersection of disseminated nickel sulphides in WDRC008 (1m @ 0.56% Ni) occurs on the prospective ultramafic–basalt lithological contact. This is located above an off-hole DHEM conductor (Figure 2). The EM response has been modelled with a moderate to high conductance of 3,000-6,000S centred just north of the drill-hole. This conductor will also be tested in the next phase of RC drilling at the Leinster Project.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

***“This new round of assay results from the recent drilling at the Leinster Project further highlights the high prospectivity of the recently-identified trend of fertile ultramafics to the north of the known shallow high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Horn Prospect, and justify follow-up exploration efforts as we attempt to vector in on potential new discoveries of significant nickel sulphide mineralisation. The two DHEM conductors identified by the first phase of drilling provide high-priority walk-up drill targets that we will test with our next drilling campaign at Leinster planned for later this quarter.*”**

In addition to our evolving exploration programmes and targets at Leinster, we are looking forward to commencing the high impact Nepean Deeps diamond drill programme this week at our Nepean Nickel Project, which aims to test for possible extensions to the known high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation below the historic mine workings. We are also looking to finalise access and approvals for RC drilling at the priority Ragless Range zinc target at the Arden Project in South Australia.

With major drill programmes and ongoing exploration over multiple projects scheduled for the next few months, it is an exciting time for the Company and its shareholders.”

Technical Discussion

In addition to the thick intersection of “cloud” disseminated nickel sulphides previously reported in HNDD008 (72m @ 0.46% Ni from 212m)³, these results further support the high prospectivity of the targets along strike to the north of the Horn.

At Woodwind, located 350m northwest of the Horn, the aim was to determine if the magnetic highs represented the same overturned ultramafic sequences that are present at the Horn, and if these units were then also nickel sulphide bearing. Diamond and RC holes drilled at Woodwind intersected ultramafics with multiple intervals of elevated nickel >0.30%, which were coincident with visual confirmation of disseminated sulphides in the diamond core and RC rock chips, thus confirming the presence of highly fertile nickeliferous ultramafics along trend to the north of the Horn that have the potential to host massive nickel sulphides, which the new DHEM conductors may represent.

Following on from these results, Auroch is now planning follow up drilling to test the western margin of Woodwind. Additional drill-holes have also been planned to test the new DHEM targets at the Woodwind and Brass Prospects. Regional targets located south of the Horn are also being considered for a first pass RC programme.

³ Refer to ASX Announcement – NICKEL SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT NEW LEINSTER PROSPECTS https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02383441-6A1036291?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

Upcoming Programmes and Results

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

- Nepean Deeps maiden diamond drill programme – to commence this week
- Phase 2 follow-up RC drill programme at the Leinster Nickel Project to test prospective targets including DHEM conductors at the Woodwind and Brass Prospects – planning underway for drilling to commence later this quarter
- Assay results from regional drilling at the Cormorant, Little Eagle, Spoonbill and Triangular Ultramafic Prospects of the Nepean Nickel Project - expected over the next 3 – 4 weeks
- RC drill programme at the priority Ragless Range Zinc Target at the Arden Project, South Australia – planning has been completed, and access and approvals are being finalised.

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

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew McCarthy and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Mr McCarthy (Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists) 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' ("JORC Code 2012"). Mr McCarthy consents to the disclosure of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Russell Mortimer, Consultant Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Russell Mortimer is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Russell Mortimer consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this 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.

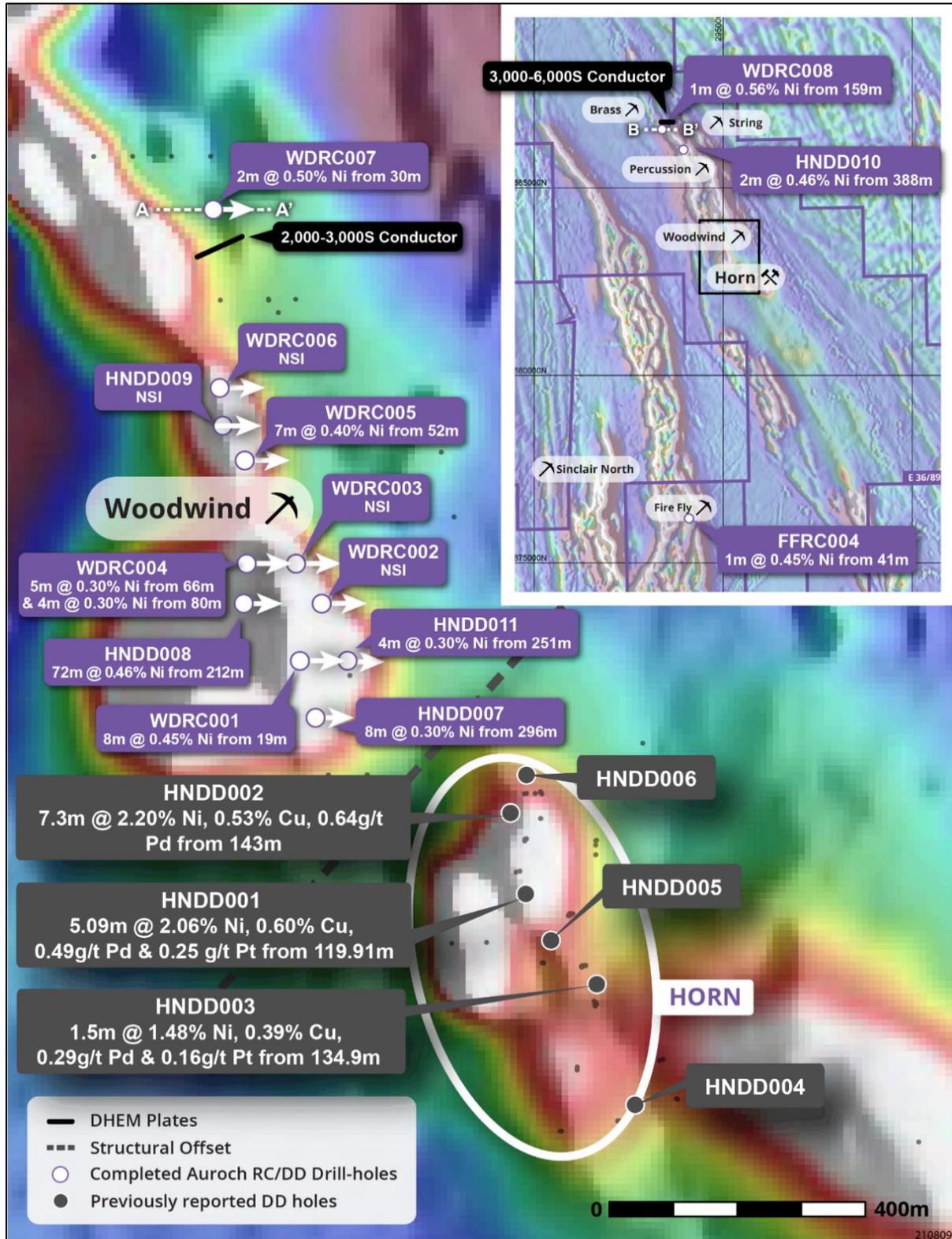


Figure 1 – The Leinster Nickel Project showing priority target areas and completed diamond and RC drill-hole collars over aeromagnetic anomalies on the Horn trend

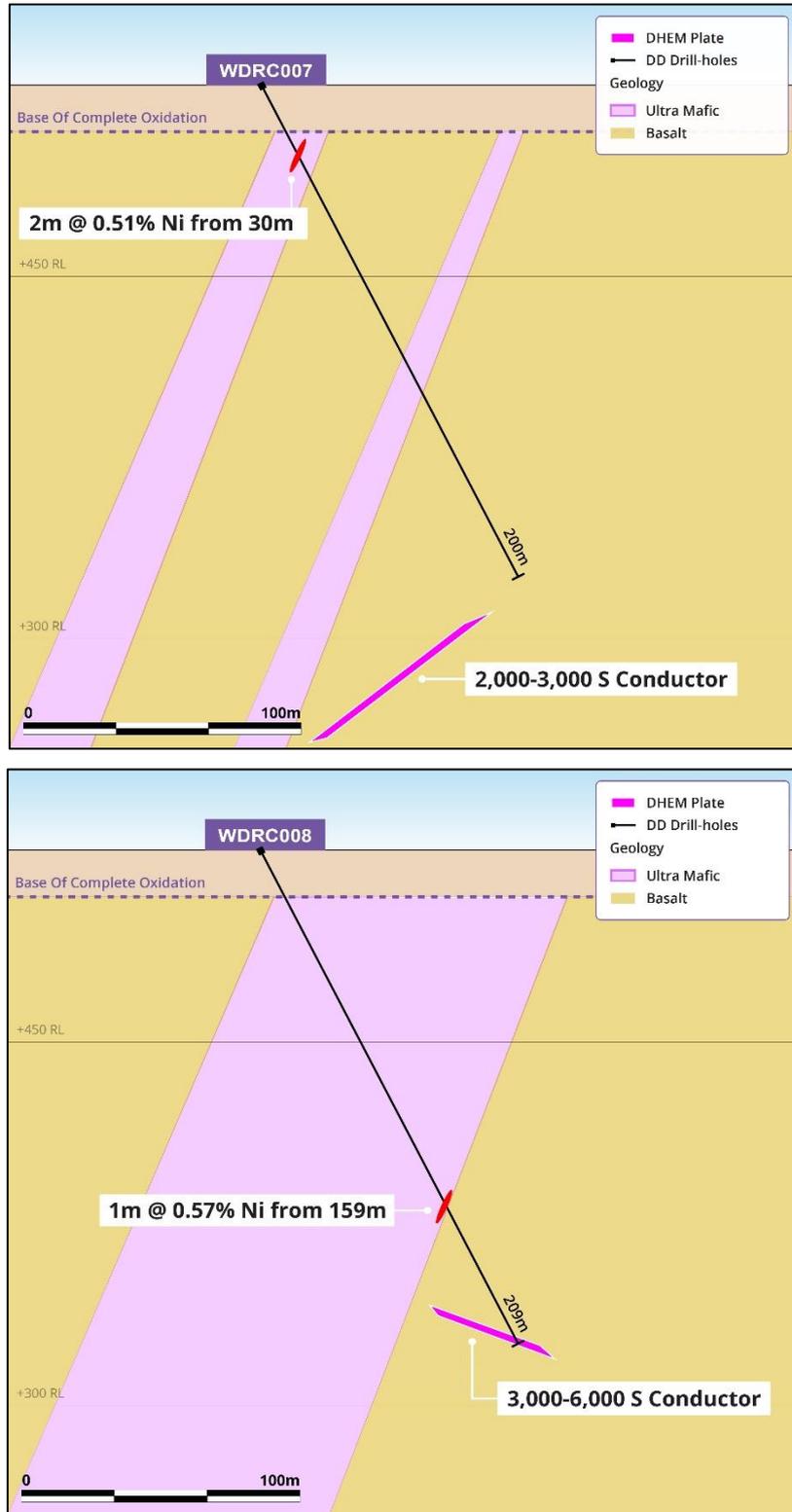


Figure 2 – Schematic cross-sections A – A’ and B – B’ (see Figure 1) showing modelled DHEM plates from drill-holes WDR007 (section 6883800N, north Woodwind Prospect) and WDR008 (section 6886660N, Brass Prospect), respectively

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

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

All coordinates in MGA 1994 UTM Zone 51S

Table 2 – Significant intersections ($\geq 0.30\%$ Ni) from the recent drill programme at the Leinster Nickel Project

HOLE ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	% Cu	% Ni	Significant Intercept
HNDD007	216	217	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni 216m
HNDD007	238	239	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 238m
HNDD007	259	262	3	0.00	0.30	3m @ 0.30% Ni from 259m
HNDD007	264	266	2	0.00	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 264m
HNDD007	269	270	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 269m
HNDD007	273	274	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 273m
HNDD007	275	276	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 275m
HNDD007	281	283	2	0.00	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 281m
HNDD007	285	287	2	0.00	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 285m
HNDD007	290	293	3	0.00	0.30	3m @ 0.30% Ni from 290m
HNDD007	296	304	8	0.00	0.30	8m @ 0.30% Ni from 296m to EOH
HNDD008	78	79	1	0.00	0.31	1m @ 0.31% Ni from 78m
HNDD008	94.41	95	0.59	0.00	0.31	0.59m @ 0.31% Ni from 94.41m
HNDD008	132.97	133.9	0.93	0.01	0.31	0.93m @ 0.31% Ni from 132.97m
HNDD008	156.26	157	0.74	0.01	0.30	0.74m @ 0.30% Ni from 156.26
HNDD008	188	191	3	0.00	0.32	3m @ 0.32% Ni from 188m
HNDD008	193	195	2	0.00	0.30	2m @ 0.30% Ni from 193m
HNDD008	208	209	1	0.00	0.30	1m @ 0.30% Ni from 208m
HNDD008	212	284	72	0.00	0.46	72m @ 0.46% Ni from 212m
HNDD008	286	287	1	0.00	0.38	1m @ 0.38% Ni from 286m
HNDD008	291	292	1	0.00	0.39	17.2m @ 0.39% Ni from 291m
HNDD009	0	315.8			NSI	NSI
HNDD010	215	216	1	0.00	0.50	1m @ 0.50% Ni from 215m
HNDD010	308	309	1	0.00	0.34	1m @ 0.33% Ni from 308m
HNDD010	388	390	2	0.02	0.46	2m @ 0.46% Ni from 388m
HNDD011	0	300				Awaiting Results
WDRC001	19	27	8	0.04	0.45	8m @ 0.45% Ni from 19m
WDRC001	29	30	1	0.01	0.36	1m @ 0.36% Ni from 29m
WDRC002	0	200			NSI	NSI
WDRC003	0	150			NSI	NSI
WDRC004	53	54	1	0.00	0.36	1m @ 0.36% Ni from 53m
WDRC004	66	71	5	0.02	0.30	5m @ 0.30% Ni from 66m
WDRC004	80	84	4	0.01	0.30	4m @ 0.30% Ni from 80m
WDRC004	110	111	1	0.01	0.37	1m @ 0.367% Ni from 110m
WDRC005	52	59	7	0.03	0.40	7m @ 0.40% Ni from 52m
WDRC006	0	234			NSI	NSI
WDRC007	30	32	2	0.02	0.51	2m @ 0.51% Ni from 30m
WDRC008	20	24	4	0.01	0.32	4m @ 0.32% Ni from 20m
WDRC008	26	36	10	0.00	0.35	10m @ 0.35% Ni from 26m
WDRC008	159	160	1	0.09	0.57	1m @ 0.57% Ni from 159m
FFRC004	41	42	1	0.01	0.45	1m @ 0.45% Ni from 41m

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 (Leinster)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nickel mineralisation at Leinster has been sampled by drilling from surface to 464m, vertical depth. Drilling methods employed from 1996-2015 include aircore, rotary air blast (RAB)s, percussion/ reverse circulation (RC) and diamond cored drilling. Aircore, percussion and RC drilling returns a sample of broken rock collected in a bag at site at the time of drilling. Drill core from diamond drilling technique is later split by a core saw. Documentation of measures taken by previous operators (Breakaway Resources and WMC/Forrestania Gold) 1993-2010 to ensure sample representivity is not available. Historical drill chips were geologically logged every 1m by experienced geologists. Historic drill hole assays, in conjunction with historic geological logging data, have been used by AOU to gain an understanding of the mineralisation at Leinster. 1996-2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): RC samples, 1 - 4m composites and 0.19 – 1.9m composite diamond core samples, Analysis at Genalysis Laboratories Multi Acid Digest - Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry 2006-2011 (Breakaway): 4m RAB composite samples, Genalysis ATOES Auroch – 0.3-1.2m ½ core HQ/NQ sample, ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 all samples, Ni-OG62H & PGM-ICP23 on Ni mineralised zones. 2-3m ¼ HQ/NQ composite sample ALS Minerals, ME-MS61 all samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996-2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): AC/RAB, 10 RC-percussion holes for 1699m diameter unspecified, no downhole surveys; 11 diamond core drill holes for 4097m - diameter unspecified, 30m downhole surveys by Eastman Single Shot camera. 2006-2010 (Breakaway): 28 RC holes for 5066m, diameter unspecified, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool; 62 diamond core drill holes for 13207m, HQ and NQ, 30m Eastman single shot camera or Reflex tool surveys followed up with north-seeking gyro survey (5m intervals), core structurally orientated by method unspecified. Auroch Minerals; 1208.6m drilled over six Diamond core holes to date.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators WMC/Forrestania Gold. • Sample recovery assessment details not documented by previous operators Breakaway Resources. • Auroch Minerals; Accurate Core recovery measurements are recorded during detailed logging.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging data collected to date is sufficiently detailed. At this stage detailed geotechnical logging is not required. • Geological logging is intrinsically qualitative. • 2006 – 2010 (Breakaway): Diamond core have been photographed in the core trays. • Only selective core photos are available for historic drilling by WMC/Forrestania Gold (1996-2005). • Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and these data are available to Auroch Minerals. • Auroch Minerals; Drill core is geologically logged by qualified geologists in the field. Logging is completed over the entire recovered drill core.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 – 2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): Statutory reports detail Core was sampled as sawn half or quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core, • 2006 – 2010 (Breakaway): Core was sampled predominantly as sawn half core with some quarter core, generally in continuous lengths with sampling consistently on the same side of the core. • Measures taken by WMC/Forrestania Gold and Breakaway 1996 - 2010 to ensure RC, percussion sample representivity have not been documented. • 1m RC percussion, maximum 1m length core samples, or as close as reasonable within geological boundaries, are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • Historic drill holes were logged at level of detail to ensure sufficient geological understanding to allow representative selection of sample intervals. • Sampling QAQC measures taken by Forrestania Gold and Breakaway 1996 – 2010 have not been documented. • It is assumed that Forrestania Gold and Breakaway sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested. • Auroch Minerals; core is sawn and sampled as half or quarter core. Half core samples range from 0.3-1.2m based on geological boundaries which is considered representative for NQ2 core and the style of mineralisation targeted. A single side of the core is selected for sample consistently throughout the hole.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 - 2005 (WMC/Forrestania Gold): Genalysis mixed four acid digest followed by AT/OES analysis • 2006 - 2010 (Breakaway): Genalysis or Ultratrace mixed four acid digest followed by AT/OES analysis. Matrix and massive sulphides subjected were cast using a 12:22 flux (sodium nitrate) to form a glass bead (silicate fusion) followed by XRF analysis. Disseminated sulphides were subjected to four acid digested followed by AT/OES analysis. Pd, Pt and Au analysed by Pb collect fire assay. • Nickel sulphide collection fire assay NIS-MS, AT/OES and Silicate Fusion XRF are considered the most appropriate methods for Ni determination. • No other instruments outside of the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>Genalysis/ Ultratrace laboratories were used for analyses of 1996 - 2010 samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that industry standard commercial laboratory instruments were used by Genalysis/Ultratrace analyse historical drill samples from the Horn prospect. It is assumed that industry best practice was used by previous operators to ensure acceptable assay data accuracy and precision. Historical QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents. 2006 – 2010 (Breakaway): QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents, however approximately 1:20 commercially available base metal standards were inserted in the sampling schedule for diamond core samples which is documented in Breakaway drilling data files. 2020 (Auroch Minerals): ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF and ICPAES analysis. methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation targeted. 2020 (Auroch Minerals): Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted 1:20 as part of Auroch's Qa/Qc procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historic drilling data including collar coordinates, hole orientation surveys, total depth, sampling intervals and lithological logging were collated from statutory annual reports and historic digital data files and verified by Auroch's Geologists. No indication of drill holes being twinned by previous workers has been observed or documented. It is assumed that industry best practice was used for collection, verification and storage of historic data. Historical drilling data from Forrestania Gold and Breakaway were compiled in a Microsoft Access database. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill collars were surveyed in AGD84 datum by Forrestania Gold and Breakaway Resources and converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 51 by Breakaway Resources in their Access drill hole database. 1996-2005 (Scotia Nickel) drill collars were located by differential GPS relative to AGD84

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	control.	<p>datum. Downhole surveying by Eastman single-shot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006-2010 (Breakaway) drill collars were located using a handheld GPS relative to the AGD84 datum achieving ± 4 metre accuracy. Downhole surveying by Eastman single shot camera, Reflex tool and north-seeking gyro tool. Auroch Minerals; Holes are planned out using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ± 4 metre. At completion of drilling programme, all holes are DGPS surveyed, which provides a collar accuracy of ± 0.15m.
Data spacing and distribution	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996-2005 (Forrestania Gold): Typically sampled in 1-4 metre intervals, skipping intervals of no interest and increasing the frequency of sampling depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.1m). 2006-2010 (Breakaway Resources): Drilling typically sampled in 4 metre intervals from start of hole, increasing the sampling rate to every metre or to more detail depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core (smallest sample length 0.15m). Drill data spacing of historic drill data (1996-2010) is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for estimating an Inferred Ni Resource. Auroch Minerals; Drill holes aim to test between historic drill lines. Historic drill hole spacing the reported area is 40m line spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill holes were oriented, as far as reasonably practical, to intersect the centre of the targeted mineralised zone perpendicular to the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised zone. The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified. Auroch Minerals – Drill holes aim to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to strike and dip. True widths of mineralisation are recorded during detailed geological logging.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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. 1996 – 2005 (Forrestania Gold): No location of drill samples or core is

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>documented in historical annual reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 – 2010 (Breakaway): Drill core is stored at Saracen Mineral Holdings Thunderbox Gold Mine. Remnant drill core, laboratory pulps and residues from both the core and RC samples have been permanently retained in secure storage containers. Auroch Minerals – Drill core is processed in a secure core yard, where logging, cutting and sampling can be conducted onsite.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Leinster project consists of exploration leases E36/899 (Horn) & E36/936 (Valdez), is held by Altia Resources Ltd (Altia), a wholly owned subsidiary of Auroch Minerals Ltd. Third Party Rights Sandstorm Gold Ltd holds 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on E36/899 and E36/936 pertaining to all ores, minerals concentrates and other products containing nickel, copper and platinum group elements. There are no material issues with regard to access. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
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 previously by Western Mining Corporation (WMC), Scotia Nickel/LionOre and Breakaway Resources at the Leinster Project, including AC, percussion/RC and diamond core drilling. Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by AOU.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horn mineralisation is regarded as an Archaean komatiite-hosted massive nickel sulphide deposit. The project straddles the Weebo-Mt Clifford greenstone belt.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Drill hole location table has been included in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 >0.3% Ni in fresh rock are considered mineralised intercepts. 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 or East 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 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 results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data exists.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOU is currently reviewing all Leinster project data to determine if further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required AOU will announce such plans in due course. Refer to diagrams in the body of text.