

EXPLORATION UPDATE: HIGH-GRADE MASSIVE NICKEL SULPHIDES CONFIRMED AT THE HORN

Highlights

- Assay results received for the first diamond drill-hole at the **Horn Prospect** (HNDD001) has confirmed thick shallow high-grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation, including:
4.09m @ 2.40% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.55 g/t Pd & 0.22 g/t Pt from 119.91m
of massive sulphides within a mineralised interval of
5.09m @ 2.06% Ni, 0.60% Cu, 0.49 g/t Pd & 0.25 g/t Pt from 119.91m¹
- Logging and sampling of drill-core from the second hole HNDD002, including a **7.2m of massive nickel sulphides from 143m²**, has been logged and sampled, and assays are pending
- The 6-hole diamond drill programme at the Horn has successfully been completed, with 5 holes intersecting nickeliferous sulphides and 3 of those holes intersecting massive nickel sulphides
- Down-hole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys are being completed on all drill-holes to model possible extensions to the intersected nickel sulphide mineralisation, with the Company already planning a follow-up drill programme for the Horn early in Q1 next year
- Auroch is in a strong cash position with **~\$5.4M** to continue its aggressive exploration programmes across all of its projects

Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX:AOU**) (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the first assay results have been received from the maiden diamond drill programme at the **Horn Prospect** of its Leinster Nickel Project (**Leinster**) in Western Australia.

The results for diamond drill-hole HNDD001 has confirmed thick high-grade nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralisation, with the logged massive sulphides interval reporting **4.09m @ 2.40% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.55 g/t Pd & 0.22 g/t Pt from 119.91m** within the larger mineralised interval of **5.09m @ 2.06% Ni, 0.60% Cu, 0.49 g/t Pd & 0.25 g/t Pt from 119.91m¹**.

The diamond drill programme at the Horn has been successfully completed, confirming thick high-grade nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation with good continuity over 500m of strike at relatively shallow depths (i.e. within 100 – 150m from surface).

The second drill-hole HNDD002 successfully intersected approximately **7.2m of nickel- and copper-bearing massive sulphides from a depth of 143.0m¹**. Hole HNDD003 was drilled to test a historic DHEM conductor outside of the known mineralisation, and successfully intersected **1.9m of nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation from 134.55m, including 0.8m of massive sulphides from 134.90m¹**. These intervals have already been logged, sampled and submitted to the laboratory, and assay results are pending.

¹ All widths and depths referred to are measure down-hole; down-hole widths are approximately true width

² Refer to ASX Announcement – 20201118 - FURTHER MASSIVE NICKEL SULPHIDES INTERSECTED IN THE HORN DIAMOND DRILLING
https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02310132-6A1007616?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

Further disseminated and stringer nickel sulphide mineralisation was intersected in holes HNDD005 and HNDD006 (see Table 1 for full description of sulphide assemblages and percentages of mineralised intervals), indicative that both holes may have been drilled very close to massive sulphide mineralisation. DHEM surveys are currently underway to test this interpretation and to vector in on possible extensions to the massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Auroch Managing Director Aidan Platel commented:

“The first assays results have confirmed our observations that mineralisation at the Horn comprises thick lenses of high-grade massive nickel sulphides which are also rich in copper and PGE’s (platinum and palladium). The sulphide mineralisation is relatively homogenous and consistent, which bodes well for our pending assays as well as for future exploration programmes.”

The maiden diamond drill programme has successfully confirmed thick continuous massive nickel sulphide mineralisation over 500m of strike that sits within 150m from surface. Our new understanding of the structural control on the Horn Prospect has opened up exciting potential for further nickel sulphide mineralisation along strike, and we eagerly await the results of the DHEM surveys and pending assays to finalise our geological model and complete the hole planning for our next drill programme at the Horn scheduled for early next year.”

Exploration Update

The Company continues its aggressive exploration programmes for high-grade nickel sulphides. A 6,000m air-core (**AC**) programme is underway across both the Saints and Leinster Nickel Projects. At Leinster, the AC programme has been designed to better understand the footwall contact and the characteristics of the basal ultramafic flow at the high-potential Firefly and North Sinclair Prospects. At Saints, the AC drilling will be crucial to understanding the stratigraphy and nickel potential of the T4, T5 and T6 target areas that have been identified as highly prospective for possible feeder channels to the nickel-rich ultramafic system at Saints.

A reverse-circulation (**RC**) drill-hole has been completed at the T1 Target at Saints and a DHEM survey will be completed this week.

DHEM surveys are underway on all completed diamond drill-holes at the Horn and Valdez, and the core of the final 3 holes is being logged, processed and sampled.

The Company is also preparing for a 3,000m RC programme at the high-grade Nepean Nickel Project, which is scheduled to commence early in January.

Auroch remains in a strong cash position with **~\$5.4M** to continue its aggressive exploration programmes across all of its projects. There is a further **~\$5.1M** available should all of the outstanding 10c options be exercised prior to their expiry on 30 November 2021.

The Company looks forward to reporting further exploration updates and results as they are received.



Photo 1 – HNDD001: semi-massive to massive nickel sulphide (Po-Pn-Cpy) mineralisation: 4.09m @ 2.40% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.55 g/t Pd & 0.22 g/t Pt from 119.91m



Photo 2 – HNDD002 Trays 38-40 (139.4m-151.2m): Massive nickel sulphide (Po-Pn-Cpy) mineralisation from 143.0 – 150.2m down-hole: assays pending



Photo 3 – Close up of nickeliferous massive sulphides (Po-Pn-Cpy) in drill core in HNDD003: assays pending

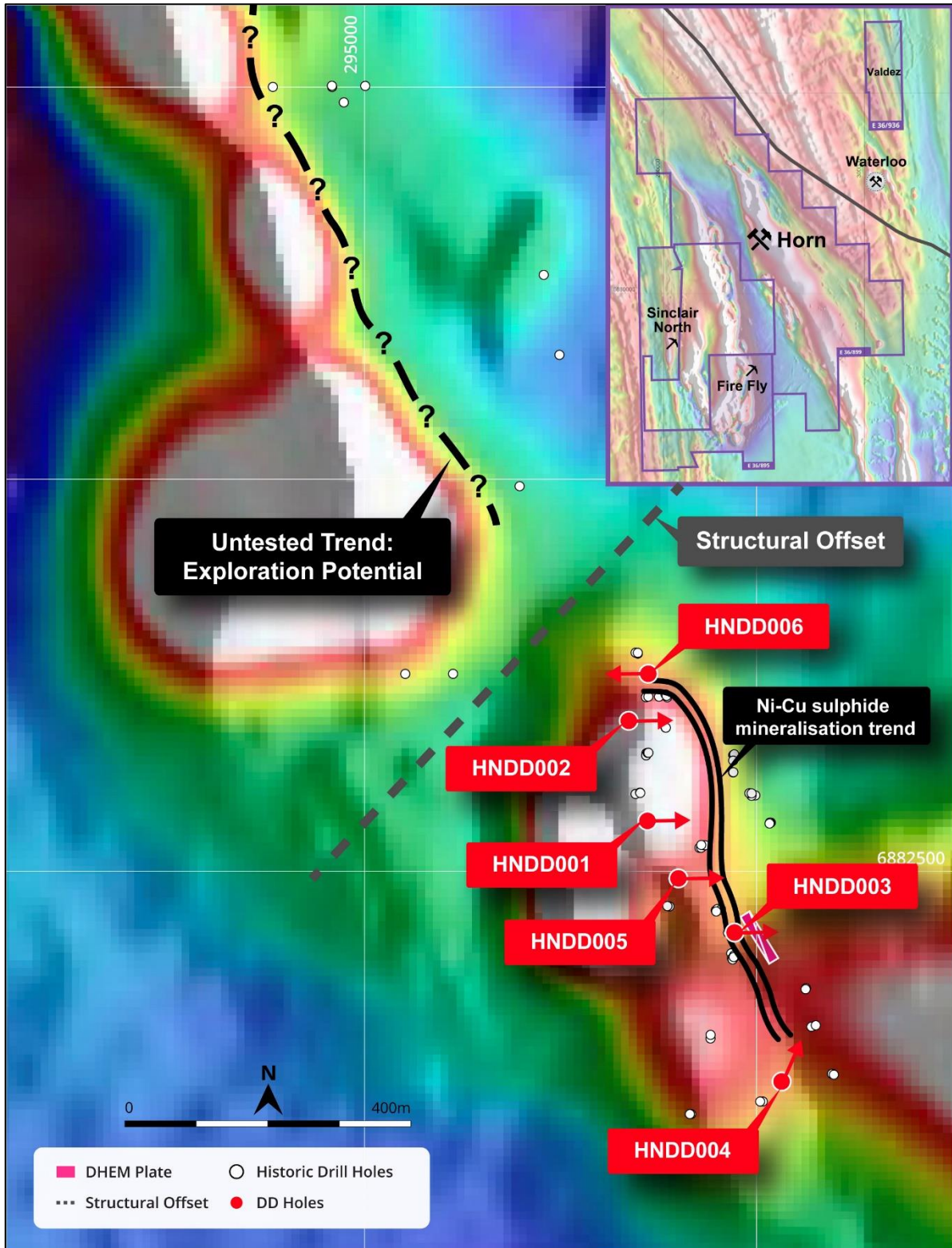


Figure 1 –Plan map of the Horn Prospect showing completed drill programme and Ni-S mineralised trend in relation to historic drilling, DHEM and aeromagnetics (1st vertical derivative, RTP, east shade linear) and highlighting the exploration potential along strike

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

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 Aidan Platel and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Mr Platel (Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) is the Company's Chief 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 Platel 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 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.

Table 1 – Summary of sulphide texture, assemblages and percentages (visual estimates) for the diamond drill programme at the Horn Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project ³

HOLE ID	INTERVAL	SULPHIDE TEXTURE	SULPHIDE TYPE	SULPHIDE % (VISUAL ESTIMATION)
HNDD001	119.50 – 120.00	Sheared blebby / stringers	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	10%
HNDD001	120.00 – 120.12	Net textured semi massive sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Chalcopyrite > Pentlandite	20-40%
HNDD001	120.12 – 120.28	Massive Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite > Chromite	>80%
HNDD001	120.28 – 120.50	Massive Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite > Chromite > Pentlandite	>80%
HNDD001	120.50 – 122.42	Massive	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite > chromite	>80%
HNDD001	122.42 – 122.89	Net textures semi massive stringer sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	20-40%
HNDD001	122.89 – 124.07	Massive Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite > Chromite	>80%
HNDD001	124.07 – 124.90	Net textures semi massive stringer sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	20-40%

³ The Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide abundance should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analytical results, which are required for determining width and grade of the visual mineralisation reported in preliminary observations.

HNDD002	143.00 - 150.20	Massive Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	>80%
HNDD003	134.55 – 134.95	Disseminated	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	10%
HNDD003	134.90 – 135.70	Massive Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	>80%
HNDD003	135.70 – 136.45	Disseminated Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite > Chalcopyrite	10%
HNDD005	196.00 – 198.50	Stringer Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite	10%
HNDD006	124.20 – 126.20	Disseminated Sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite	10-20%
HNDD006	158.40 – 164.80	Stringer - semi massive sulphides	Pyrrhotite > Pentlandite	10-20%

Table 2 – Collar information of the completed diamond drill-holes at the Horn Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	FINAL DEPTH (m)
HNDD001	295,498	6,882,722	533	075	65	190.0
HNDD002	295,475	6,882,850	541	090	65	195.6
HNDD003	295,610	6,882,580	529	90	80	196.0
HNDD004	295,670	6,882,390	530	0	80	248.0
HNDD005	295,538	6,882,649	528	100	65	198.5
HNDD006	295,500	6,882,910	537	270	75	180.5

All coordinates in MGA 1994 UTM Zone 51S

Table 3 – Significant intersections of the completed diamond drill-holes at the Horn Prospect of the Leinster Nickel Project (>0.5% Ni cut-off)

HOLE ID	FROM DEPTH	TO DEPTH	INTERVAL (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)
HNDD001	119.91	125.00	5.09	2.06	0.60	0.49	0.25
<i>Incl</i>	119.91	124.00	4.09	2.40	0.61	0.55	0.22

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 	<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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p>ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>core saw.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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. 	<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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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.
<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.

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<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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 Genalysis/ Ultratrace laboratories were used for analyses of 1996 - 2010 samples. • 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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. 	<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 datum. Downhole surveying by Eastman single-shot • 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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

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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>hole spacing the reported area is 40m line spacing.</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. 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 documented in historical annual reports. 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.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Drill hole location table has been included in this announcement.
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 it's corresponding interval length, as is industry standard practice. Grades >0.5% Ni are considered significant for 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.

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	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results related to mineralisation at the Firefly prospect 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.