ASX: AWJ

Annual Report

31 December 2022

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Corporate Directory

AURIC MINING LIMITED
ABN: 29 635 470 843

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Steven Morris
Non-Executive Chair

Mark English
Managing Director

John Utley
Technical Director

Stephen Strubel
Non-Executive Director
(Retired 27 May 2022)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Tamara Barr
(Appointed 1 February 2022)

REGISTERED OFFICE
Level 1, 1 Tully Road,
East Perth
Western Australia 6004
+61 8 6155 9046

SHARE REGISTRY
Computershare Investor Services
172 St Georges Terrace
Perth
Western Australia 6000
+61 8 6188 0800

SOLICITORS
Steinepreis Paganin
Level 4, 50 Market Street
Melbourne
Victoria 3000

AUDITORS
William Buck
Level 20, 181 William Street,
Melbourne
Victoria 3000

STOCK EXCHANGE
Auric Mining Limited Shares (AWJ)
Auric Mining Limited Options (AWJO)
Auric Mining Limited Options (AWJOA)
are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)

Letter from the Chair

Welcome to the 2022 Annual Report of our Company.

As we recently marked the second anniversary of the listing of Auric Mining on the ASX it is worth reflecting on our achievements to date whilst also looking forward to the rest of this year and beyond.

As your Chairman, I am impressed by what has been achieved in a pretty tough and volatile market especially for small explorers. From zero assets and no tenure, in just two and a half years we now have 640km2 of tenements with approximately 250,000 ounces of gold resources.

A surging gold price is placing us in a terrific position as we commence mining the Jeffreys Find deposit near Norseman. We are indeed fortunate to have first class partners in the project, BML Ventures Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie, who are now managing operations and mining the ore body. It will be trucked to the Greenfields Mill in Coolgardie for toll treatment.

By the end of July/early August we expect to have mined and processed approximately 100,000 tonnes of ore from the starter pit. The second phase of mining is expected to take place in 2024. In total, we expect the mine life will be in the range of 18 months.

Most importantly, it will generate significant free cash flow for Auric. Producing gold is rare for a company of our size; many companies never get to this stage. Once all the mining, operational and working capital costs are paid to BML from the sale of the gold, all surplus cash is split on an equal basis between BML and Auric. Explorers are generally cash hungry and to be producing gold and having significant cash flow as a result simply means we are creating value for the Company and the business without diluting our existing shareholders and protecting our capital structure.

In a world that finds itself in uncertain times we remain steadfast in our belief that gold will continue to play a very important role as a store of value and will continue to be accumulated as a hard asset of choice by many of the world's smartest investors, banks and governments.

We continue to advance our flagship asset, the Munda Deposit, not far from Widgiemooltha and are now in the process of conducting an independent scoping study on the potential economics of mining and toll treating this gold deposit.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the entire team at Auric for their efforts and hard work this year. I have much faith in Mark English, John Utley and the team. Their commitment is much appreciated.

We feel that we are entering an exciting time for the Company. Your board is fully dedicated to the success of Auric.

Yours faithfully

Steven Morris
Non-Executive Chair
21 April 2023

Letter from the Managing Director

It is my pleasure to introduce Auric's 2022 Annual Report to you as shareholders. Since the listing of the Company on the ASX a little more than two years ago we have been active in our pursuit of first-class gold deposits around Widgiemooltha – Norseman, W.A.

Auric now has valuable assets amongst some of the most exciting mineral projects in the world. We have enviable access to mining infrastructure, support services, contractors and an experienced workforce all within an hour or two travel of all our projects.

During the past year we have continued with our strategy and will soon be rewarded with our first gold ore being mined at the Jeffreys Find Deposit near Norseman. In the first stage of mining we are targeting the richest section of the ore body which encouragingly extends to the surface. We are aiming in the short term to produce cash to Auric in September/October this year before mining the final open pit in 2024.

This project is a joint undertaking with BML Ventures Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. BML have recently taken over all management and day to day operations at Jeffreys Find. They are an adept and experienced operator with the capacity to achieve milestones quickly. We welcome working in conjunction with BML; our ambitions are totally aligned.

Apart from Jeffreys Find, we completed a 217-hole drilling program at our Chalice West Project where we have some 500km2 of tenements adjacent to the Chalice Mine. We have defined an extensive gold anomaly but have yet to identify the primary source for the mineralisation. The program also identified significant nickel and clay-hosted Rare Earth Elements. We are now investigating the best path forward.

Towards the end of 2022 Auric Mining raised approximately $2.3 million via a share placement and a Share Purchase Plan (SPP). These funds will be well spent in advancing our projects.

We are determined to continue with our ambition, via exploration or by strategic acquisition, to become a major gold producer in this premier location. What's changed for Auric is that we can now anticipate revenue from gold mining to fund our ongoing exploration and working capital costs throughout 2023 and 2024.

We continue to progress our key and major asset, the Munda Deposit at Widgiemooltha. We have recently engaged technical experts to prepare a scoping study. This work is progressing as well as other necessary requirements to advance this project.

We also have some exciting tenements near Spargoville, along strike from the Wattle Dam mine. We have commenced planning drilling programs on the two principal tenements.

I thank my fellow directors, all employees, and contractors in helping Auric continuing to work towards our objectives and adding value to our projects. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the outstanding work of our technical team, led by John Utley and Nicholas Snow and for the terrific work by Catherine Yeo.

We continue to grow and develop the business and as a result, will realise our key ambition to be a gold producer sooner rather than later. I thank you for your continuing support and look forward to you being a participant at our Annual General Meeting on 26 May 2023.

Yours faithfully

Mark English
Managing Director
21 April 2023

Review of Activities

Overview

Auric started the year managing 27 tenements, 19 of which are granted, including 6 mining leases, and 8 in application covering an area of 102km². The tenements include the 2 key tenements that host the Munda and Jeffreys Find gold deposits and are grouped into 3 projects; Widgiemooltha Gold Project, Spargoville Project and Jeffreys Find Project.

By years end, the Company managed 33 tenements, of which 25 are granted, including 6 mining leases, and 8 in application covering an area of 516km². The dramatic increase in tenement area is largely due to an option agreement with Mineral Business Development Pty Ltd to acquire 2 tenements covering 340km² west of the former Chalice Gold Mine; the Chalice West Project. Since that agreement was executed in July 2022, an application was lodged for a contiguous tenement increasing the area covered by the Chalice West Project to 408km². A further 3 tenements were added to the Company's portfolio via timely pegging of vacant ground.

Auric holds the rights to gold on tenements in the Widgiemooltha and Spargoville areas that were acquired from Neometals Limited in June 2021. The Company has rights to all minerals except nickel and lithium at Munda and to all minerals, including gold, nickel, lithium and REE at Jeffreys Find, Chalice West and the other Spargoville tenements.

Grade control drilling: Jeffreys Find.

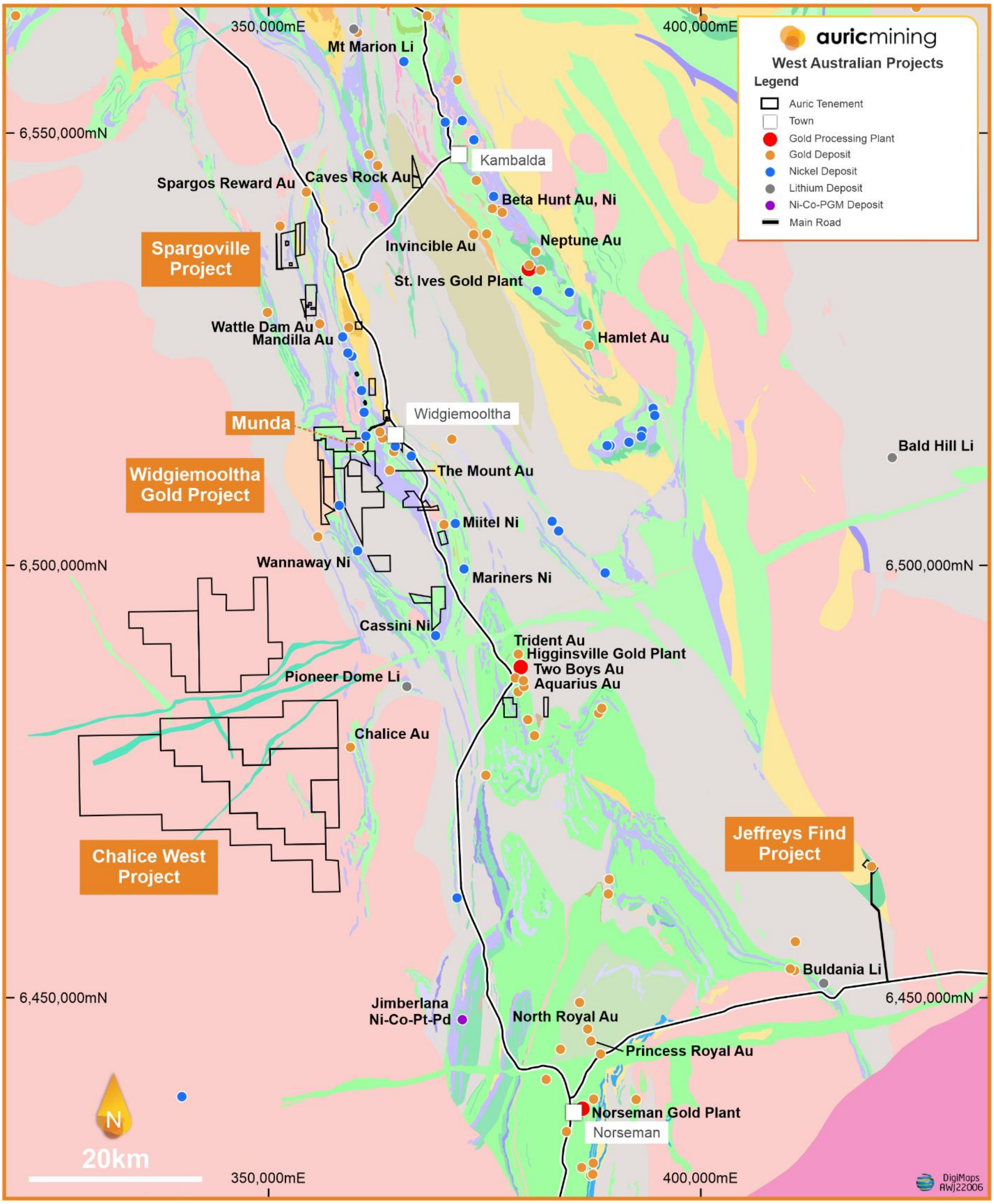

Figure 1. Auric's projects in the Widgiemooltha-Norseman area.

Chalice West

The Chalice West Project includes a greenstone sequence ie, Archaean age basalts and ultramafic rocks, that correlates with distinct magnetic signatures. It was recognised in wide-spaced drill traverses by Resolute Mining Ltd in 1993 but has been little publicised.

Auric interpret the greenstone sequence to wrap around a granite dome and continue through the Chalice mine area such that the greenstones in the Chalice West area are a mirror image of the Chalice Mine sequence (Figure 2).

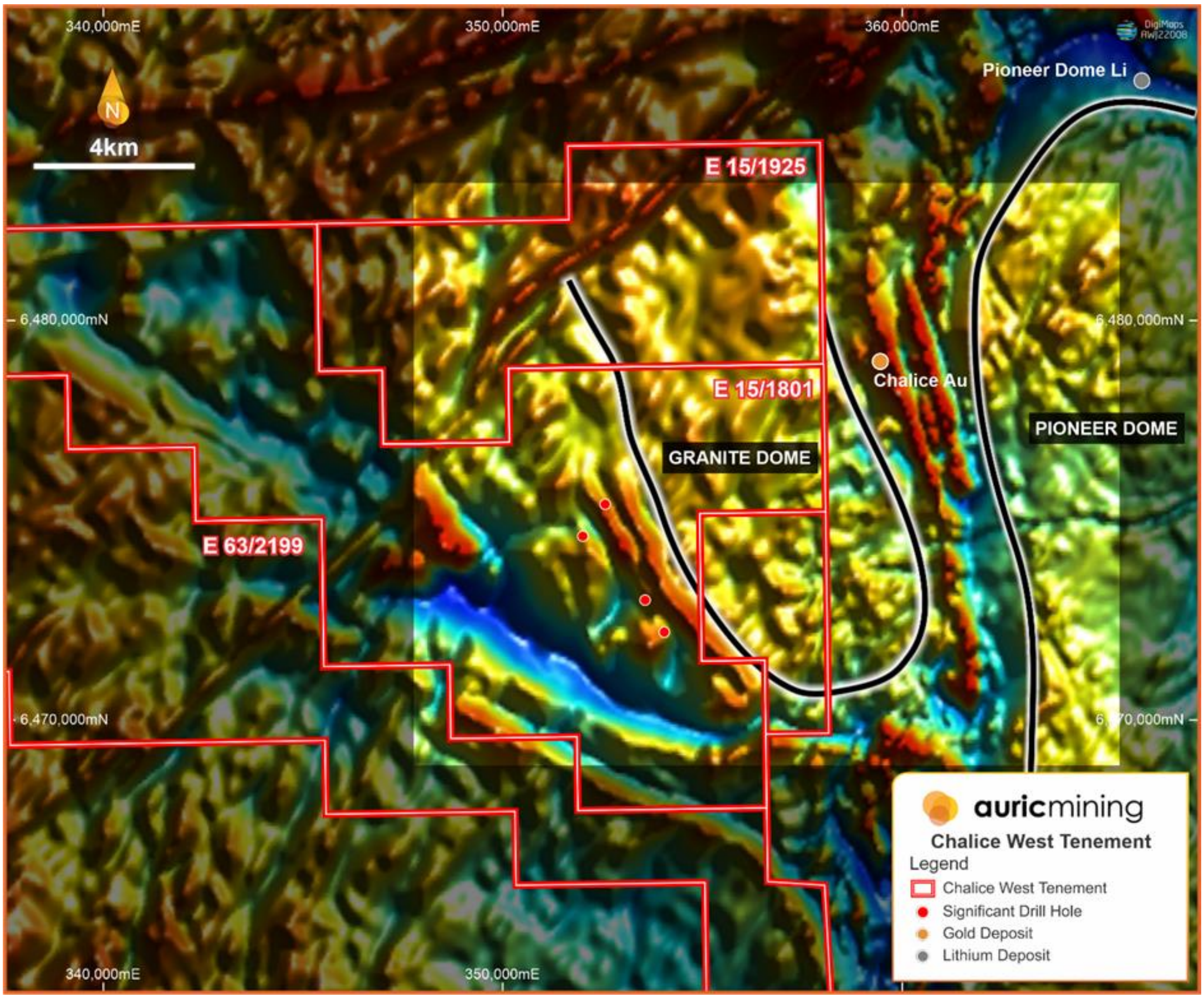

Figure 2. Chalice West tenements over a magnetic image highlighting mirrored stratigraphy at Chalice Gold Mine and Chalice West. Gold-anomalous Resolute drill holes shown in red.

The air core drilling by Resolute at Chalice West intersected distinct gold anomalism in 4 holes to a maximum of 360ppb, coincidently corresponding to the maximum value of 360ppb Au in soils over the Chalice deposit.

The potential for gold deposits comparable with the Chalice Gold Mine is the principal attraction at Chalice West but the potential for nickel, lithium and rare earth elements (REE) was also recognised when entering into the option agreement.

An air core program was undertaken in October through November with 227 holes drilled by Kalgoorlie-based Kennedy Drilling. 197 of the holes were drilled along a series of 13 traverses that tested the mirrored Chalice stratigraphy. The remainder were drilled at wide spacings to define geology over the broader tenement (Figure 3). Holes were mostly drilled to 'blade-refusal' ie, to the limit of penetration using a bladed drill bit, and depths ranged from 1 to 98m. The extensive transported cover ranged from 0 to 96m thickness, averaging 15m.

All samples were submitted as 4m composites for gold analyses and bottom of hole composite samples also submitted for multielement analyses including nickel, cobalt, chromium, copper, zinc and REE. Onsite pXRF testing for a suite of multielements including nickel and yttrium as a proxy for REE was used as an objective basis for selective (1m) sampling and associated laboratory analyses.

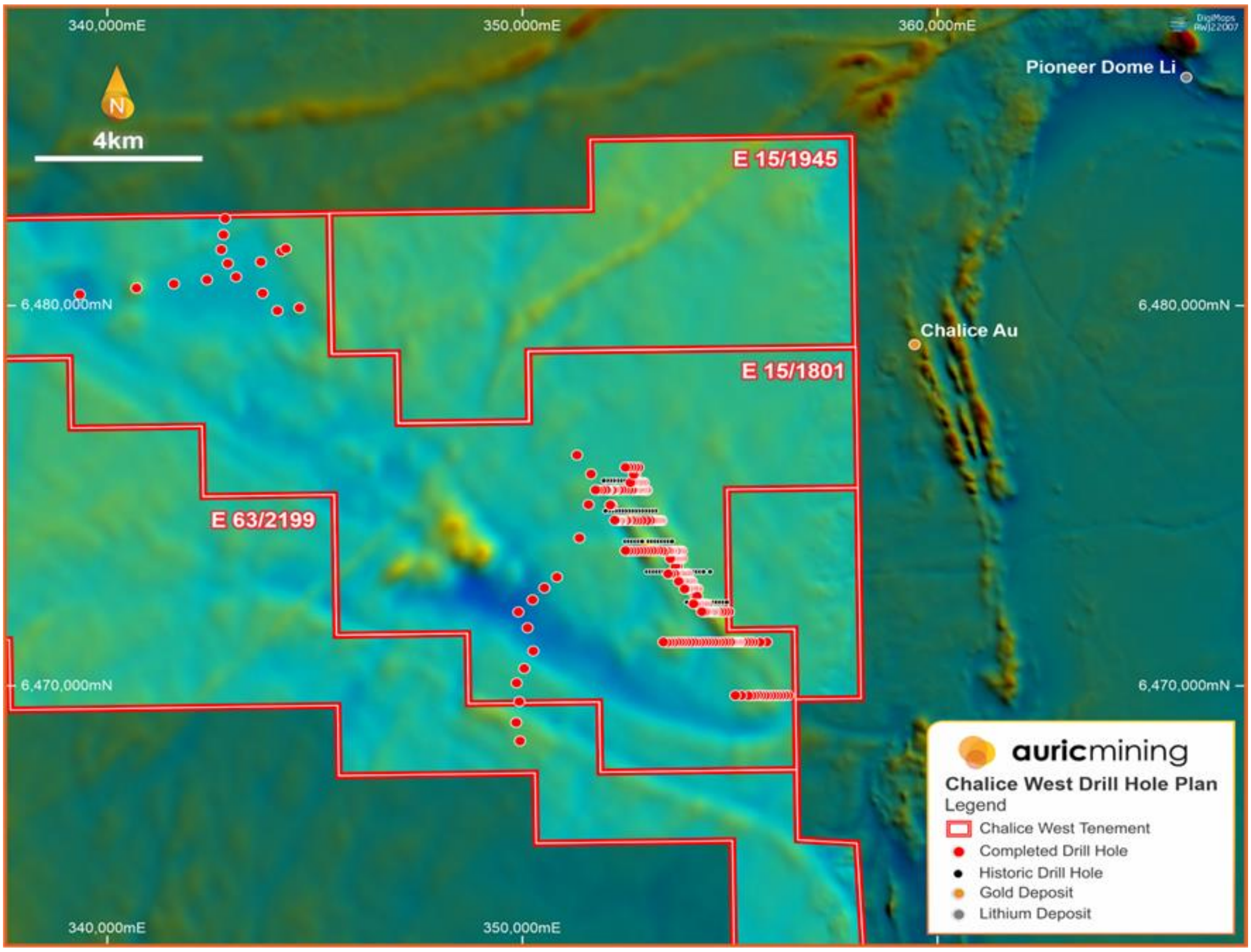

Figure 3. Chalice West aircore drill holes at completion of program.

Assay results defined widespread gold anomalism in the residual profile (ie, below transported cover) that complements and extends the anomalism defined in the Resolute air core drillholes from 3.5km to 5km (Figure 4).

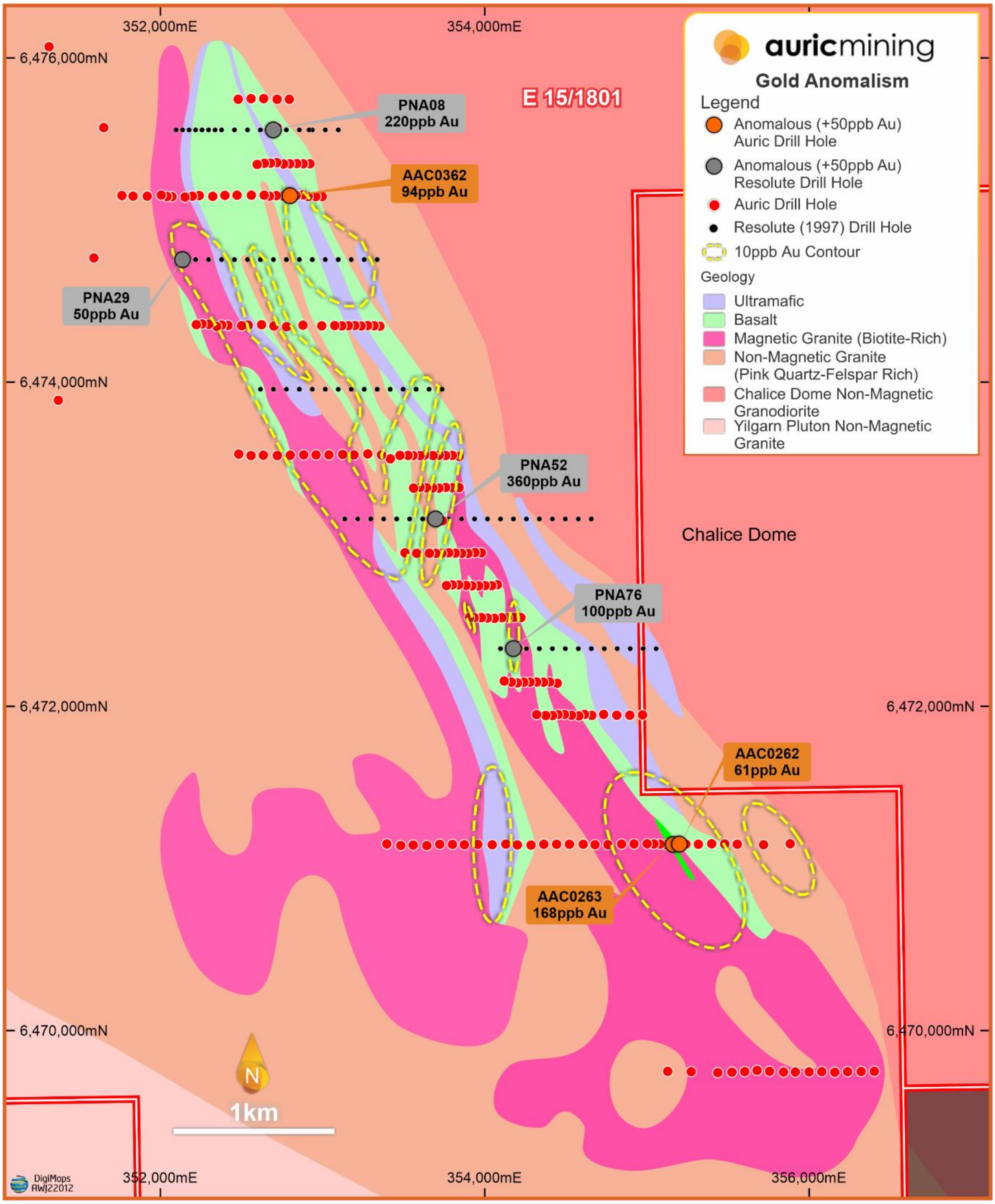

Figure 4. Auric's gold resources inventory at a 0.5gpt cut-off defined by resource category.

The highest gold value returned from Auric's drilling is a 4m composite at 168ppb Au in AAC0263 with the hole distinctly anomalous over most composite intervals as shown in cross section (Figure 5).

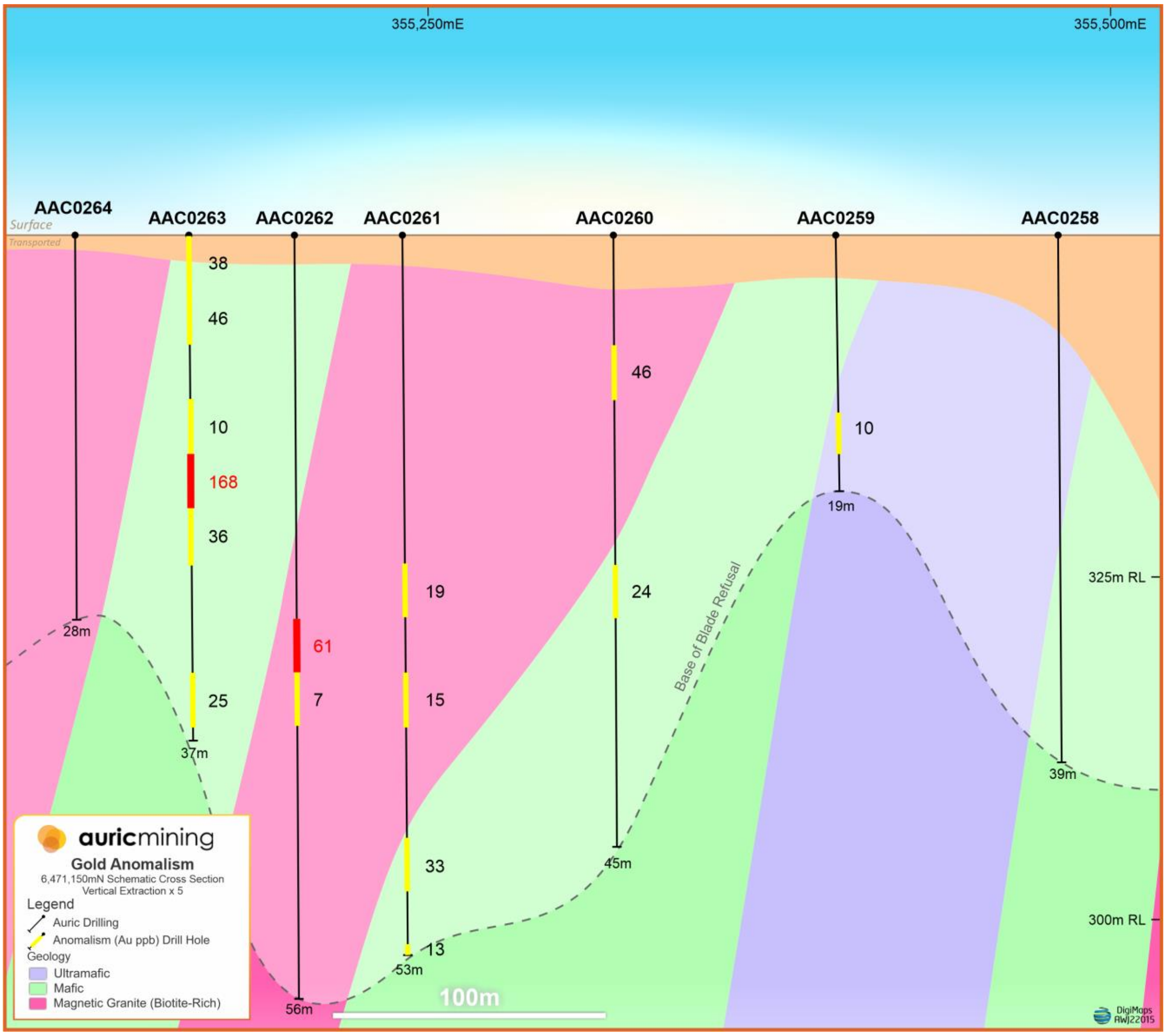

Figure 5. Chalice West Prospect – 6471150N Cross Section with 4m composite gold values. Cross section is at 5 times vertical exaggeration.

Nickel anomalism defined at a 1000ppm cut-off has now been returned for 13 holes, representing 2 of the 3 ultramafic stratigraphic units defined in this area (Figure 6). The best intersection is 9m @ 3,636ppm (0.36%) Ni including 2m @ 6,663ppm (0.67%) Ni in AAC0279 (Figure 6).

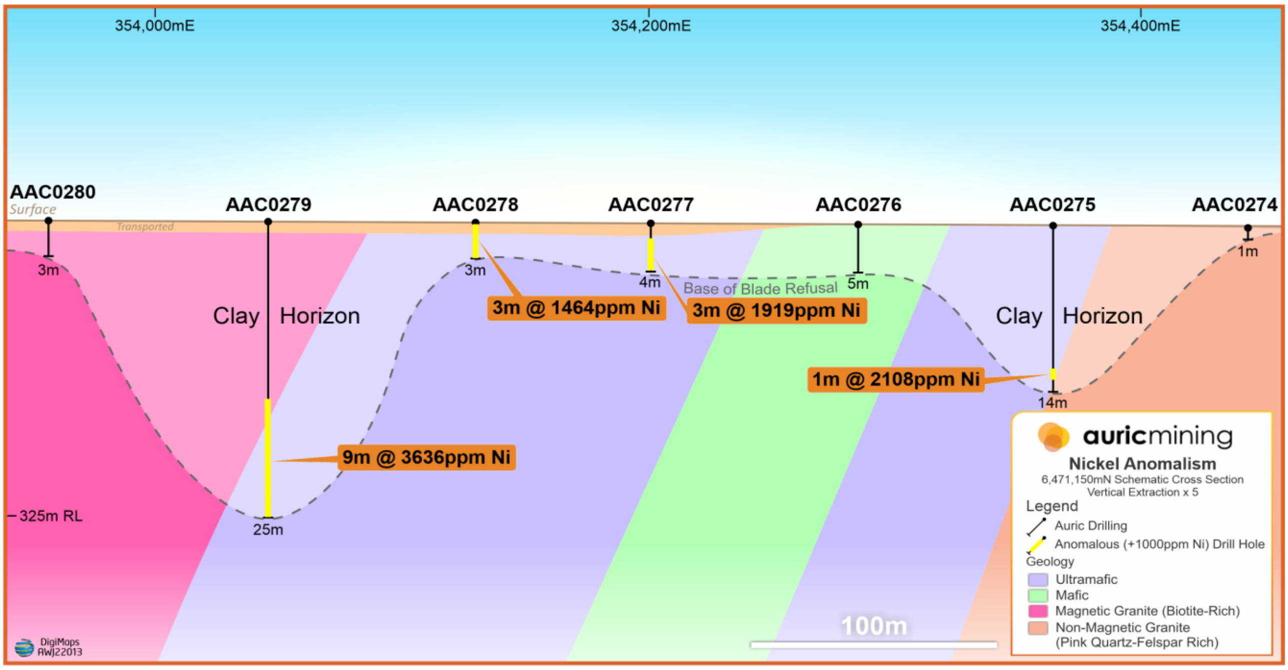

Figure 6. Chalice West Prospect – 6471150N Cross Section with Significant Ni Intersections.

Significant REE intercepts[1] were returned for both individual 1m samples and BOH composite samples representing 25 holes. The anomalous intervals occur in clays and frequently overlie a distinctly magnetic granite (Figure 7) which in the mirrored Chalice Gold Mine stratigraphy is intercalated with basalts and ultramafic units (Figure 8). The magnetic granite extends for 7km in that area and may be a source of the REE.

[1] *Significant assays defined at 200ppm TREO cut-off, no top-cut, minimum 4m width and average grade >500ppm*

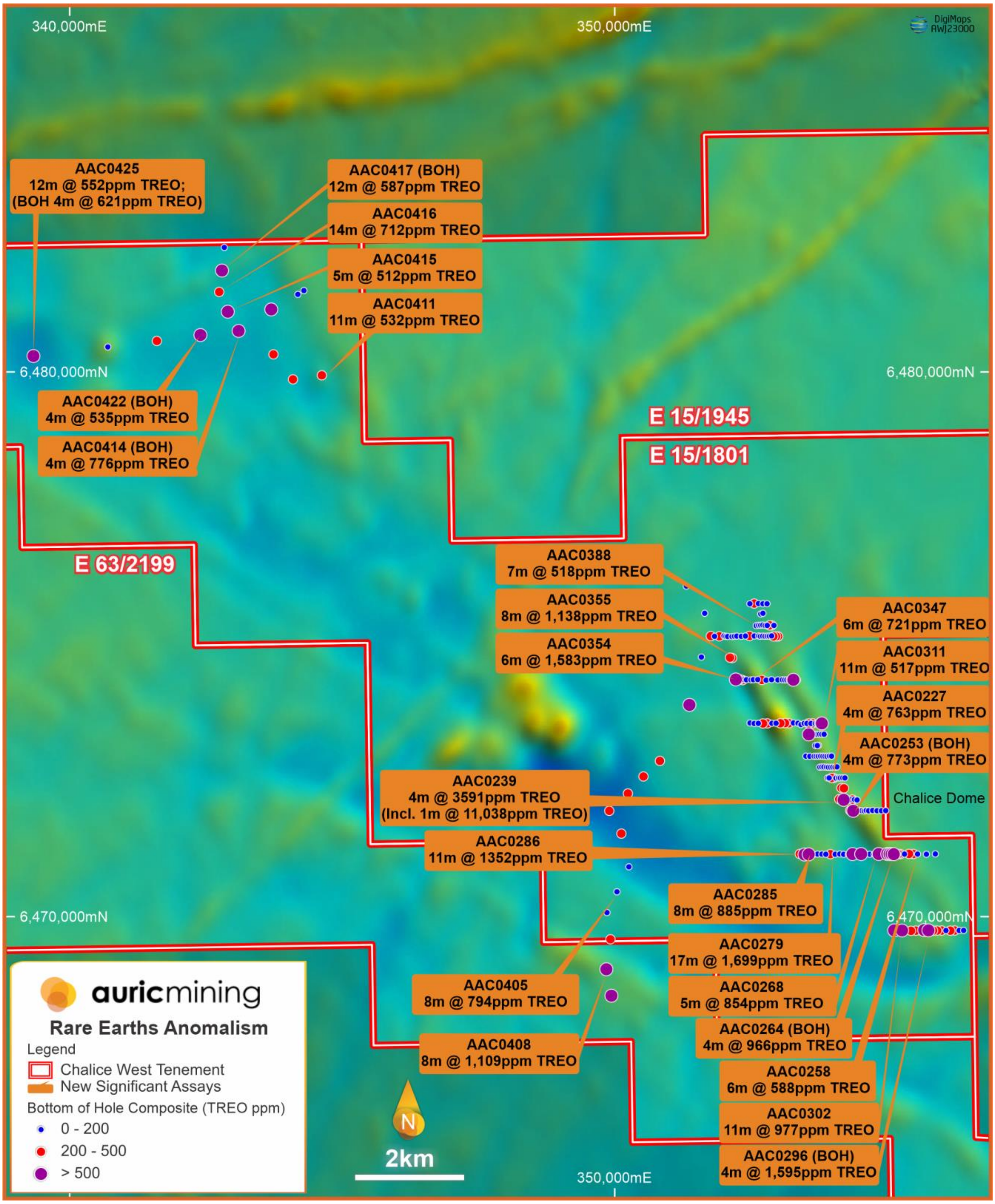

Figure 7. Total magnetics intensity (TMI) map from GSWA illustrating association of anomalous REE intervals in south and south-eastern portion of the Project with magnetic anomalies.

Three separate REE zones were defined by the drilling:

- The southeast (mirrored Chalice West stratigraphy) zone, with 1m intervals up to 11,038ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO).
- The northwestern zone with 1m intervals up to 2,459ppm TREO.
- The southern zone with 1m intervals up to 3,323ppm TREO.

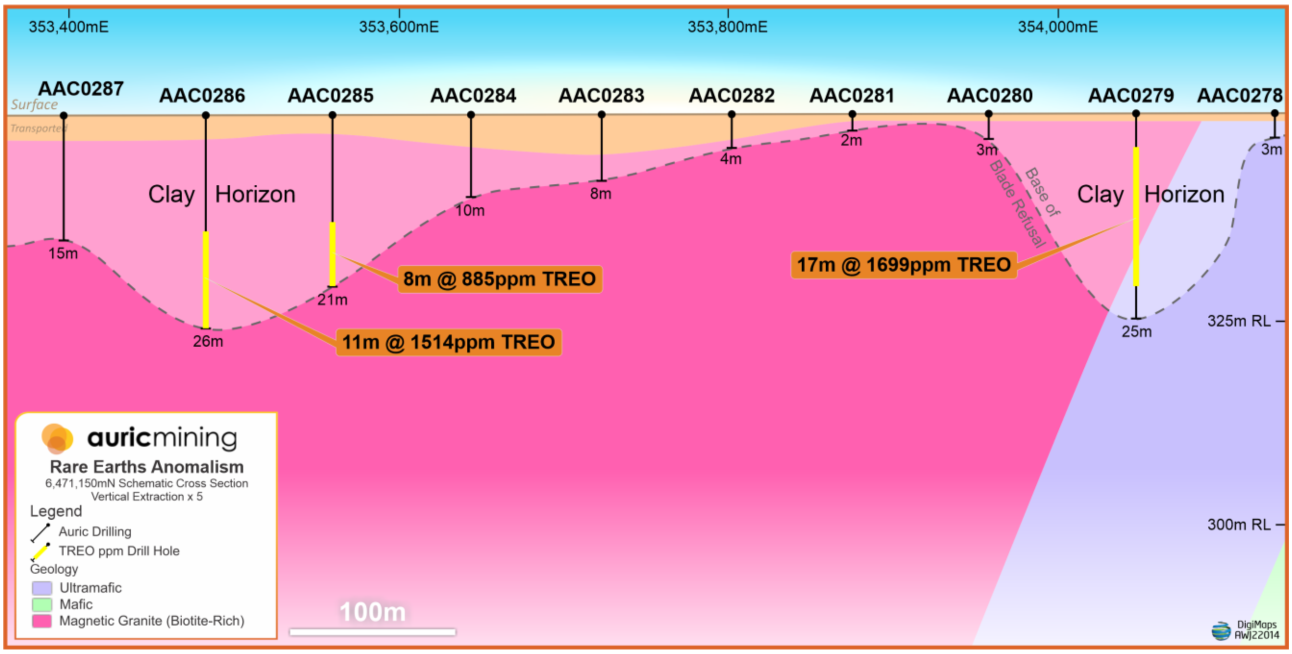

Figure 8. Cross-section of the western part of the drilling line at 6471150N.

Significant clay hosted REE intersections include[2]:

- 4m @ 3,591 ppm TREO (21.9% MREO), from 41m including 1m at 11,038 ppm (1.10 wt %), in AAC0239 (21.9% MREO).
- 17m* @ 1,699 ppm TREO (21.1% MREO) from 4m in AAC0279
- 11m* @ 1,352ppm TREO (20.2% MREO) from 15m in AAC0286
- 8m at 1,138 ppm TREO (28.7% MREO) from 0m in AAC0355
- 8m @ 1,109ppm TREO (21.0% MREO)
- 6m at 1,583 ppm TREO (30.6% MREO) from 56m, including 1m @ 3,323 ppm TREO in AAC0354
- 4m at 1,595ppm TREO (27.9% MREO) from 32m in AAC0296

The majority of analysed intervals have a MREO proportion of well above 20% of the TREO grade. Therefore, Chalice West is enriched in highly sought-after REE metals used in permanent magnets for wind energy and electric mobility (Alves Dias et al., 2020)[3].

Jeffreys Find

Metallurgical Testwork

A comprehensive program of metallurgical testwork was completed, defining various parameters relevant to processing of the Jeffreys Find gold mineralisation. The metallurgical testwork program was designed and coordinated by Mr Lee Richardson of Upside Group Pty Ltd and undertaken at ALS Metallurgy's Perth facility. Results were reported to the ASX on 6 May 2022 in an announcement titled 'Jeffreys Find Metallurgical Testwork Defines Excellent Characteristics for Conventional CIL Processing'.

Two composite samples were prepared utilising percussion chips from the RC drill program completed by Auric at Jeffreys Find in September 2021 (Figure 9). The 1st composite represented oxide material and was tested primarily for leach recovery. The 2nd composite represented transitional to fresh material and was separated into 2 further composites for both comminution and recovery testwork.

[2] *Calculated at minimum cut-off grade of 200ppm, and no top-cut applied*
**Includes internal dilution (2m below 200ppm TREO)*
[3] *Alves Dias, P., Bobba, S., Carrara, S., & Plazzotta, B. (2020). The role of rare earth elements in wind energy and electric mobility. European Commission: Luxembourg.*

Principal findings were:

- Gravity separation and subsequent leaching of gravity tails yielded overall gold extraction between 90.16% and 94.99% by the 24-hour mark. This is the most representative interval as per toll treatment leaching residence times. It is noted that leach recovery improves to between 92.78% and 96.19% after 48 hours.
- Comminution test work showed that Jeffreys Find is a relatively soft ore (Bond Ball Work Index of 14.6kWh/t) and has a very low Bond abrasion index (0.0544).
- Silver content in all samples is low. This in line with what would be expected for the Jeffreys Find deposit.
- The arsenic content is moderate, particularly in the fresh zone. However, there does not appear to be any issues with gold liberation.
- Organic carbon concentrations are low, indicating that Jeffreys Find does not have preg robbing qualities.
- Sulphur concentrations are low in the Oxide/Transitional composite, and high in the fresh composite. Despite this, there does not appear to be any issues with gold liberation.
- Gravity recovery was exceptionally high for the fresh composite, at 50.46%, with lower gravity recovery of 19.27% for the oxide/transitional composite. The high variability in gravity recovery is possibly due to the presence of coarse nuggetty gold.
- Reagent consumption (cyanide, lime and oxygen) are low for both oxide and fresh composites.

Results confirmed the amenability of Jeffreys Find gold mineralisation for conventional CIL processing and hence for toll treatment, a critical step in the progression toward development.

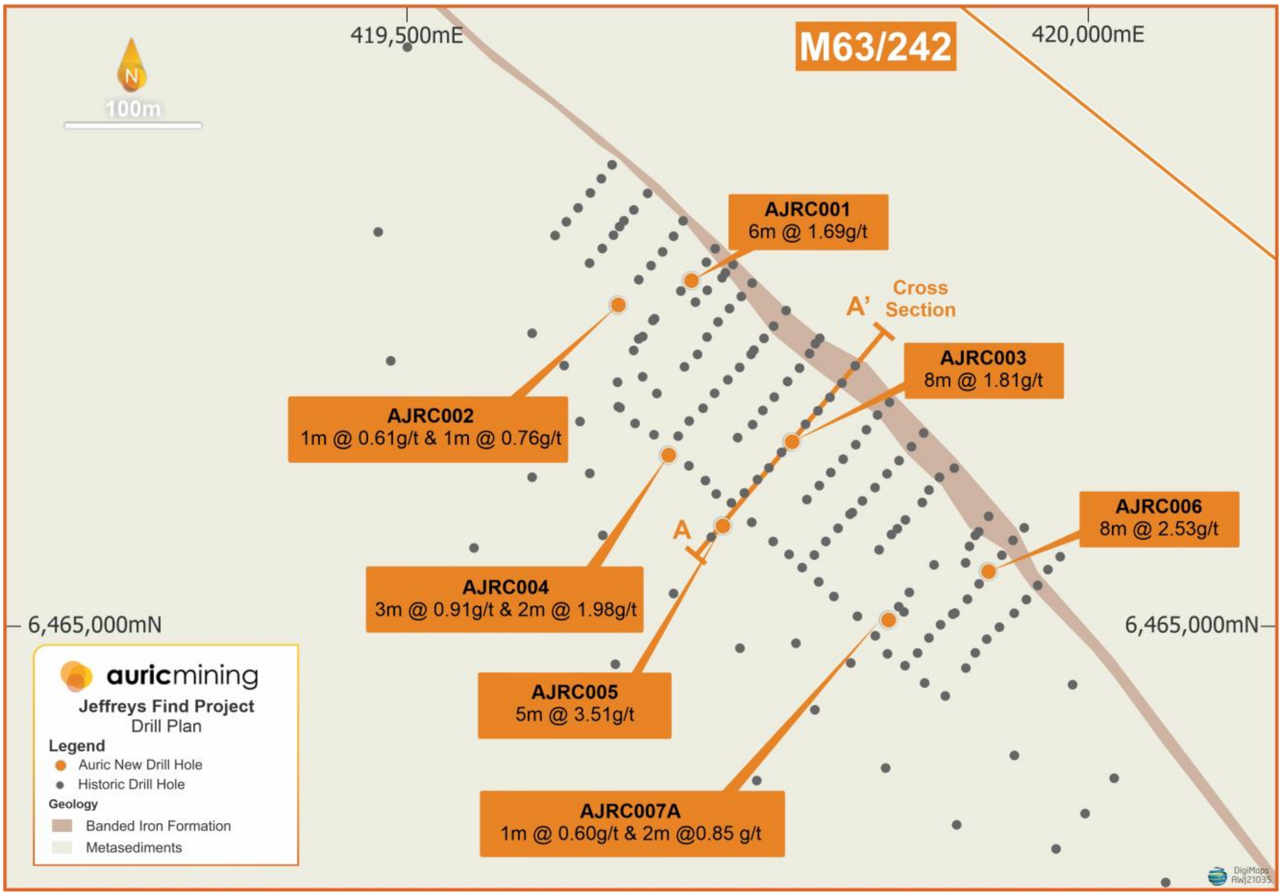

Figure 9. Jeffreys Find drilling with significant assays at a 0.5g/t cut-off shown for Auric's metallurgical holes.

Miscellaneous Licence for Haul Road Access

Another key development step was the grant in March 2022 of miscellaneous licence L63/97 linking Jeffreys Find to the Eyre Highway, approximately 14km to the south.

Scoping Study

Auric commissioned Minecomp Pty Ltd, a Kalgoorlie based consulting firm with extensive experience evaluating mining projects in the Eastern Goldfields, to undertake a Scoping Study evaluating potential open pit mining at Jeffreys Find and ore processing via toll treatment at existing plants.

Two third party toll treatment ore processing options were considered. The first located approximately 110km from Jeffreys Find and the second, 230km from Jeffreys Find.

Minecomp's study included generating optimal pits and a Stage 1 starter pit design utilising Whittle 4D pit optimisation software and Surpac mine planning software. The study is based on the September 2020 FSSI MIK recoverable resource model described in an announcement to the ASX on 2 March 2021. This is the current resource model.

A cut off grade of 0.6g/t was used for pit optimization. The total Indicated and Inferred gold resource estimate at a 0.6g/t cut-off is 1.06Mt @ 1.31g/t for 44.6 koz gold. This is a recoverable resource estimate, including both mining waste and dilution. The Scoping Study incorporates a metallurgical recovery of 94% for oxidised material and 90% for fresh. These figures are based upon the metallurgical test work completed for Auric and described above.

Based upon the resource estimate model, slope parameters and the cost structure applied, the Production Target for the first processing option, ie, the approximately 110km haulage option to a toll treatment facility at an assumed AUD$2,600 per ounce gold price is approximately:

550kt at 1.5g/t for 24.7koz gold recovered and an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of $16.7M. These Mineral Resource tonnes are mined in conjunction with approximately 583k BCM of sub-grade and waste representing a stripping ratio of 3.0:1. Approximately 85% of the milled material is oxidized with the remaining 15% being fresh.

Applying the same parameters to the second processing option, the Production Target for the approximately 230km haulage option is estimated to comprise the following:

385kt at 1.6g/t for 18.9koz gold recovered and an undiscounted accumulated cash surplus of $9.7M. These Mineral Resource tonnes are mined with approximately 462,00 BCM of sub-grade and waste representing a stripping ratio of 3.4:1.

This provides a range of potential outcomes based on sensitivity to haulage costs. The study also included outcomes based on a range of gold prices from AUD$2,000 per ounce to AUD$3,200 per ounce with positive outcomes achieved for both haulage options across the full range of gold prices.

Approximately 90% of the total Production Target resulting from the Scoping Study is based on Indicated Resources, and approximately 10% is based on Inferred Resources. It was acknowledged that there is a low level of geological confidence in Inferred Resources and there is no certainty that further drilling will result in the determination of Measured or Indicated Resources or that the Production Target will be realised. Nevertheless, the Inferred mineral resources contributing to the Production Targets are not the determining factors in project viability.

No allowance was made for capital or start-up costs in the optimisation analysis. The capital and start-up costs are comprised of the costs associated with, but not limited to mobilisation, site establishment, pre-mining earthworks, access and haulage road and demobilisation. These costs have been estimated for the purposes of the Scoping Study at approximately $1.1M and are quoted as a range from $0.7M to $1.5M. To reflect the accuracy of cost parameters used in the study which is considered to be +/- 35%.

To estimate working capital requirements, an approach was taken to produce a starter pit design which was evaluated using costs applicable to the shorter haulage option with the total operating costs less the processing costs allocated as working capital. This Stage 1 pit is estimated to have a mine life of less than 3 months.

Based upon this approach, the total working capital requirements were estimated to be approximately $5.9M which is quoted as a range from $3.8M to $7.9M to reflect the limited accuracy of cost parameters used in the study.

The total project has an estimated mine life of 12 months or less with processing time potentially longer, dependent on mill availability.

The AUD$2,600 pit crest and corresponding cross section are shown in Figures 10 and 11.

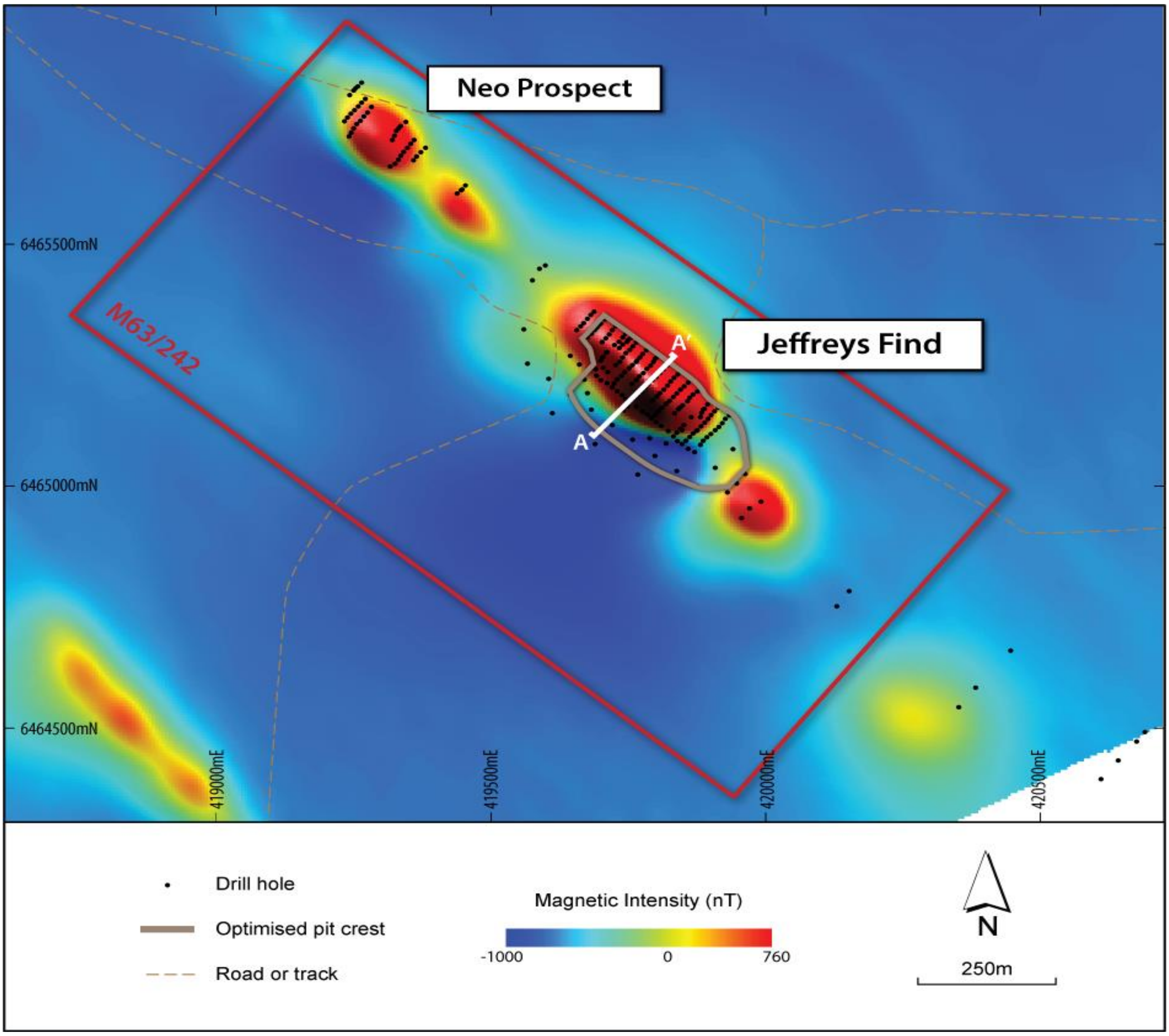

Figure 10. Jeffreys Find gold deposit optimised pit crest over magnetic image.

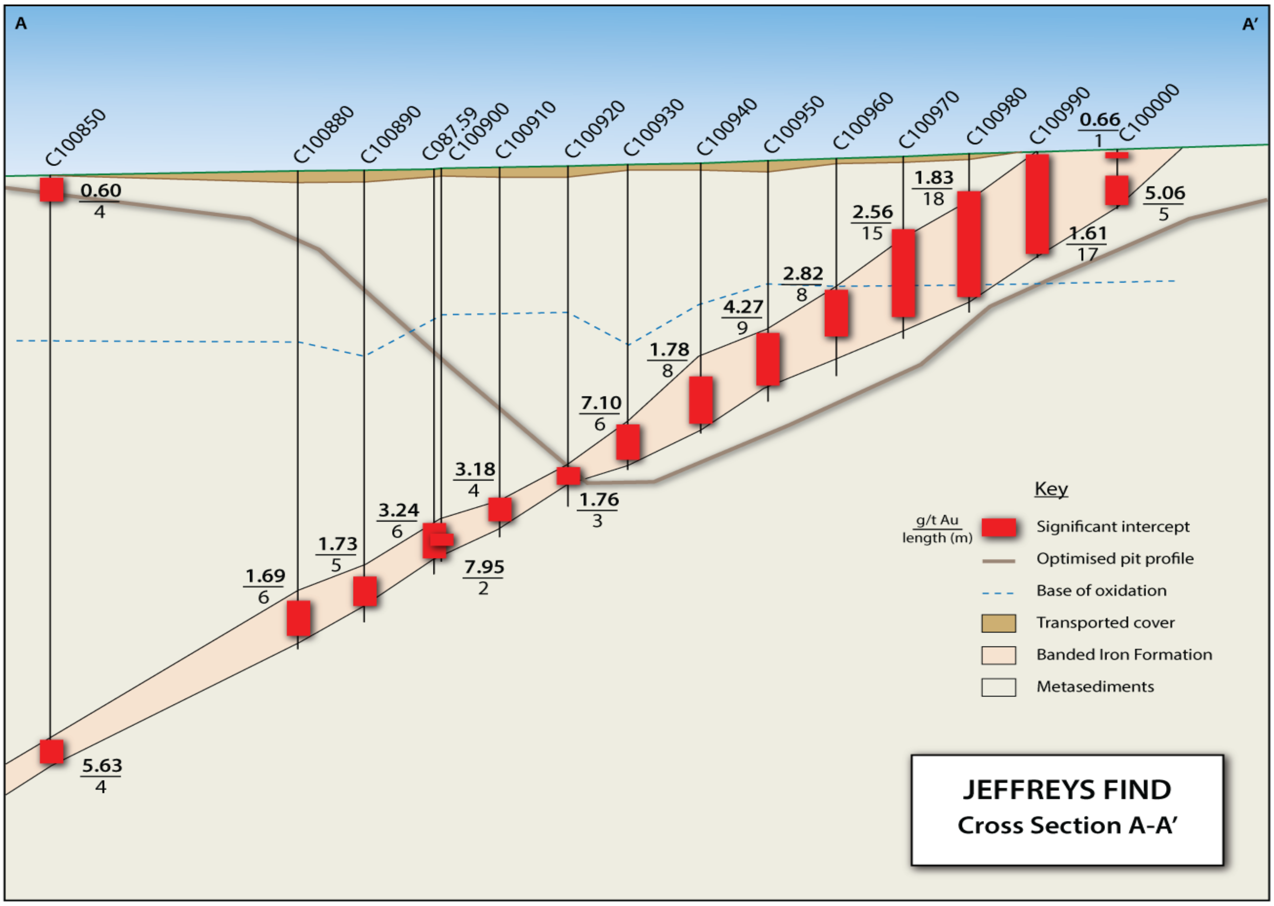

Figure 11. Jeffreys Find gold deposit cross section through optimised pit (refer Figure 10).

Details of the Production Target for Jeffreys Find are reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 11 July 2022 and titled 'Positive Scoping Study for Jeffreys Find Deposit'.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 5.19.2, the Company confirms that at the end of the report period, all the material assumptions underpinning the Production target, or the forecast financial information derived from the production target in the initial public report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The company confirms at the end of the report period that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original Scoping Study market announcement (11 July 2022) and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Scoping Study market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Jeffreys Find Mining Agreement

In August, the Company announced that an agreement had been executed with BML Ventures Pty Ltd (BML) for open pit mining of the Jeffreys Find Deposit.

BML is a privately owned company based in Kalgoorlie and has a strong track record of funding, developing, and operating open pit gold mines. With a strong technical focus, BML leverages its low-cost owner/operator mining fleet and its relationships with local toll treatment operators to maximise profitability and cash generation from small to medium sized mining projects.

The key terms of the agreement with BML are as follows:

- AWJ will be responsible for all costs associated with permitting the project, and with construction of a site access road.
- A pre-mining grade control program will be undertaken together with diamond drilling for studies to better optimise mining. Costs for these programs will be shared AWJ 50%: BML 50%.
- Upon a decision to mine, BML will be solely responsible for all capital costs and payment of haulage, staff, equipment, contractors, and all working capital costs associated with mining.
- Processing arrangements are to be entered into with one of a number of third-party processing plants in the region.
- Net cash surplus (ie. surplus cash from the sale of product minus costs incurred by BML and toll milling costs in connection with mining the Jeffreys Find Deposit) will be split AWJ 50%: BML 50%.
- The agreement includes provision for an interim split of surplus cash following the completion of the starter pit.

Mine planning and permitting

Since executing the Mining Agreement with BML, the two parties have continued to progress development of Jeffreys Find:

- Small Mine - Mining Proposal was submitted and approved which will allow for mining of a starter pit.
- Fauna and flora surveys completed.
- Waste rock characterisation undertaken.
- Hydrological and Geotechnical assessments completed.
- Drawings submitted to Main Roads for haul road intersection with the Eyre Highway.
- Full Mine - Mining Proposal submitted for mining of final pit.
- Discussions held with several toll treatment providers.
- Competitive quotes received for ore haulage.
- Continued negotiations with Ngadju Native Title Group for a Mining Agreement

Munda

Metwork

Metallurgical testwork was completed on a composite sample from a single drillhole at Munda and reported to the ASX on 11 May 2022 under the title 'Exceptional Result with Munda Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Returning 96.57% Gold Extraction'.

The results showed excellent recoveries in fresh rock via gravity separation and leaching and while not providing the spatial or lithological coverage needed for a comprehensive assessment of Munda, suggest that Munda will be amenable to traditional CIL extraction techniques.

Principal findings are:

- Gravity separation and subsequent leaching of gravity tails yielded overall gold extraction of 96.57% by the 24-hour mark.
- Exceptionally fast leach rate with 89.71% of gold leached in the first two hours.
- Reagent consumption (cyanide, lime and oxygen) is low.

The composite sample represented 7 single metre intervals between 52m and 83m depth in RC hole AMRC054 and comprised fresh basalt and lesser ultramafics with an average weighted grade of 1.81g/t. The hole was drilled by Auric in September 2021 as part of a 28 hole program described in an announcement, *(ASX: AWJ) 26 October 2021; Drilling Returns Consistent Gold Results at Munda.*

The metallurgical program was designed and supervised by Upside Group Pty Ltd and undertaken at ALS Metallurgy's Perth facility. A testwork program to fully represent the Munda deposit both spatially and lithologically will be needed at a more advanced project stage. The future program will include comminution testwork to establish grinding parameters for the mineralization.

Guest Prospect

A total of 25 RC holes for 2400m were drilled at the Guest Prospect in 2022 (Figure 12). The drilling focused on an approximately 20m thick basalt unit sandwiched by ultramafic rocks and associated with historic workings.

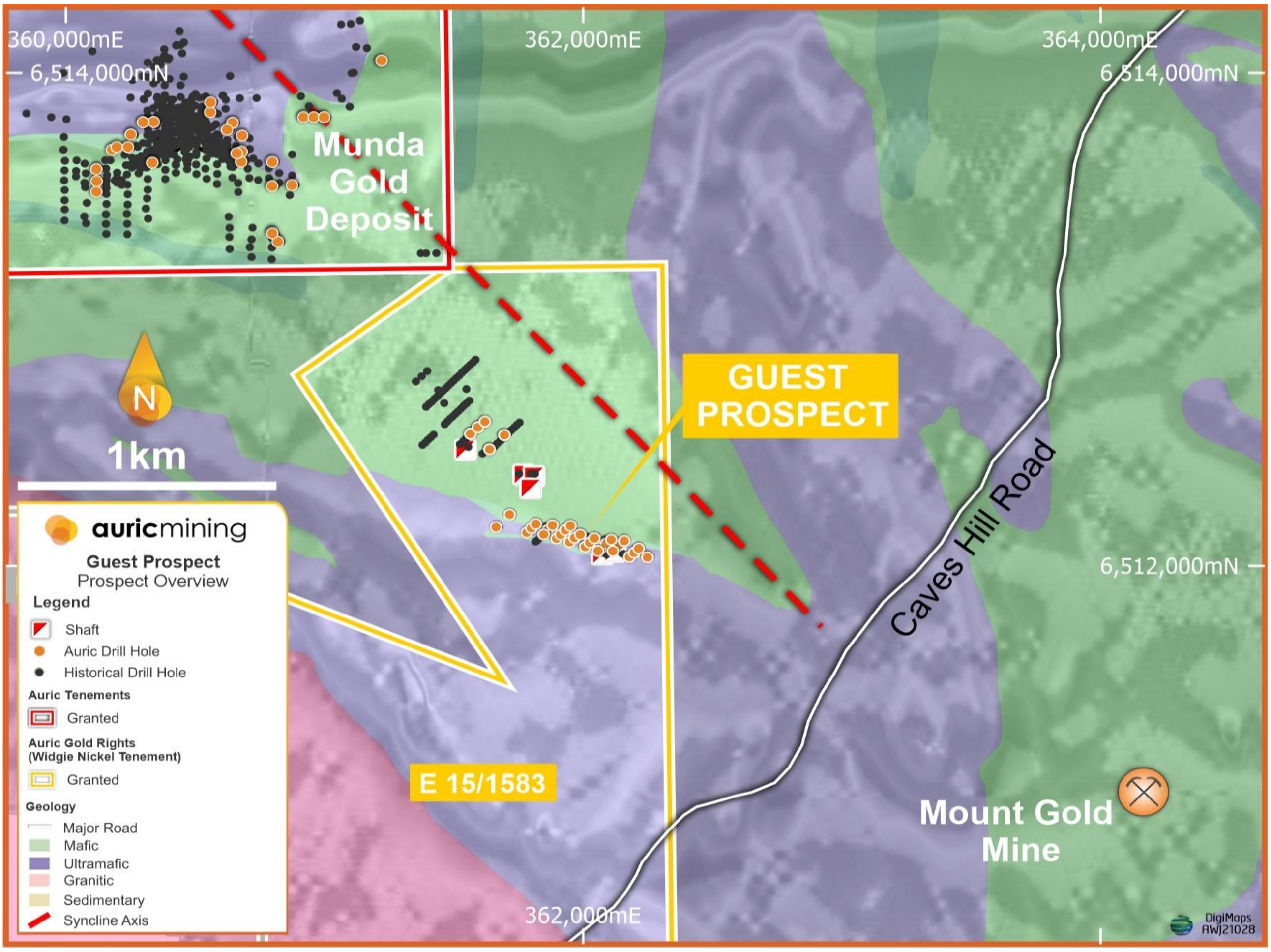

Figure 12. Guest Prospect Location Plan

Results included:
AGRC013; 4m @ 1.4og/t Au from 19m depth
AGRC016; 5m @ 2.58g/t from 4m depth
AGRC018; 4m @ 4.50g/t Au from 14m depth
AGRC026; 3m @ 5.25g/t Au from 53m depth
AGRC029; 4m @ 3.65g/t Au from 80m depth

Significant mineralisation at a 0.5g/t cut-off, over widths of at least 3m was intersected along 7 of the 10 drill traverses representing a 300m strike length (Figure 13) but with mineralisation showing only limited continuity in cross sections.

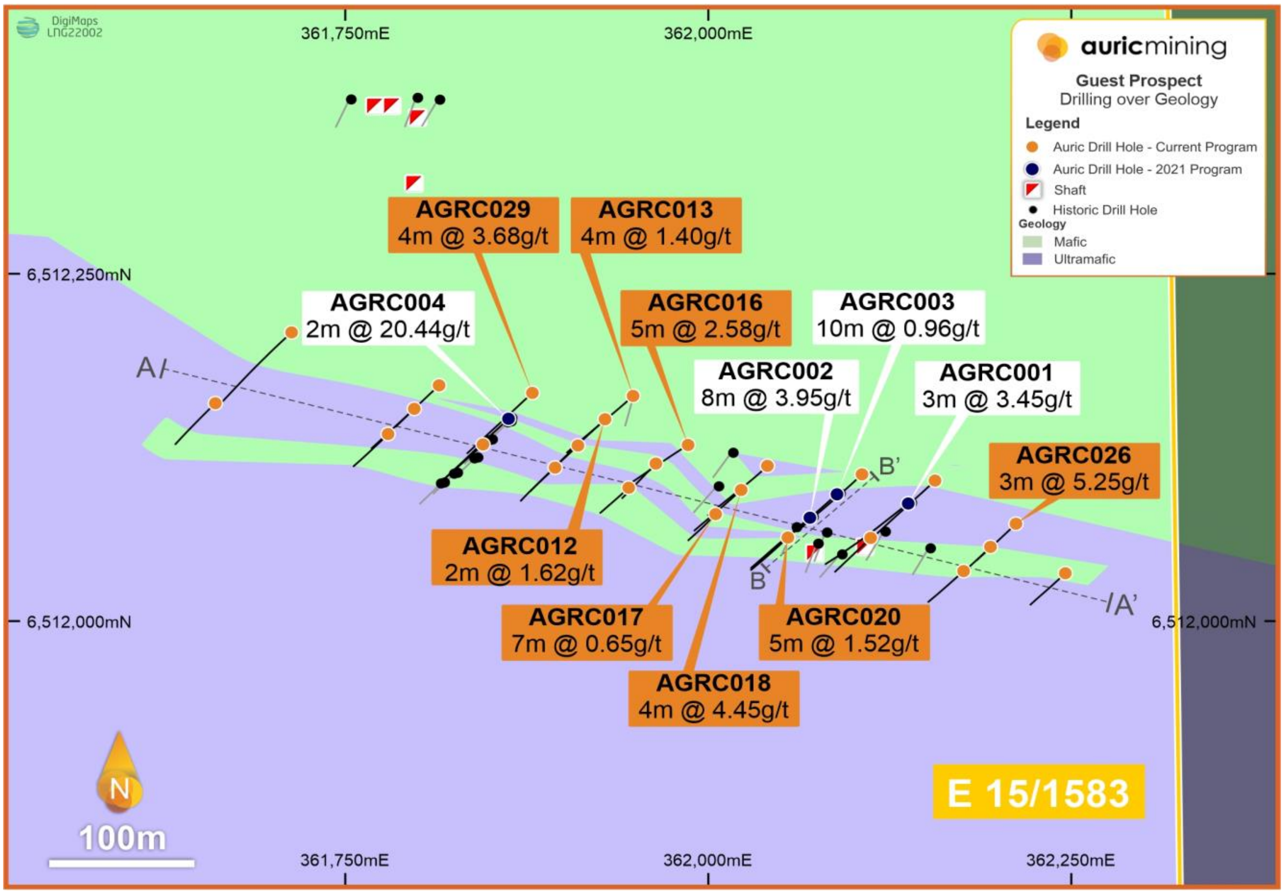

Figure 13. Guest Prospect Drill Hole Traces and geology. Significant assays from 2022 drilling highlighted in orange boxes and from the previous year in white boxes.

Gold mineralisation has been defined from surface to a vertical depth of 85m and remains open down dip to the northeast, including beneath very shallow mineralisation in AGRC013 which returned **4m @ 1.40g/t Au from 19m depth** and in AGRC016 which returned **5m @ 2.58g/t Au from only 4m depth**. These shallow intercepts are hosted in an extensive basalt unit which is largely untested at the margin of the Guest Prospect as it's currently defined representing a potential new zone of gold mineralisation and providing a compelling drill target for further exploration.

Mineral Resources Annual Statement and Review

Gold mineral resources estimated for Jeffreys Find and for Munda were reported in the 2021 Annual Report and remain unchanged for the 2022 Annual Report. Munda and Jeffreys Find are in the same geographical area and the combined resources are also reported. The combined gold mineral resources estimates are 5.69Mt @ 1.35g/t for 245,900 ounces.

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Million)	Au g/t	Au koz
Munda	Indicated	3.68	1.38	163.1
	Inferred	0.80	1.39	35.6
	Subtotal	**4.48**	**1.38**	**198.7**
Jeffreys Find	Indicated	0.91	1.26	36.9
	Inferred	0.30	1.08	10.3
	Subtotal	**1.21**	**1.22**	**47.2**
Combined	Indicated	4.59	1.26	200.0
	Inferred	1.10	1.41	45.9
	Total	**5.69**	**1.35**	**245.9**

Table 1. Gold Mineral Resource Estimates at 0.5 g/t cut off – 31 December 2022.
NB. Figures are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and may include rounding discrepancies.

Details of the Jeffreys Find Mineral Resources estimate are reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 March 2021 and titled 'Auric Mining Limited Resources Summary and Exploration Update'. Details of the Munda Mineral Resources estimate are reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 January 2022 titled 'Increase in Estimated Resources at Munda and Reclassification from Inferred to Indicated'.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in the Annual Mined Resources Statement that relates to Mineral Resource estimation for the Munda Gold Project and Jeffreys Find Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Neil Schofield, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of FSS International Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd. Mr Schofield 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Schofield consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Utley, who is a full-time employee of Auric Mining Limited. Mr Utley is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Utley 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'. Mr Utley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Estimation Governance Statement

The Company ensures that all Mineral Resource estimates are subject to appropriate levels of governance and internal controls. All data collection is conducted to industry standards including appropriate quality control and data validation procedures. It is managed by Company employees and overseen by the Company's Technical Director.

Estimation of resources is undertaken by an independent consultant with many years of experience in the estimation of gold and other mineral resources. Mineral resources estimation utilised the method of Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with block support adjustment reflecting selective open pit mining.

Estimated Business Objectives

The Company advises the cash and assets it has used in this reporting period is consistent with its business objective it had at the time of admission on ASX.

Schedule of Tenements

Tenement Schedule as at 31 December 2022

Tenement	Project	Location	Status	Registered Holder	Mineral Rights
Widgiemooltha					
M15/074	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
M15/075	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
M15/87	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Widgie Gold	100% All Minerals except Ni, Li
M15/698	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
M15/699	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1505	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1507	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1553	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1576	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1583	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1749	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6092	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6387	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6570	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6612	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6362	Widgiemooltha	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6539	Widgiemooltha	WA	Pending	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
L15/414	Widgiemooltha	WA	Pending	Widgie Gold	Infrastructure
E15/1949	Widgiemooltha	WA	Pending	Widgie Gold	100% All minerals
E15/1950	Widgiemooltha	WA	Pending	Widgie Gold	100% All minerals
Jeffreys Find					
M63/242	Jeffreys Find	WA	Live	Jeffreys Find	100% All Minerals
L63/97	Jeffreys Find	WA	Live	Jeffreys Find	Infrastructure
Spargoville					
E15/1689	Spargoville	WA	Live	Spargoville Minerals	100% All Minerals
E15/1665	Spargoville	WA	Pending	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
E15/1688	Spargoville	WA	Live	Mariner Mining	100% All Minerals
P15/5905	Spargoville	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/5906	Spargoville	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6408	Spargoville	WA	Live	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
P15/6758	Spargoville	WA	Pending	Spargoville Minerals	100% All Minerals
M15/1899	Spargoville	WA	Pending	Mt Edwards Critical Metals	100% Au Rights
Chalice West					

Tenement	Project	Location	Status	Registered Holder	Mineral Rights
E15/1801	Chalice West	WA	Live	John Williams	100% All Minerals
E63/2199	Chalice West	WA	Live	Minerals Business Development	100% All Minerals
E15/1945	Chalice West	WA	Pending	Chalice West	100% All Minerals

Table 2. Auric tenements at 31 December 2022.

Directors Report

General information

The financial statements cover both Auric Mining Limited as an individual entity and the consolidated entity consisting of Auric Mining Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Auric Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Auric Mining Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Auric Mining Limited (referred to hereafter as "Auric", "Company" or "parent entity") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors
The following persons were Directors of Auric Mining Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Steven Morris – Non-Executive Chair
Mark English – Managing Director
John Utley – Executive Director
Stephen Strubel – Non-Executive Director (Retired 27 May 2022)
Particulars of each Director's experience and qualifications are set out later in this report.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were gold exploration and development.

Operating and Financial Review
The Company completed further RC drilling programs at both Munda and Guest; Aircore drilling at Chalice West and continued the development of the Jeffreys Find Deposit.

The Company announced an upgrade of Munda resource as announced to ASX on 28 January 2022.

The Company completed the Metallurgical Testwork for both Jeffreys Find and Munda as announced to the ASX on 6 May 2022 and 11 May 2022.

On 18 May 2022, the Company executed an exclusive option agreement to acquire all mineral rights for the Chalice West Project tenements E15/1801 and E63/2199 thereby providing Auric further landholdings in the Widgiemooltha/ Norseman area.

The Company completed a scoping study for Jeffreys Find as announced to the ASX on 11 July 2022.

The Company entered into a joint mining arrangement with BML Ventures Pty Ltd for the Jeffreys Find Deposit as announced to the ASX on 22 August 2022.

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $1,106,692 (31 December 2021: loss of $1,103,126).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
After the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company submitted 3 tenement applications to acquire P15/6786, E15/1978 and E15/1979.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments, future prospects and business strategies of the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations, not otherwise disclosed in this report, have not been included in this report because the Directors believe that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor
During the year, the Group maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the directors and officers in respect of any liability incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as directors and officers of the Group to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the Group has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Environmental regulation
The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law as it is still in exploration stages.

Risk Statement
The consolidated entity is committed to the effective management of risk to reduce uncertainty in the consolidated entity’s business outcomes and to protect and enhance shareholder value. There are various risks that could have a material impact on the achievement of the consolidated entity’s strategic objectives and future prospects.

Key risks and mitigation activities associated with the consolidated entity’s objectives are set out below:

COVID-19 impacts
The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy and the ability of businesses, individuals and governments to operate. Given the ongoing and dynamic nature of the circumstances, it is difficult to predict the impact of the pandemic on the consolidated entity’s business (or on the operations of other businesses on which it relies), and there is no guarantee that the consolidated entity’s efforts to address the adverse impacts of COVID-19 will be effective. The impact to date has included periods of significant volatility in financial, commodities and other markets. This volatility, if it continues could have an adverse impact on the consolidated entity’s condition and results of operations.

There continues to be considerable uncertainty as to the duration and further impact of COVID-19, including (but not limited to) government, regulatory or health authority actions, work stoppages, lockdowns, quarantines, and travel restrictions.

The impact of some or all of these factors could cause significant disruption to the consolidated entity's operations and financial performance. The consolidated entity continues to put in place mitigation strategies in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and ensures a COVID safe environment is carried out at all of its work sites.

Exploration risk
The consolidated entity's projects are at various stages of exploration, and potential investors should understand that mineral exploration is a high-risk undertaking. There can be no assurance that exploration of these projects, or any other tenements that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic mineral deposit.

The future exploration activities of the consolidated entity may be affected by a range of factors including geological conditions, limitations on activities due to seasonal weather patterns, unanticipated operational and technical difficulties, industrial and environmental accidents, local title processes, changing government regulations and many other factors beyond the control of the consolidated entity.

In addition, the tenements forming the projects of the consolidated entity may include various restrictions excluding, limiting or imposing conditions upon the ability of the consolidated entity to conduct exploration activities. While the consolidated entity will formulate its exploration plans to accommodate and work within such access restrictions, there is no guarantee that the consolidated entity will be able to satisfy such conditions on commercially viable terms, or at all.

The consolidated entity uses a number of exploration techniques in order to reduce the level of exploration risks and continues to explore new and innovative technologies through its day to day operations.

Regulatory risk
The consolidated entity's mining and exploration activities are dependent upon the maintenance (including renewal) of the tenements in which the consolidated entity has or acquires an interest. Maintenance of the consolidated entity's tenements is dependent on, among other things, the consolidated entity's ability to meet the licence conditions imposed by relevant authorities.

Although the consolidated entity has no reason to think that the tenements in which it currently has an interest will not be renewed, there is no assurance that such renewals will be given as a matter of course and there is no assurance that new conditions will not be imposed by the relevant authority or whether the consolidated entity will be able to meet the conditions of renewal on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

The consolidated entity works with local government and mining departments to ensure it meets the required level of reporting requirements and to reduce any potential for breach of regulatory requirements.

Future funding risk
The consolidated entity has no operating revenue. Exploration and development costs and pursuit of its business plan will use funds from the consolidated entity's current cash reserves and the amounts raised under other funding opportunities.

The development of one or more of its projects may require the consolidated entity to raise capital.

Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to Shareholders, may be undertaken at lower prices than the market or may involve restrictive covenants which limit the consolidated entity's operations and business strategy. Debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities.

Although the directors believe that additional capital can be obtained, no assurances can be made that appropriate capital or funding, if and when needed, will be available on terms favourable to the consolidated entity or at all.

If the consolidated entity is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its activities and this could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated entity's activities and could affect the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated entity's funding requirements are reviewed on a regular basis in order to mitigate future funding risk.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company
No person has applied for leave of a Court to bring proceedings against the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any Court proceedings during the year.

Non-audit Services
There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Options
At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
29 January 2021	31 October 2023	$0.40	43,908,175
5 October 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	7,848,612
29 November 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	6,680,529
8 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	1,999,994
16 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	900,000
19 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	300,000
			61,637,310

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests of the Company or any other entity. There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group since the end of the financial year.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, no shares of Auric Mining Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted. No person entitled to exercise an option had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, 16,529,135 options were issued as part of the capital raising. 300,000 options were issued as part of the cost of raising capital. These 300,000 options were brought to account in the 31 December 2022 financial statements in the option reserve. 900,000 options were issued as part of the employee incentive share plan.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary

Name:	Steven Morris
Title:	Non-Executive Chair
Qualifications:	Diploma of Financial Markets (FINSIA)
Experience and expertise:	Steven has over 30 years' experience in financial markets. He was Head of Private Clients (Australia) for Patersons Securities, Managing Director of Intersuisse Ltd, Founder and Managing Director of Peloton Shareholder Services and held senior executive roles in the Little Group. Steven is Vice President of the Melbourne Football Club. Steven was a Non-Executive Director of De Grey Mining Ltd("DEG") from 2014 to 2019 and Chairman of ASX-listed Purifloh Ltd ("PO3") from 2013 to 2019.
Other current ASX directorships:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	Steven was previously the Chair of Purifloh Ltd (ASX:PO3) until November 2019 and a Director of De Grey Mining Ltd (ASX:DEG) until July 2019
Interests in shares:	6,683,333 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	2,312,500 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 October 2023 @ $0.40 104,166 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	Mark English
Title:	Managing Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Business (Curtin University) Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Member of the Institute of Company Directors
Experience and expertise:	Mark is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mark has 40 year career in the resources sector and corporate services. Mark has particular responsibility for Company strategy, financial management, corporate development and acquisition opportunities. Mark was a founding Director of Bullion Minerals Ltd, that he managed for 10 years including completing IPO. Mark is a Co-Founder, Director and Shareholder in the Moora Citrus group of companies, WA's largest citrus producing orchard in operation for over 20 years.
Other current ASX directorships:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None
Interests in shares:	7,238,433 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	2,515,834 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 October 2023 @ $0.40 208,333 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	John Utley
Title:	Technical Director
Qualifications:	Master's of Science in Earth Sciences (University of Waikato, New Zealand) Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists
Experience and expertise:	John has a 35 year career in mining and exploration, principally in the gold sector. John has worked in Australia, South America, Papua New Guinea and in Canada where he was Chief Geologist for Atlantic Gold Corporation, during exploration and development of the Touquoy Gold Mine and other gold deposits in Nova Scotia, prior to its acquisition by St Barbara Ltd. John previously worked with Plutonic Resources Ltd, where he was head of the exploration team at Darlot Gold Mine, during the discovery and development of the 2.3M ounce Centenary gold deposit.
Other current ASX directorships:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None
Interests in shares:	6,976,666 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	2,527,500 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 October 2023 @ $0.40 208,333 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	Stephen Strubel (Retired 27 May 2022)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Company Secretary:	Stephen was the Company Secretary from 19 August 2019 to 1 February 2022
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Business in Banking and Finance/International Trade (Victoria University) Graduate Certificate in Business (Finance) (Victoria University) Master's in Business Administration (Australian Institute of Business) Fellow Governance Institute of Australia (FGIA)
Experience and expertise:	Stephen completed a Bachelor of Business in Banking and Finance/International Trade and Graduate Certificate in Business (Finance) from Victoria University and has an MBA from the Australian Institute of Business. He is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia. Stephen has worked in financial markets in Melbourne for approximately 10 years predominantly with Patersons Securities. Stephen was a Non-Executive Director of Star Minerals Ltd ("SMS") and Executive Director of ChemX Materials Ltd ("CMX").
Other current ASX directorships:	An Executive Director of ChemX Materials Ltd (ASX:CMX) 2021 to date
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	A Non-Executive Director of Star Minerals Ltd (ASX:SMS) 2021 to 2022

Name:	Tamara Barr
Title:	Company Secretary: Appointed: 1 February 2022
Qualifications:	Certificate in Governance Practice (Governance Institute of Australia) Affiliated Member (GIA)
Experience and expertise:	Tamara is a highly experienced ASX Company Secretary with over 17 years' experience practising as a Company Secretary and Corporate Governance Advisor across a variety of sectors and industries. She has worked predominantly in Australia, as well as in the UK and Europe, providing Company Secretarial advice and service to ASX listed, Public and NFP companies. Tamara is Managing Director of corporate services firm, Clear Sky Blue Pty Ltd where Tamara works closely with Boards to enhance their Corporate Governance procedures.
Other current ASX directorships:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Steven Morris	10	10
Mark English	10	10
John Utley	10	10
Stephen Strubel	6	6

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office.

All other matters requiring approval by the Directors, have been approved by Circular Resolution.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the company has been designed to align key management personnel (KMP) objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component. The Board of the company believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain high-quality KMP to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, executives and shareholders.

For the purposes of this report, KMP comprises executive and non-executive Directors of the Group, as follows:

Steven Morris – Non-Executive Chair
Mark English – Managing Director
John Utley – Technical Director
Stephen Strubel – Non-Executive Director (Retired 27 May 2022)

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for KMP of the Group is based on the following:

- The remuneration policy is developed and approved by the Board after professional advice, if required.

- All KMP receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits and long service leave.

- The Board reviews KMP packages annually by reference to the Group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

KMP receive, at a minimum, a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 10.5% of the individual's average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE). Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the Group and expensed.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The current amount has been set at an amount not to exceed $250,000 per annum. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at general meeting.

Options granted under the arrangement do not carry dividend or voting rights. Each option is entitled to be converted into one ordinary share once the interim or final financial report has been disclosed to the public and is measured using the Hoadley's Binomial Model.

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, Directors and executives. The method has been applied to achieve this aim. As at the date of this report, there is no performance-based bonuses based on KPI's.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year , members of KMP of the Group. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based.

	Position Held as at 31 December 2022 and any Change During the Year	Contract Details (Duration and Termination)	2022 Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance (Other than Options Issued)		2022 Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance	2021 Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance (Other than Options Issued)		2021 Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance
			Non-salary Cash-based Incentives	Shares/ Units	Fixed Salary/Fees	Non-salary Cash-based Incentives	Shares/ Units	Fixed Salary/Fees
			%	%	%	%	%	%
Group KMP								
Steven Morris	Non-executive Chair	Consultancy agreement commenced 14 December 2020 for three years. The Company may terminate the Consultancy Agreement with three months' notice. The Consultant may terminate the Consultancy Agreement by giving the Company one months' notice or immediately if Mr Morris ceases to be a Director of the Company.	–	–	100	–	–	100
Mark English	Managing Director	Executive Services agreement commenced 14 December 2020 and continues in force till terminated. The Company may terminate the Agreement with three months' notice and the payment of twelve months base salary. The executive may terminate the Agreement by giving the Company three months' notice and being paid twelve months base salary upon certain events.	–	–	100	-	–	100
John Utley	Technical Director	Executive Services agreement commenced 14 December 2020 and continues in force till terminated. The Company may terminate the Agreement with three months' notice and the payment of twelve months base salary. The executive may terminate the Agreement by giving the Company three months' notice and being paid twelve months base salary upon certain events.	–	–	100	-	–	100
Stephen Strubel	Non-Executive Director	Executive Services agreement commenced 14 December 2020 and continues in force till terminated. The Company may terminate the Agreement with three months' notice and the payment of twelve months base salary. The executive may terminate the Agreement by giving the Company three months' notice and being paid twelve months base salary upon certain events.	–	–	100	–	–	100

The employment terms and conditions of all KMP are formalised in contracts of employment or consulting agreements.

Remuneration Expense Details for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP and their related parties of the Group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Table of Benefits and Payments Due for the Year Ended 31 December 2022, including related parties

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment	Other long-term benefits	Share-based payments			Total	Performance related	Equity compensation
2022	Salary & Fees $	Bonus $	Annual leave[1] $	Super $	Long service leave[2] $	Share rights $	Shares $	Loan funded shares $	$	%	%
Directors											
Steven Morris	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	-
Mark English	228,933	-	17,944	28,735	5,056	-	-	-	280,668	-	-
John Utley	182,407	-	14,632	19,523	4,083	-	-	-	220,645	-	-
Stephen Strubel	18,629	-	-	1,712	-	-	-	-	20,341	-	-
Total	**477,969**	**-**	**32,576**	**49,970**	**9,139**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**569,654**	**-**	**-**

[1] Paid and accrued annual leave
[2] Accrued long service leave

Table of Benefits and Payments Due for the Period Ended 31 December 2021, including related parties

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment	Other long-term benefits	Share-based payments			Total	Performance related	Equity compensation
2021	Salary & Fees $	Bonus $	Annual leave $	Super $	Long service leave $	Share rights $	Shares $	Loan funded shares $	$	%	%
Directors											
Steven Morris	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	-
Mark English	241,449	-	8,881	25,896	4,334	-	-	-	280,560	-	-
John Utley	195,016	-	6,439	19,356	3,501	-	-	-	224,312	-	-
Stephen Strubel	66,863	-	1,201	6,636	1,200	-	-	-	75,900	-	-
Total	**551,328**	**-**	**16,521**	**51,888**	**9,035**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**628,772**	**-**	**-**

Securities Received that Are Not Performance-related

No members of KMP are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

Cash Bonuses, Performance-related Bonuses and Share-based Payments

No bonuses or share-based payments were paid to members of KMP during 31 December 2022 year.

KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Auric Mining Limited held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year and up to the date of this financial report is as follows:

Ordinary shares	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Steven Morris	6,225,000	-	458,333	-	6,683,333
Mark English	6,681,767	-	556,666	-	7,238,433
John Utley	6,420,000	-	556,666	-	6,976,666
	19,326,767	-	1,571,665	-	20,898,432

Option holdings

The number of options in Auric Mining Ltd held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year and up to the date of this financial report, exercisable at $0.40 with expiry date of 31 October 2023 is as follows:

Options over ordinary shares	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Steven Morris	2,312,500	-	-	-	2,312,500
Mark English	2,515,834	-	-	-	2,515,834
John Utley	2,527,500	-	-	-	2,527,500
	7,355,834	-	-	-	7,355,834

The number of options in Auric Mining Ltd held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year and up to the date of this financial report, exercisable at $0.15 with expiry date of 31 March 2024 is as follows:

Options over ordinary shares	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Steven Morris	-	104,166	-	-	104,166
Mark English	-	208,333	-	-	208,333
John Utley	-	208,333	-	-	208,333
	-	520,832	-	-	520,832

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the above options were issued to KMP and their related parties as a consequence of capital raisings and the IPO.

There have been no KMP transactions involving equity instruments apart from those described in the tables above relating to options and shareholdings.

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, apart from those disclosed above relating to equity and compensation that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm's length dealings with unrelated persons.

End of Remuneration Report

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised and valued at cost. The directors are of the opinion that the recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure is greater than cost, as per the financial statements and accordingly there is no impairment required.

This Directors' Report, incorporating the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director...

Mark English
Managing Director
Perth WA
9 March 2023

Auditor's Independence Declaration

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF AURIC MINING LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2022 there have been:

— no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

— no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN: 59 116 151 136

J.C. Luckins
Director

Melbourne, 9th March 2023

Level 20, 181 William Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 +61 3 9824 8555
vic.info@williambuck.com
williambuck.com.au

William Buck is an association of firms, each trading under the name of William Buck across Australia and New Zealand with affiliated offices worldwide.
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Period ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Revenue			
Interest received		8,037	13,998
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(439,010)	(474,992)
Consultants, Corporate Advisory & Publicity		(196,718)	(197,915)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(37,056)	(16,933)
Insurance		(48,316)	(32,930)
Accounting fees		(16,170)	(46,375)
Audit fees		(39,215)	(39,500)
Legal fees		(50,475)	(28,986)
Subscription, Software & Conference		(57,034)	(53,105)
ASIC, ASX & Share registry		(94,119)	(68,486)
Director Fees		(48,000)	(48,000)
Rent		(13,975)	(16,000)
Other expenses		(74,641)	(93,902)
Employee benefits expense		(439,010)	(474,992)
Loss before income tax expense		(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited		(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited		(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)

		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	20	(1.10)	(1.32)
Diluted earnings per share	20	(1.10)	(1.32)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		817,524	545,007
Other receivables		78,940	35,850
Term Deposits	5	1,200,000	2,020,000
Other		225,639	68,057
Total current assets		2,322,103	2,668,914
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		29,113	29,569
Right of use asset		109,931	134,363
Exploration and evaluation	6	8,537,814	6,529,640
Other		9,249	8,878
Total non-current assets		8,686,107	6,702,450
Total assets		11,008,210	9,371,364
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	222,761	85,532
Employee benefits	8	80,099	92,135
Lease liability		22,410	20,653
Total current liabilities		325,270	198,320
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		22,738	9,035
Lease liability		93,723	116,133
Total non-current liabilities		116,461	125,168
Total liabilities		441,731	323,488
Net assets		10,566,479	9,047,876
Equity			
Issued capital	9	12,856,302	10,244,807
Share option reserve	10	670,866	657,066
Accumulated losses		(2,960,689)	(1,853,997)
Total equity		10,566,479	9,047,876

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Period ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Issued Capital	Option Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 January 2022		10,244,807	657,066	(1,853,997)	9,047,876
Loss for the year ended 31 December 2022		-	-	(1,106,692)	(1,106,692)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(1,106,692)	(1,106,692)
Transactions with owners, directly in equity					
Shares issued	9	2,780,200	-	-	2,780,200
Transaction costs		(168,705)	-	-	(168,705)
Option reserve	10	-	13,800	-	13,800
Balance at 31 December 2022		12,856,302	670,866	(2,960,689)	10,566,479

	Note	Issued Capital	Option Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 31 December 2021		3,098,256	337,066	(750,871)	2,684,451
Loss for the period ended 31 December 2021		-	-	(1,103,126)	(1,103,126)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(1,103,126)	(1,103,126)
Transactions with owners, directly in equity					
Shares issued	9	7,956,417	-	-	7,956,417
Transaction costs		(809,866)	-	-	(809,866)
Option reserve	10	-	320,000	-	320,000
Balance at 31 December 2021		10,244,807	657,066	(1,853,997)	9,047,876

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,060,549)	(1,403,595)
Net cash used in operating activities	19	(1,060,549)	(1,403,595)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(20,138)	(26,997)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(2,059,411)	(2,802,827)
Receipts/(Payments) for term deposits		819,629	(2,802,827)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,259,920)	(4,858,702)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	9	2,780,200	7,256,417
Capital raising costs		(164,805)	(615,738)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(22,409)	(9,793)
Net cash from financing activities		2,592,986	6,630,886
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		272,517	368,589
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		545,007	176,418
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		817,524	545,007

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended 31 December 2022

The consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Auric Mining Limited and CONTROLLED ENTITIES (the Consolidated Group or Group).

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 9 March 2023 by the Directors of the Company.

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting year. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Group has incurred a net loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 of $1,106,692, a net cash outflow from operations of $1,060,549 and net cash used in investing activities, excluding redemption of the term deposits of $2,079,549. As at 31 December 2022, the Group had net equity of $10,566,479 and cash and term deposits of $2,017,524.

There is a material uncertainty that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern and pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent upon a combination of the following:

- the Group raising additional equity capital via any means available to it inclusive of, but not limited to, share placements, right issues, or joint venture arrangements in a timely manner in order to fund the ongoing exploration and operation activities of the Group; or
- the Group realising cash from the mining of the Jeffreys Find Deposit; or
- the Group delaying exploration activities if sufficient funds are not raised; or
- the Group selling some of the tenements if sufficient funds are not raised.

Although it is not certain that these efforts will be successful, management has determined that the activities it will take are sufficient to mitigate the material uncertainty on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and be able to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Directors have reviewed the Business outlook and cash flow forecasts after taking into account the above matters and are of the view that the use of going concern basis accounting is appropriate as the Directors believe the Group will achieve the matters set out above and be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The financial statements are normally prepared on the assumption that the Group is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Hence, it is assumed that the Group has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of its operations. If such an intention or need exists, the financial statements may have to be prepared on a different basis and, if so, the basis will be disclosed and the impacts quantified.

a. **Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the Parent (Auric Mining Limited) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the Parent controls. The Parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 17.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is obtained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting year to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

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The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

b. **Income Tax**

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current year. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which: (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

– is not a business combination; and
– at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future years in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

c. **Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Australian Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e., unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e., the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting year (i.e., the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

d. **Plant and Equipment**

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Consolidated Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Consolidated Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired year of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. The depreciation rates used for office equipment is 66.67% diminishing value.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Gains shall not be classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

e. **Exploration and Evaluation Costs**

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

f. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e., trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognised in profit or loss.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies, the Group may make an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e., when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Group no longer controls the asset (i.e., the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g., amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Group uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

- the general approach
- the simplified approach
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting year, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and if:

- the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
- there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss

allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting year, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

– trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and which do not contain a significant financing component; and

– lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e., diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Group recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting year.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g., loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

g. **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

At the end of each reporting year, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g., in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

h. **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting year in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting year in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting year on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the years in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting year, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Group other than those who receive defined benefit entitlements receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Group pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 10.5% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Group's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting year. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Group's statement of financial position.

Termination benefits

When applicable, the Group recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of:

– the date when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and

– when the Group recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137: *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the costs include termination benefits.

In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting year in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.

i. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year.

j. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

k. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

l. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

m. **Key Judgements**

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Group capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the Directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at the end of the reporting year at $8.54 million.

n. **Share-based Payment Transactions**

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either Hoadley's Binomial model or the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting year but may impact profit or loss and equity.

o. **Right-of-Use-Asset**

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

p. **Lease Liabilities**

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Note 2. Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the financial information of the Parent Entity set out below and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss	(1,101,901)	(1,094,173)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(1,101,901)	(1,094,173)

Statement of Financial Position	2022	2021
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets	2,162,976	616,647
Non-current assets	8,803,613	8,762,578
TOTAL ASSETS	10,966,589	9,379,225
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	266,346	193,670
Non-current liabilities	116,462	125,168
TOTAL LIABILITIES	382,808	318,838
NET EQUITY	10,583,781	9,060,387
EQUITY		
Issued capital	12,856,302	10,244,807
Accumulated losses	(2,943,387)	(1,841,486)
Share option reserve	670,866	657,066
TOTAL EQUITY	10,583,781	9,060,387

The Parent entity has guaranteed the contingent asset and liabilities as detailed in note 13 and has also guaranteed the obligation to Neometals Limited as detailed in note 14.

Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
For management's purposes, the Group is organised into one main operating segment, which involves the exploration and development of minerals in Australia. All of the Group's activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant decisions are based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

Note 4. Income tax

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(276,673)	(286,813)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-allowable items	42,293	37,929
Other items	(157,933)	(176,342)
Carry forward tax losses not recognised	(408,871)	(108,482)
DTA/DTL not recognised	801,184	533,708
Income tax benefit	-	-

Note 5. Current assets - Term Deposits

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Term Deposit 1	500,000	20,000
Term Deposit 2	500,000	1,000,000
Term Deposit 3	200,000	1,000,000
	1,200,000	2,020,000

Term deposits 1 matures on 6 March 2023.
Term deposits 2 matures on 6 June 2023.
Term deposits 3 matures on 6 September 2023.

Note 6. Non-current assets - exploration and evaluation

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Exploration and evaluation - at cost	8,537,814	6,529,640

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Opening balance	6,529,640	3,830,614
Expenditure during the year	2,008,174	2,699,026
Closing balance	8,537,814	6,529,640

All exploration and evaluation expenditure including general activities, geological, project generation, tenement acquisition and drilling costs are capitalised as incurred.

Note 7. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Trade and other payables	161,491	26,402
Accruals	61,270	59,130
	222,761	85,532

Note 8. Current liabilities - Employee Benefits

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Annual leave	59,741	28,742
Superannuation payable	-	5,575
PAYG payable	20,358	57,818
	80,099	92,135

Note 9. Equity - Issued capital

	Consolidated 2022 Shares	2022 $	2021 Shares	2021 $
Opening balance	93,084,325	10,244,807	60,628,967	3,098,256
Shares issued via IPO	-	-	29,025,667	7,256,417
Shares issued to NMT re Gold Rights	-	-	3,429,691	700,000
Shares issued to John Williams	4,716,981	400,000	-	-
Shares issued via Placement	15,697,224	1,130,200	-	-
Shares issued via SPP	17,361,061	1,250,000	-	-
Less capital raising costs	-	(168,705)	-	(809,866)
Closing balance	130,859,591	12,856,302	93,084,325	10,244,807

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 31 December 2021 Annual Report.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Note 10. Equity - Option Reserve

A total of 900,000 options have been issued to two employees of the Company in accordance with the Company's 'Employee Securities Incentive Plan'. A total of 300,000 options have been issued to Lazarus Capital (Vic) Pty Ltd as part of their corporate advisory services provided to the Company.

Both options had the following assumptions:
The options were valued by PKF Melbourne using the Hoadley's Binomial Model to value the Employee Options. The Black Scholes method has been used to value the Lazarus Options. The assumptions used are as follows:

Stock price	\$0.076	Volatility 80%
Exercise price	\$0.15	Risk free rate 3.070%
Grant date	16/12/2022	Fair value per option \$0.011 (900,000 options)
Expiry date	31/03/2024	Fair value per option \$0.013 (300,000 options)

Share option reserve \$13,800

	Consolidated	
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Opening balance	657,066	337,066
Value of options issued during the year	13,800	320,000
Closing balance	670,866	657,066

Listed Options Expiring 31/10/2023 @ \$0.40	Consolidated			
	2022 No	2022 \$	2021 No	2021 \$
Opening balance	43,908,175	657,066	-	337,066
Options reissued 29 January 2021	-	-	26,895,341	-
Issued as per IPO	-	-	14,512,834	-
Issued for capital raising services	-	-	2,500,000	320,000
Closing Balance	43,908,175	657,066	43,908,175	657,066

Listed Options Expiring 31/03/2024 @ $0.15

	Consolidated			
	2022 No	**2022 $**	**2021 No**	**2021 $**
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Issued as per Placement	7,848,612	-	-	-
Issued as per SPP	8,680,523	-	-	-
Issued for capital raising services	300,000	3,900	-	-
Issued under Employee Incentives Securities Plan	900,000	9,900	-	-
Closing Balance	17,729,135	13,800		
Total	**61,637,310**	**670,866**	**43,908,175**	**657,066**

The weighted average exercise price for option expiring 31 October 2023 is $0.40 per option. the same in prior year and the current year. The remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 8 months. (31 December 2021: 1.8 years)

The weighted average exercise price for option expiring 31 March 2024 is $0.15 per option. The remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 1.3 years. (31 December 2021: Nil)

As at 31 December 2022, all options are exercisable as at the year end. (2021: all options are exercisable at year end).

Note 11. Key management personnel disclosures

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's Key Management Personnel (KMP) or their related parties for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The total of remuneration paid to KMP of the Company and the Group during the period are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	**2021 $**
Short-term employee benefits	510,545	567,849
Post-employment benefits	49,970	51,888
Long-term employee benefits	9,139	9,035
Total KMP compensation	569,654	628,772

Short-term benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to non-executive Directors or their related parties as well as all salary and paid leave benefits awarded to executive Directors.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated costs of providing for the Group's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the period.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the period.

Note 12. Auditor's Remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by William Buck, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Audit services - William Buck		
Audit or review of the financial statements	36,727	39,500

Note 13. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As part of the terms and conditions of the acquisition of Spargoville Project, the Group has contingent liabilities amounting to $150,000 worth of ordinary shares to be issued, subject to performance milestones being achieved, at a deemed issue price per share equal to the VWAP of shares calculated over the 5 trading days immediately preceding the date of issue of the shares.

As part of the acquisition of the Spargoville Project, the Group has taken on the obligation to Breakaway Resources Pty Ltd to a 1.5% net smelter royalty in respect of production from the tenements.

As part of the acquisition of the Neometals gold rights, the Group has taken on the obligation to Neometals Ltd to a 1% gross royalty in respect of gold production from Tenement E15/1583.

The Company entered into an option agreement to acquire all the issued capital of Mineral Business Development Pty Ltd. Settlement of the option agreement was dependent on tenement E15/1801 being granted. The cash amount of $275,000 was paid prior to 30 June 2022. Tenement E15/1801 was granted on 1 July 2022 and accordingly 4,716,981 shares at an issue price of $0.0848 were issued and allotted on 13 July 2022.

As part of the acquisition of the Chalice West Project, the Group has taken on the obligation to pay Mr and Mrs. Williams $225,000 in cash or 2,250,000 shares (subject to purchaser's shareholders' approval) to extend the option for second year, if the Company elects to continue. Payment method to be elected by Mr and Mrs. Williams. If the value of shares is the higher value but the Company are unable to obtain shareholder approval, the Company will pay the vendors the value of the 2,250,000 AWJ shares as a cash payment. The same obligation applies if the Company elects to continue for third year. At the end of the third year, if the Company proceeds to settlement, the Company will pay the vendors $2,250,000 cash or shares to the value of $2,250,000 (subject to purchaser's shareholders' approval), or combination thereof, at the Company's election, to buy the shares in Mineral Business Development Pty Ltd.

As part of the acquisition of the Chalice West Project, the Group has taken on the obligation to Mr and Mrs. Williams to a 2% net smelter royalty on all mineral production from the tenements.

Note 14. Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Tenement commitments: 0-1 year	733,900	513,900
Tenement commitments: 1-5 years	1,378,000	529,500
Tenement commitments: 5 years plus	74,400	86,800
	2,186,300	1,130,200

As part of the acquisition of the Neometals gold rights, the Group has taken on the obligation to spend $450,000 on the tenements in year 1 from settlement date and a further $450,000 in the second year.

As part of the acquisition of the Chalice West Project, the Group has taken on the obligation to spend a minimum expenditure commitment of $200,000 on the Direct Drilling Activities on the tenements in year 1 from settlement date, a combined $500,000 by the end of year 2 and a combined $1,000,000 by the end of year 3.

Note 15. Related party transactions

a. Related Parties

The Group's main related parties are related to Key Management Personnel, identified as follows:
Steven Morris
Mark English
John Utley
Stephen Strubel (retired 27 May 2022)

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. All transactions with key management personnel have been disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

c. Amounts paid/ payable to related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Targo Holdings Pty Ltd, entity related to Steven Morris for services rendered	48,000	48,000

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 16. Capital Commitments

The Company has entered into a contract for the purchase of a Toyota Hilux for an amount up to $55,000.

During to the financial year, the Company has submitted an offer to purchase a Crown Lease Property at Widgiemooltha for $25,000.

Note 17. Interests in Subsidiaries

a. Parents entities

Auric Mining Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity.

b. Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by Auric. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by Auric. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2022 %	Ownership interest 2021 %
Widgie Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Jeffreys Find Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Chalice West Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

Note 18. Events after the reporting year

After the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company submitted 3 tenement applications to acquire P15/6786, E15/1978 and E15/1979.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	49,162	(75,182)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	44,701	(210,223)
Depreciation, amortisation and non-cash salaries	48,713	16,933
(Increase) in receivables and other current assets	(96,433)	(31,997)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,060,549)	(1,403,595)

Note 20. Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited	(1,106,692)	(1,103,126)

	Cents	Cents
Basic loss per share	(1.10)	(1.32)
Diluted loss per share	(1.10)	(1.32)

	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	100,446,241	83,599,875
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	100,446,241	83,599,875

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares. Options have not been included as they are anti-dilutive.

Note 21. Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	817,524	545,007
Other receivables	78,940	35,850
Term deposits	1,200,000	2,020,000
Other	225,639	68,057
Total financial assets	2,322,103	2,668,914

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	441,732	323,488

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board monitors the Group's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to commodity price risk, counterparty credit risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Consolidated Group in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Its functions include the review of the use of credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. There are no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Due to the current nature of the Group, being an exploration entity, the Group is not exposed to material credit risk.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days. The financial liabilities of the Group include trade and other payables as disclosed in the statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 30 days of the reporting date.

The following table reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

Consolidated Group 2022	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	Total $
Financial liabilities due for payment			
Other payables	(222,761)	-	(222,761)
Lease liability	(22,410)	(93,724)	(116,134)
Total expected outflows	(245,171)	(93,724)	(338,895)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable			
Cash and cash equivalents	817,524	-	817,524
Other receivables	304,579	-	304,579
Term Deposit	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
Rental security bond	-	9,249	9,249
Total anticipated inflows	2,322,103	9,249	2,331,352
Net inflow on financial instruments	2,076,932	(84,475)	1,992,457

Consolidated Group 2021	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	Total $
Financial liabilities due for payment			
Other payables	(85,532)	-	(85,532)
Lease liability	(20,653)	(116,133)	(136,786)
Total expected outflows	(106,185)	(116,133)	(222,318)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable			
Cash and cash equivalents	545,007	-	545,007
Other receivables	103,907	-	103,907
Term Deposit	2,020,000	-	2,020,000
Rental security bond	-	8,878	8,878
Total anticipated inflows	2,668,914	8,878	2,677,792
Net (outflow) on financial instruments	2,562,729	(107,255)	2,455,474

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented above and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial instruments whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value due to their nature include:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Other receivables; and
- Other payables

Note 22. Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Auric Mining Limited
Level 1, 1 Tully Road
East Perth WA 6004

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts when they become due and payable, as disclosed in note 1 of the financial statements.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Mark English
Managing Director

9 March 2023

auricmining

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Independent Auditors' Report

Auric Mining Limited
Independent auditor's report to members

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Auric Mining Limited (the Company and its subsidiaries (the consolidated entity)), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the consolidated entity, is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the consolidated entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Level 20, 181 William Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 +61 3 9824 8555 vic.info@williambuck.com
williambuck.com.au

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Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which indicates that the consolidated entity incurred a net loss of $1,106,692 for the year ended 31 December 2022 and had net cash outflows from operations of $1,060,549 and net cash used in investing activities excluding redemption of term deposits of $2,079,549. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

CAPITALISATION OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS	
Area of focus **Refer also to notes 1 and 6**	**How our audit addressed it**
The consolidated entity has incurred exploration and evaluation costs for exploration projects in Australia of $2,008,174 for the year ended 31 December 2022 and has elected to capitalise all these costs as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position in accordance with the consolidated entity accounting policies. There is a risk that the consolidated entity may lose or relinquish its rights to explore and evaluate those areas of interest and therefore amounts capitalised to the Statement of Financial Position from the current and historical periods, be no longer recoverable. Therefore, we considered this to be a key audit matter. During the year no impairment charge was recognised in relation to exploration and evaluation.	Our audit procedures included the following: — Understanding and vouching the underlying contractual entitlement to explore and evaluate each area of interest, including an evaluation of the consolidated entity's purchase in that area of interest at its expiry; — Examining project spend per each area of interest and comparing this spend to the minimum expenditure requirements set out in the underlying exploration expenditure plan; — Examining project spend to each area of interest to ensure that it is directly attributable to that area of interest; — From an overall perspective, comparing the market capitalisation of the consolidated entity to the net carrying value of its assets on the Statement of Financial Position to identify any other additional indicators of impairment; and — Assessing management's position as to why no impairment charge is required despite the net carrying value of its assets on the Statement of Financial Position exceeding the market capitalisation of the consolidated entity. — Assessing the adequacy of the consolidated entity's disclosures in the financial report.

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS	
Area of focus **Refer also to notes 1 and 10**	**How our audit addressed it**
The consolidated entity has incurred share-based payments expenses during the year as part of capital raising services and under its employee share plan during the year. There is a risk that the consolidated entity may not have valued these options appropriately and that the expense due to be recognised from these options issued during the year is incorrect. Therefore, we considered this to be a key audit matter. The options issued to employees were valued using a bi-nominal model whilst the options issued to advisors were valued using a black scholes model with all options vesting immediately, and the expense for the options fully recognised during the year.	Our audit procedures included the following: — Understanding the terms of the options being issued including the number of options issued, grant date, expiry date, exercise price and the presence of any market or non-market conditions; — Assessing the bi-nominal and black scholes models used by management's expert to determine the valuation of the options and examining the key inputs used in the model; — Recalculating the expense recognised during the year in line with the terms of the options; and — Assessing the adequacy of the consolidated entity's disclosures in the financial report.

CAPITAL RAISING	
Area of focus **Refer also to notes 1, 9 and 10**	**How our audit addressed it**
The consolidated entity raised capital during the year through 2 tranches, one being a placement of $1,130,200 before costs and one being through a share purchase plan of $1,250,000 before costs. Attaching options were issued as part of the capital raises completed and costs attributable to the capital raised have been recognised as costs of raising capital within equity. There is a risk that the consolidated entity may not have received the funds from the capital raise and issued the associated shares, that the attaching options have not been valued appropriately and costs not directly attributable to the raising of capital have been recognised within equity. Therefore, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: — Agreeing the capital raised during the year to bank statement; — Assessing the fair value of the attaching options issued as part of the capital raises; — Assessing the costs associated to the capital raises being recognised during the year within equity; and — Assessing the adequacy of the consolidated entity's disclosures in the financial report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the consolidated entity's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of Auric Mining Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the consolidated entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:
https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Auric Mining Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2022, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

J. C. Luckins
Director
Melbourne, 9 March 2023

Corporate Governance Statement

In recognising the need for high standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of the Company support the principles of sound corporate governance. The Board recognises the recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council and considers that the Company is in compliance with the 4th Edition Principles & Recommendations to the extent reasonable in respect of the Company's circumstances, which are of importance or relevant to the commercial operation of developing listed resources companies.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is located on the Company's website at www.auricmining.com.au.

Additional ASX Information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 12 April 2023.

Distribution of equitable securities
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Ordinary shares		Listed Options Exp 31/10/2023 @ $0.40		Listed Options Exp 31/03/2024 @ $0.15	
	Number of holders	% of total shares issued	Number of holders	% of total shares issued	Number of holders	% of total shares issued
1 to 1,000	13	-	-	-	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	54	0.14	128	1.24	-	-
5,001 to 10,000	117	0.73	71	1.46	14	0.58
10,001 to 100,000	330	10.79	200	22.69	34	9.64
100,001 and over	187	88.34	63	74.61	59	89.78
	701	100.00	465	100.00	110	100.00
Holding less than a marketable parcel	100	-	445	-	47	-

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of equity securities are listed below:

		Ordinary shares	
		Number held	% of total shares issued
1	ANAMORPH PTY LTD (UTLEY FAMILY A/C)	6,836,666	5.22
2	R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MULLER MORVAN FAMILY A/C)	6,258,334	4.78
3	FAIRCHILD CAPITAL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	6,125,100	4.68
4	SRS HGS PTY LTD (SRS FAMILY A/C)	5,125,100	3.92
5	13 NOMINEES PTY LTD (MEES SUPER FUND A/C)	5,031,667	3.85
6	MINCOR RESOURCES NL	3,666,667	2.80
7	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	3,287,724	2.51
8	MR JOHN DENNIS WILLIAMS	2,775,157	2.12
9	MR STEVEN JOHN MORRIS & MS NICOLE LEANNE MORRIS (MORRIS FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C)	2,520,833	1.93
10	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	2,446,396	1.87
11	MS DEBBIE LYNNE WILLIAMS	3,358,490	2.57
12	TARGO HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,312,500	1.77
13	ALTOR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (ALTOR ALPHA FUND A/C)	2,083,335	1.59
14	NEOMETALS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	2,000,000	1.53
15	KEMBLA NO 20 PTY LTD (CAA A/C)	1,700,000	1.30
16	140 HOLDINGS PTY LTD (THE HACKNEY A/C)	1,500,100	1.15
17	MR STEVEN JOHN MORRIS	1,500,000	1.15
18	VALENCE HOLDINGS PTY LTD THE PW & CM STINTON (SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C)	1,270,925	0.97
19	LADYMAN SUPER PTY LTD (LADYMANSUPERFUND A/C)	1,098,900	0.84
20	LYTTON NOMINEES PTY LTD (LYTTON SUPER FUND A/C)	1,083,333	0.83
	Total Top 20	**61,981,227**	**47.36**
	Others	68,878,364	52.64
	Total	**130,859,591**	**100.00**

	Listed Options Exp 31/10/2023 @ $0.40	Options over ordinary shares	
		Number held	% of total options issued
1	R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MULLER MORVAN FAMILY A/C)	2,645,833	6.03
2	ANAMORPH PTY LTD (UTLEY FAMILY A/C)	2,527,500	5.76
3	CONRAD CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (CONRAD INVESTMENTS UNIT A/C)	2,500,000	5.69
4	13 NOMINEES PTY LTD (MEES SUPER FUND A/C)	2,405,834	5.48
5	FAIRCHILD CAPITAL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	2,312,500	5.27
6	MINCOR RESOURCES NL	1,833,333	4.18
7	SRS HGS PTY LTD (SRS FAMILY A/C)	1,812,500	4.13
8	MR STEVEN JOHN MORRIS & MS NICOLE LEANNE MORRIS (MORRIS FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C)	1,156,250	2.63
9	TARGO HOLDINGS PTY LTD	1,156,250	2.63
10	GOLDEN SUNRISE (AUST) PTY LTD	977,571	2.23
11	MR ROBERT JAMES PENFOLD	800,827	1.82
12	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	793,450	1.81
13	THREE ZEBRAS PTY LTD (JUDD FAMILY A/C)	666,667	1.52
14	M & K KORKIDAS PTY LTD (M & K KORKIDAS PTY LTD A/C)	550,000	1.25
15	BROWN SUGAR TRADING PTY LTD (STRUBEL FAMILY S/F A/C)	520,000	1.18
16	MR THOMAS MAUSEZAHL & MRS EVELYN CALAPAN MANZA (TM SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C)	520,000	1.18
17	CONRAD CAPITAL GROUP PTY LTD	500,000	1.14
18	WHIMPLECREEK PTY LTD (STAWELL FAMILY A/C)	383,333	0.87
19	LYTTON NOMINEES PTY LTD (LYTTON SUPER FUND A/C)	333,334	0.76
20	MR PETER RAFTOPOULOS	333,334	0.76
	Total Top 20	**24,728,516**	**56.32**
	Others	19,179,659	43.68
	Total	**43,908,175**	**100.00**

Unquoted equity securities
There are no unquoted equity securities.

	Listed Options Exp 31/10/2023 @ $0.40	Options over ordinary shares	
		Number held	% of total options issued
1	JC NEXTGEN PTY LTD (DALPAT NEXGEN CAPITAL A/C)	1,328,350	7.89
2	ALTOR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (ALTOR ALPHA FUND A/C)	1,041,667	6.19
3	RIYA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	690,278	4.10
4	MANAPOURI INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	632,760	3.76
5	MR THOMAS CHRISTIAN BLEAKLEY	425,751	2.53
6	KEMBLA NO 20 PTY LTD <CAA A/C>	350,000	2.08
7	BILL BROOKS PTY LTD <BILL BROOKS SUPER FUND A/C>	347,222	2.06
8	MR WILLIAM DONALD LLOYD	347,222	2.06
9	MR MICHAEL FRANCIS MCMAHON + MRS SUSAN LESLEY MCMAHON <MCMAHON SUPER A/C>	347,222	2.06
10	ROSDAREM INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <MAPLESON SUPER FUND A/C>	347,222	2.06
11	SCRATCHING AROUND 4 RETURNS PTY LTD <BLUE COLLAR A/C>	347,222	2.06
12	WFC NOMINEES PTY LTD <WFC NOMINEES AUSTRALIA A/C>	347,222	2.06
13	LAZARUS CAPITAL (VIC) PTY LTD	300,000	1.78
14	R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <ACME SUPER FUND A/C>	250,000	1.49
15	R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <MULLER MORVAN FAMILY A/C>	250,000	1.49
16	13 NOMINEES PTY LTD <MEES SUPER FUND A/C>	208,333	1.24
17	ANAMORPH PTY LTD <UTLEY FAMILY A/C>	208,333	1.24
18	BARNETT PENSION PTY LTD <BARNETT PENSION FUND A/C>	208,333	1.24
19	ANNA BATTERS	208,333	1.24
20	MS MEGAN LOUISE CARTER	208,333	1.24
	Total Top 20	**11,102,132**	**65.97**
	Others	5,727,003	34.03
	Total	**16,829,135**	**100.00**

Unquoted equity securities

UNLISTED OPTIONS EXPIRING 31/03/2024 @ $0.15	Options over ordinary shares	
	Number Held	% of total shares
NICHOLAS SNOW	600,000	66.67
CATHERINE YEO	300,000	33.33
Total Unlisted Options	**900,000**	**100.00**

Substantial holders
Substantial holders in the Company are set out below:

Shareholder:

Name	Number held	% Units
AARON AND CHRISTINE MULLER & RELATED PARTIES	8,200,000	7.22
MARK ENGLISH AND ELIZABETH SAUNDERS & RELATED PARTIES	6,681,767	5.89
JOHN UTLEY & RELATED PARTIES	6,420,000	5.66
STEVEN AND NICOLE MORRIS & RELATED PARTIES	6,225,000	5.48

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

auricmining

ASX: AWJ

Auric Mining Limited
Level 1, 1 Tully Road
East Perth WA 6004
Australia

T: +61 8 6155 9046
E: info@auricmining.com.au

auricmining.com.au