

EXPLORATION COMMENCES FOR 2022

Highlights

- **Major diamond drill programme to commence next week at the Saints Nickel Project to upgrade and potentially extend the current high-grade Mineral Resources of 1.02Mt @ 2.0% Ni for 21,400kt of contained nickel¹**
 - Drilling at the Ragless Range Zinc Prospect at the Arden project in South Australia has resumed, with one hole completed and the second hole at 338m of a planned 400m depth
 - Ground dipole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) survey over the Nepean North Prospect to resume shortly, with 12 of 19 lines completed and preliminary results identifying strong bedrock chargeability anomalies that represent potential drill targets
 - Well-funded to complete planned aggressive exploration programmes and mine viability studies in 2022
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Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX:AOU**) (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has commenced its exploration activities for 2022.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

“The Company has a very busy year ahead and so we are pleased that we could get activities underway so early in the new year. In addition to ongoing exploration activities at Nepean and Arden, our focus for this quarter is a major drill programme at Saints which is fundamental for the ongoing Scoping Study due to be completed at the end of March.

We are well-funded and in a great position to continue with our aggressive exploration programmes in parallel to our mine viability studies at Saints and Nepean as we push to create real shareholder value in 2022!”

Saints Nickel Project

At the Saints Nickel Project (**Saints**) in Western Australia (Auroch Minerals 100%), a major diamond drill programme will commence next week. The programme will comprise 3,700m of infill drilling at both the Saint Patricks and Saint Andrews prospects (Figure 1), with the aim to upgrade the classification of **the current Saints Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 1.02Mt @ 2.0% Ni for 21,400kt of contained nickel¹** from Inferred to Indicated category. Included in this programme are two additional large-diameter drill-holes for metallurgical testwork samples. Both the new MRE and the metallurgical testwork results will provide important inputs for the Scoping Study currently underway at the Saints Nickel Project.

A second programme comprising a further 2,000m of drilling has been planned to follow the initial infill programme, and aims to test for strike and down-plunge extensions to the known nickel sulphide mineralisation at Saints.

Arden Zinc-Copper Project

At the Arden Zinc-Copper Project (**Arden**) in South Australia (Auroch Minerals 90%), diamond drilling has recommenced at the Ragless Range Zinc Prospect (Figure 2). RRDD009 was the first of four planned

¹ JORC (2012) Inferred Resources, above a 1.0% Ni cut-off grade. Refer to ASX Announcement - AUROCH TO ACQUIRE HIGH-GRADE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NICKEL PROJECTS <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190528/pdf/445dz31g15d0kx.pdf>.

diamond holes drilled to test the southern extent of a large gravity target and anomalous geochemistry identified by previous drilling and surface sampling.

Drilling was delayed due to heavy rainfalls and initial progress was slow due to challenging ground conditions which resulted in RRDD009 being abandoned at 60m when the rod string becoming bogged and sheared off in fractured limestone. A second vertical drill-hole (RRDD010) was then collared next to the first hole and drilled to 267.5m. The hole drilled mostly through the Wirrapowie Limestone unit with minor iron-rich banding at 203m and 225m. The source of the gravity anomaly does not appear to be explained by results from RRDD010; however, the hole could not be pushed deeper due to poor ground conditions.

In order to overcome the programme delays, a second diamond rig was sourced and commenced drilling vertical hole RRDD011 in the centre of the gravity anomaly (Figures 2 & 3). Drilling has progressed well, with RRDD011 currently at 338m in limestone. The hole is being extended to 400m to try and intersect the prospective lower contact of the Wirrapowie Limestone with either the Woodendina Dolomite or the Parachilna Sandstone. Pending results of this drill-hole an additional angled hole may be drilled on the central section targeting the gravity anomaly closer to previous drill hole **RRDD007 which intersected 12.8m @ 4.96% Zn from 53m including 3.65m @ 15.47% Zn from 62.15m²** (Figures 2 & 3).

Nepean Nickel Project

At the Nepean Nickel Project (**Nepean**) in Western Australia (Auroch Minerals 80%), a ground dipole-dipole IP survey over the Nepean North Prospect will resume shortly. The IP survey is being completed on a 200m by 100m grid with twelve of nineteen lines now completed.

Results from the survey to-date have been positive with strong chargeability features identified below the weathering profile on every line surveyed (Figure 4). One of the anomalies is **over 1.3km in strike length** and is potentially associated with a dolerite/gabbro east of the Nepean ultramafic unit, thus representing **an attractive target for orogenic gold mineralisation**. A second chargeability anomaly was identified over three survey lines on the eastern basal contact of a prospective ultramafic unit (Figure 4) and thus presents **a nickel sulphide target for follow-up drill testing**.

The IP survey crew will return to site shortly to complete the final seven lines of the survey. Detailed inversion models are currently being run and the results will be used to plan follow-up exploration drilling.

Assay results have been received for the second drill-hole NPDD013 at the Nepean Deeps Prospect. The 12.5m of disseminated and matrix to semi-massive sulphides intersected from 576.8m were pyrrhotite dominant, and although both pentlandite (nickel sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) were observed in the semi-massive to matrix sulphides, the assays have confirmed no significant intersections³, suggesting the tenor of the nickel sulphides was much lower than that observed within the historic Nepean mine area.

The sulphides were intersected within a 76.15m intersection of ultramafics from 534.65 – 610.80m down-hole, which is interpreted to be the underexplored Sill 1 ultramafic directly west of the mine sequence, and were interpreted to be the cause of the down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) conductor 1A/1B, the uppermost of three DHEM targets identified by the first Nepean Deeps drill-hole NPDD008.

² Refer to ASX Announcement - INFILL SAMPLING EXTENDS MINERALISATION AT RAGLESS RANGE - ARDEN ZN PROJECT

<https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/aou/408f546e-9fa.pdf>

³ Significant intersection is defined as at $\geq 1\text{m}$ width @ $\geq 0.5\% \text{Ni}$

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Two diamond holes NPDD014 and NPDD015 were completed in December to test regional DHEM conductors at the Little Eagle and Spoonbill Prospects at Nepean (Figure 5). Assays for both holes are pending; however, no nickel sulphides were observed in the drill core.

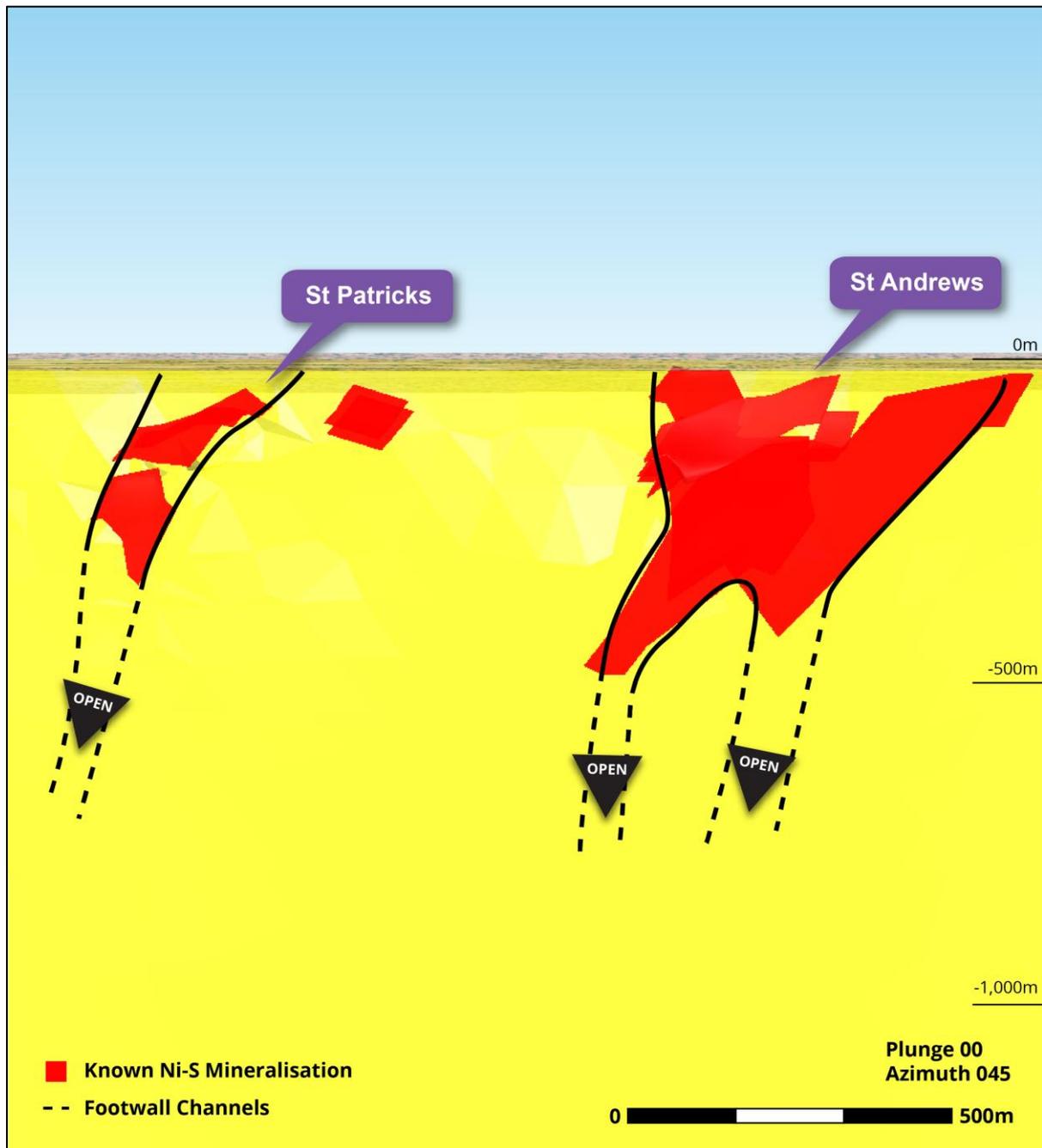


Figure 1 – Long section of the Saints Nickel Project showing the current nickel sulphide resource (1%Ni cut-off) and the footwall channel positions at Saint Patricks and Saint Andrews

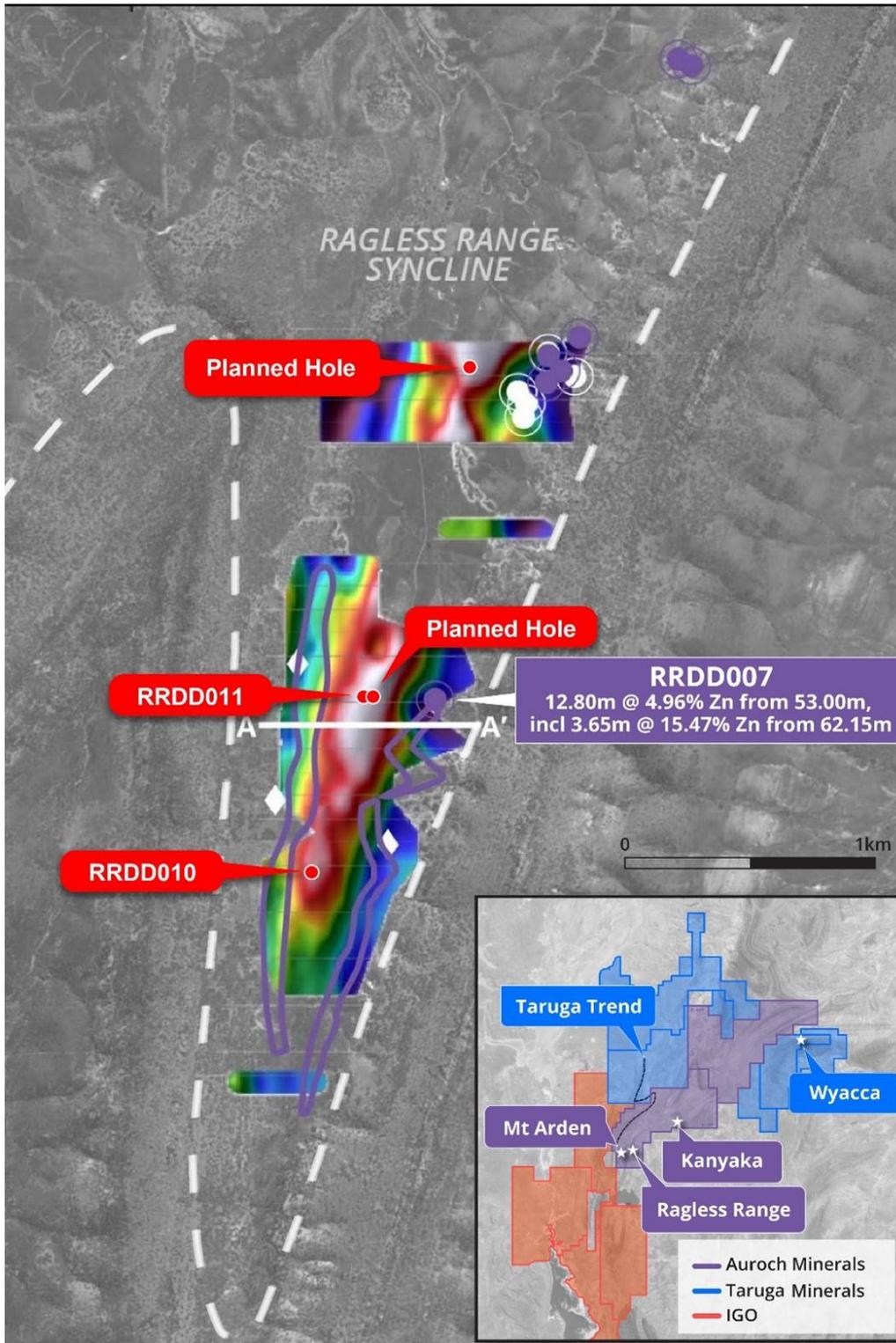


Figure 2 – Residual Bouguer gravity linear image at the Ragless Range Prospect extending over 2km in hinge zone of Ragless Range syncline. RRDD010 is completed and RRDD011 is currently being drilled

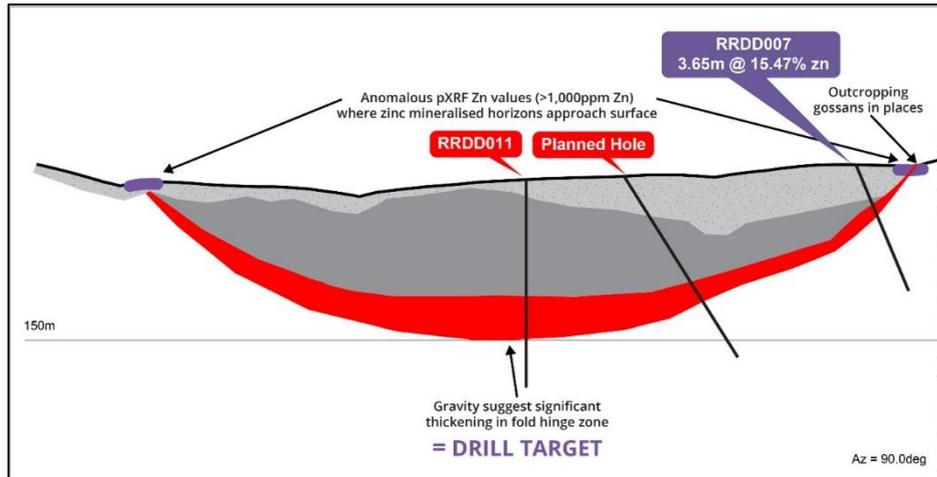


Figure 3 – Schematic cross section of Residual Bouguer gravity anomaly incorporating structural interpretation at the central Ragless Range prospect (location shown in Figure 2) including planned and current drillholes and previous significant intersection in RRDD007

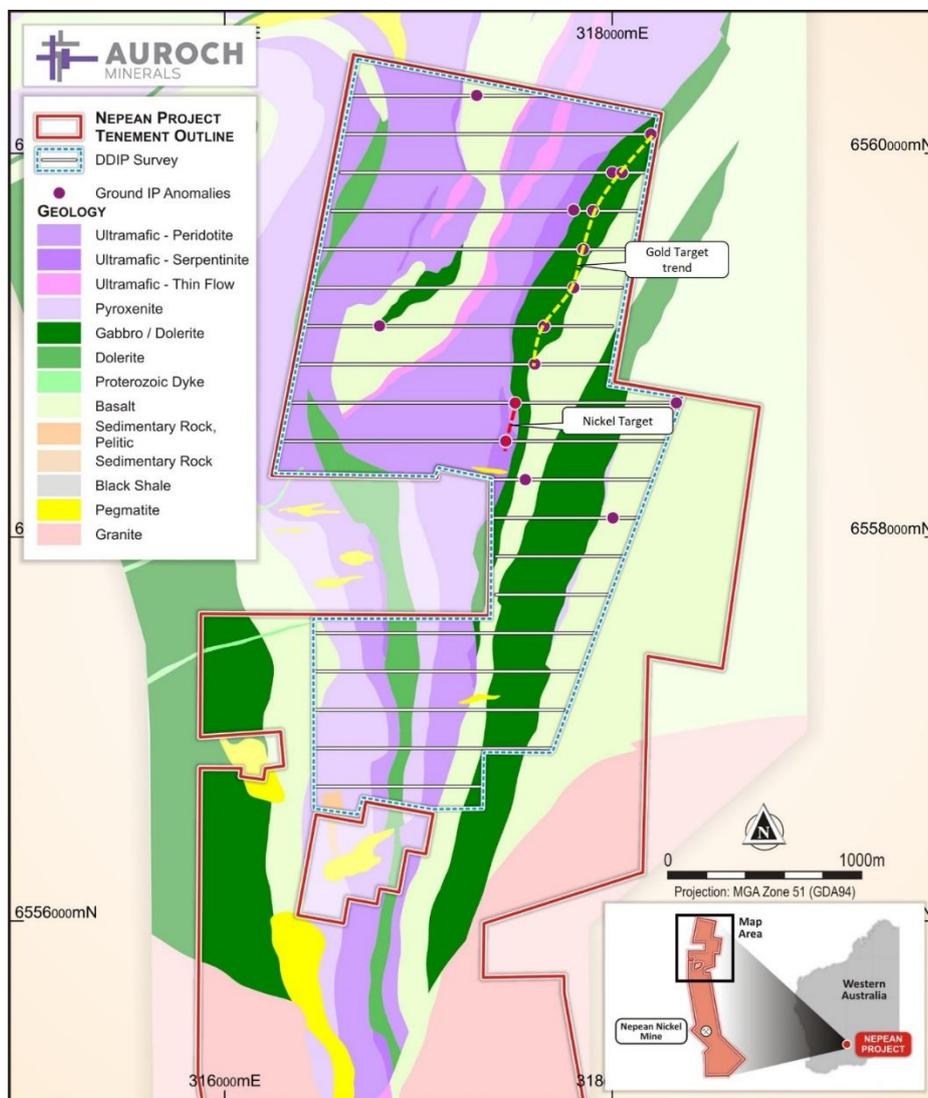


Figure 4 – Ground IP survey line locations at Nepean North with current bedrock chargeability anomalies shown and potential gold and nickel targets

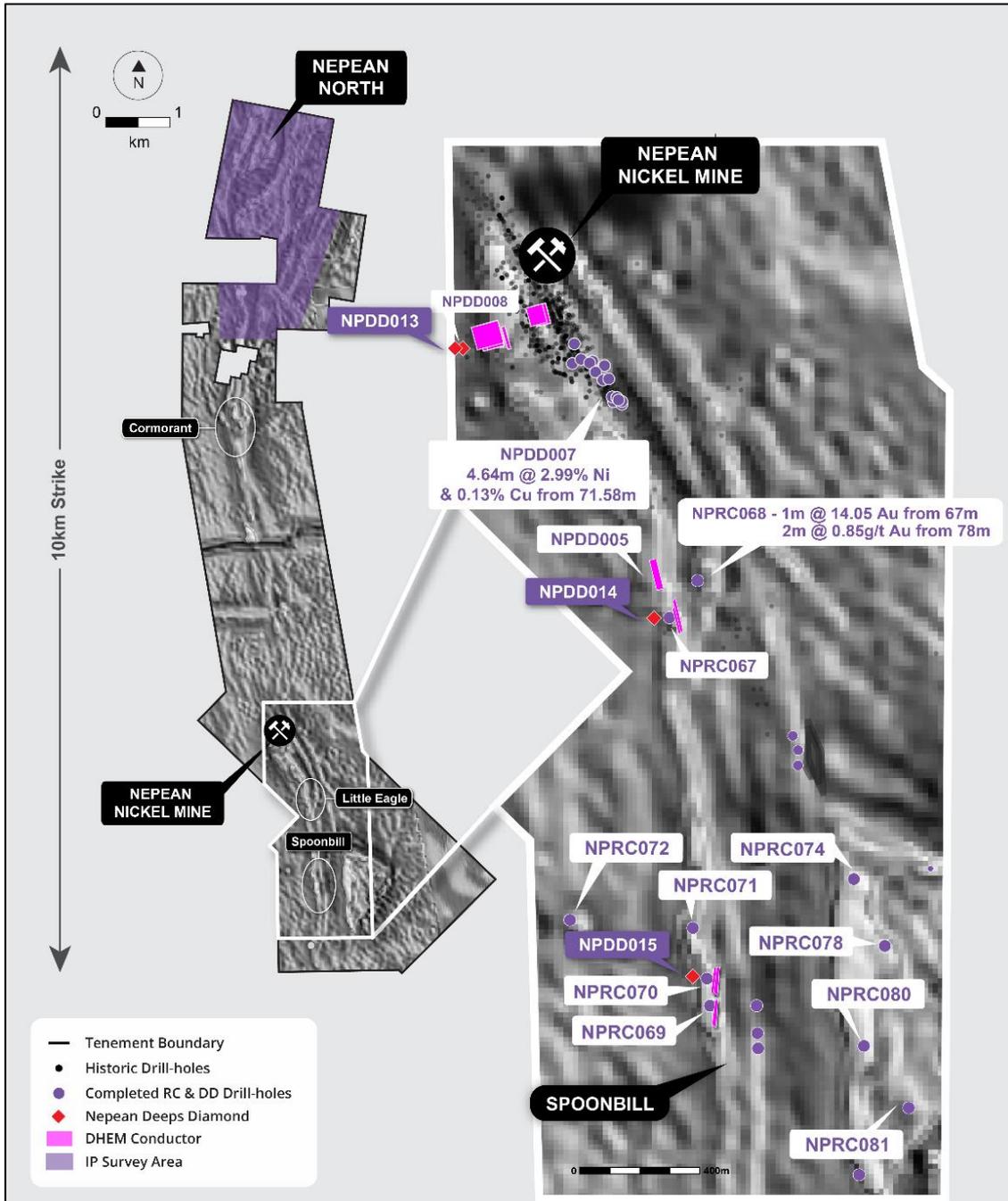


Figure 5 – The Nepean Project showing recent drill-holes over regional aeromagnetics, including diamond drill holes NPDD013 (Nepean Deeps), NPDD014 (Little Eagle) and NPDD015 (Spoonbill)

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 Mining and Metallurgy) 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.

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 programmes and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Auroch Minerals Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table 1 – Collar locations of recent diamond drillholes at the Nepean Nickel Project

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	DIP	AZIMUTH	FINAL DEPTH (m)
NPDD013	317,047	6,550,219	415	-65	072	754.45
NPDD014	317823	6,549,295	419	-70	088	200.29
NPDD015	317,960	6,547,938	420	-60	089	183.60

Table 2 – Significant intersections for recent diamond drillholes at the Nepean Nickel Project (≥0.5% Ni)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intercept
NPDD008	0	1,291.94	-	Awaiting Assays
NPDD013	0	754.45	-	NSI
NPDD014	0	200.29	-	Awaiting Assays
NPDD015	0	183.60	-	Awaiting Assays

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

CRITERIA	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 	<p>Drilling</p> <p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nickel mineralisation at Nepean and Saints has been sampled from the following drilling techniques: Diamond Core - half core samples with a maximum of 1.2m and minimum 0.2m length. RC drilling - 1m samples of pulverised chips, approximately 3kg’s is collected in individual calico bags Air Core drilling creates single metre sample of drill chips, however samples are composited every 3 metres, with the end of hole sample consisting of a 1m sample.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p>standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Air Magnetic Survey: Contractor: UTS Client: St Francis Mining Ltd Year: 1996 Aircraft: Fletcher Instrumentation: Caesium Vapour Sample Interval: ~5m Flight Line Spacing: 50 and 100m Flight Line Direction: 068°-248°, 158°-338°, 090°-270° Tie Line Spacing: 500m and 1000m Mean Terrain Clearance: 25m Navigation: Differential GPS</p> <p>IP Parameters Contractor: Vortex Geophysics Receiver: 1-2x GDD 16 channel IP Receiver Transmitter: Vortex VIP-30 transmitter system rated at 1500V, 30A and 15KVA Configuration: Dipole-Dipole Line Spacing: 200m Dipole spacing: 100m Domain/Cycle: Time domain – 2 seconds or 0.125Hz</p> <p>DHEM Parameters: Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Down-hole EM (DHEM) Tx Loop size: 300x300m to 350x450m, single turn Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24 Sensor: DigiAtlantis Station spacing: 2m to 10 m Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~68-75 Amp Stacks: 64 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLTEM) ground survey was completed at the Nepean extended mine corridor/sequence. The MLTEM survey commenced late April 2021 and was completed late June 2021. <p>MLTEM configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NORDICem24 receiver • CSIRO LANDTEM HT SQUID B-field sensor • ORE_HPTX transmitter • Loop size – 200x200m • 200m line spacing

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100m station spacing • Sensor offset – slingram, 200m east of loop centre • 0.5Hz base frequency • 200A current • ~1msec ramp time • Multiple readings at 64 stacks <p>MLTEM surveys are an industry standard practice for definition of bedrock conductors representing potential mineralised massive sulphide bodies.</p> <p>Source: 22,500lb Vibroseis Vehicle Line Length: ~6km Total Number of Channels: 1211x2 (2422) Active Receiver Spread (min): 600 Full Receiver Spread (max): 1200 Receiver Spacing: 5m Receiver X-line Spacing: 30m Total Number of Source Points: 1209 Source Point Spacing: 5m Source Skid (distance from each line): 15m Nominal Fold: 300 Max Offset: +/- 1500m</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Core (DD) drilling results have been referenced in this report. Core is oriented and retrieved via double or triple tube methods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DD core recovery is measured and recorded by Auroch staff and contractors. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core is lithologically and structurally logged by Geologists in the field. • Drill chips are lithologically logged by Geologists in the field • Logging is qualitative, recording rock type and mineral abundance • Logging of RC & AC chips is conducted on a 1 metre sample size. • Logging of DD core is conducted on lithological boundaries. <p>Historic:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging data collected to date is sufficiently detailed. At this stage detailed geotechnical logging is not required. Geological logging is intrinsically qualitative. Historic drill holes were geologically logged by previous operators and these data are available to Auroch Minerals.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is sawn in half with half used for sampling and the other half retained for future reference. 1m RC percussion, sample is split via a cyclone and cone splitter attached to the drill rig to produce a bagged 3kg sample. Certified reference material and blank material are inserted every 20 samples as per company QAQC procedure for both DD & RC. Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples No further sub sampling has been conducted 3m AC sample composites are scooped from sample piles to create a 3kg bagged sample. Certified reference material are inserted every 30 samples as per the company Air Core QAQC procedure. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m RC percussion, maximum 1m length core samples, or as close as reasonable within geological boundaries, are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted. Historic drill holes were logged at level of detail to ensure sufficient geological understanding to allow representative selection of sample intervals. Sampling QAQC measures taken by previous operators not fully documented.
<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 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS Minerals, multi element analysis method ME-ICP61 utilised for all samples, consisting of multi acid digestion with HF and ICP-AES analysis. Over limit method Ni-OG62H for ore grade Ni consisting of four acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis. PGM-ICP23 fire assay ICP-AES finish method used selectively for samples considered to contain Pt, Pd & Au. All methods are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation targeted. Certified Reference Material (CRM's) and quartz blank (Blanks) samples are inserted

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<p>1:20 for DD & RC and 1:30 for AC as part of Auroch's QAQC procedure. Accuracy and performance of CRM's and Blanks are considered after results are received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates collected from the Cyclone and cone splitter are inserted every 60 samples <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus Minerals at Nepean – utilised a AD02 ICP (4 Acid Digest) Ni, Cu & Co analysis performed by ALS. It is assumed that industry standard commercial laboratory instruments were used by ALS to analyse historical drill samples from the Nepean prospect. It is assumed that industry best practice was used by previous operators to ensure acceptable assay data accuracy and precision. Historical QAQC procedures are not recorded in available documents.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No third party verification has been completed to date Drill holes have not been twinned All primary paper data is held on site, digitised data is held in a managed database off site. No adjustments to assays have occurred. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historic drilling data including collar coordinates, hole orientation surveys, total depth, sampling intervals and lithological logging were collated from statutory annual reports and historic digital data files and verified by Auroch's Geologists. No indication of drill holes being twinned by previous workers has been observed or documented. It is assumed that industry best practice was used for collection, verification and storage of historic data. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum for Nepean and Saints and GDA94/MGA Zone 54 for Arden, by handheld GPS +-5m accuracy At completion of programme drill collars will be surveyed using a Differential GPS +- 0.1m accuracy. <p>Historic:</p>

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 datum for Nepean and Saints and GDA94/MGA Zone 54 for Arden At Nepean hole series NP07 & NP08 have been resurveyed in the field by Auroch Minerals utilising Differential GPS with accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ <p>Air Magnetic Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differential GPS was used during flight survey
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill data spacing of historic drill data is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for this stage of exploration and understanding of mineralisation <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically sampled in 1-4 metre intervals, skipping intervals of no interest and increasing the frequency of sampling depending on the geology observed in diamond drill core. Drill data spacing of historic drill data is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for estimating an Inferred Ni Resource. <p>Air Magnetic Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight-line spacing 50-100m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes azimuth is nominally planned perpendicular to stratigraphic strike Drill hole dip is regarded suitable for subvertical stratigraphy and provides a near true width intersection to minimise orientation bias. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill holes were oriented, as far as reasonably practical, to intersect the centre of the targeted mineralised zone perpendicular to the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised zone. The geometry of drill holes relative to the mineralised zones achieves unbiased sampling of this deposit type. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Auroch Minerals Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples are collected in labelled polyweave bags and closed with tight zip ties. Samples are transported within 1-2 days of hole completion by field staff directly to ALS laboratories.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core samples are dispatched once all cutting and sampling of drill core is complete. Drill core is maintained in a secure core yard or onsite facility. <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that due care was taken historically with security of samples during field collection, transport and laboratory analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nepean Nickel Project consists of two Mining Leases and nine prospecting leases: M15/709, M15/1809, P15/5738, P15/5740, P15/5741, P15/5742, P15/5743, P15/5749, P15/5750, P15/5963, P15/5965 The Saints Nickel Project consists of two Mining Leases M29/245 and M29/246 The Arden Project comprises two exploration licences EL5821 and EL6217 No known royalties exist on the leases. There are no material issues with regard to access. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling at Nepean has been conducted by the previous lease holders including Metals Exploration NL, Endeavour, St Francis Mining, Anaconda, Spinifex Nickel, Ausminex NL - Consolidated Nickel Pty Ltd. Focus Minerals owned the project between 2007-2020. At Saints previous work has been conducted by WMC Resources, Scotia Nickel Ltd, Breakaway Resources and Minotaur Gold Solutions At Arden previous exploration was by Kennecott/Rio Tinto Zinc, Swan Resources and Flinders Diamonds Data collected by these entities has been reviewed in detail by Auroch.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nepean and Saints Nickel Projects are regarded as Archaean komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide deposits. Arden contains Sedex style Zinc-Copper mineralisation
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant drillhole information is included in this announcement.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	collar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 have been reported by using the weighted average of each sample result by its corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. Grades >0.3% Ni are used to identify nickel sulphide mineralisation in fresh rock samples. Top-cuts were deemed not applicable considering the style of Ni mineralisation Grades >1%Zn are considered significant at the Arden project Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drill holes are orthogonal to the orientation of stratigraphy and mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for 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 relevant mineralisation at Nepean, Saints and Arden have been previously reported
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data exists.

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auroch is currently reviewing data at all three projects to determine where further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required, the Company will announce such plans in due course. Refer to diagrams in the main body of text.