Auric Mining Limited
Resources Summary and Exploration Update

- Auric's projects include two gold development projects, Munda and Jeffrey's Find. Both are situated on **existing Mining Leases** each with estimated Mineral Resources. Auric also has one exploration project with identified gold targets.
- The Inferred gold resource estimate for Munda at 0.5g/t cut-off grade of **3.77Mt @ 1.43g/t for 173,700 oz gold**
- Jeffreys Find has an Indicated and Inferred gold resource estimate at 0.5g/t cut-off grade of **1.22Mt @ 1.22g/t for 47,900 oz gold**
- **Drilling at the Munda Project commenced on 14 February 2021.** The updated program is 28 holes for 3,700m RC drilling. This drilling will test conceptual targets together with infill and extensions to the current gold resources at Munda.
- **Drilling progress update.** As at 26 February 2021 14 RC holes have been completed and 2,170m drilled. All drill samples up to 26 February 2021 have been delivered to Intertek for analysis. Preliminary results are expected to be received approximately 10 March 2021.

Auric Mining Limited (ASX: **AWJ**) (**Auric** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce its Resource Summary and provide an exploration update following its listing on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 12 February 2021.

The Company has begun planned exploration and development activities at the Munda project. To date 14 holes using RC drilling have been completed and 2,170 metres drilled, with a further 1,530 metres remaining to be drilled, for a revised total program of 3,700 metres. All drill samples up to 26 February 2021 have been delivered to Intertek for analysis. Preliminary results are expected to be received from approximately 10 March 2021. The full drill program is expected to be completed by 8 March 2021. The final program results are expected by early April 2021.

Furthermore, the Company will commence exploration on its Spargoville Gold Project throughout March and April 2021. The Company has commenced preliminary activities at Jeffreys Find.

Auric was established to explore and develop gold deposits in the Western Australian goldfields with an emphasis on areas where previous exploration has largely focussed on nickel mineralisation in the Widgiemooltha district. Auric aims to continue to investigate opportunities to expand its gold resource base.

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Auric's Gold Projects

The Auric Projects comprise two gold exploration and development projects and one exploration project in the West Australian goldfields, in an area extending from 35 km southwest of Kambalda to 45 km northeast of Norseman, as shown in Figure 1.

Munda at the centre of the company's projects is less than one hour's drive from the mining centre of Kalgoorlie and gives Auric enviable access to mining infrastructure, support services, contractors and an experienced workforce.

Auric hold the rights to all minerals at the Jeffreys Find and Spargoville Projects. At Munda, rights to nickel and lithium minerals are held by Neometals Limited with Auric holding the rights to all other minerals including gold.

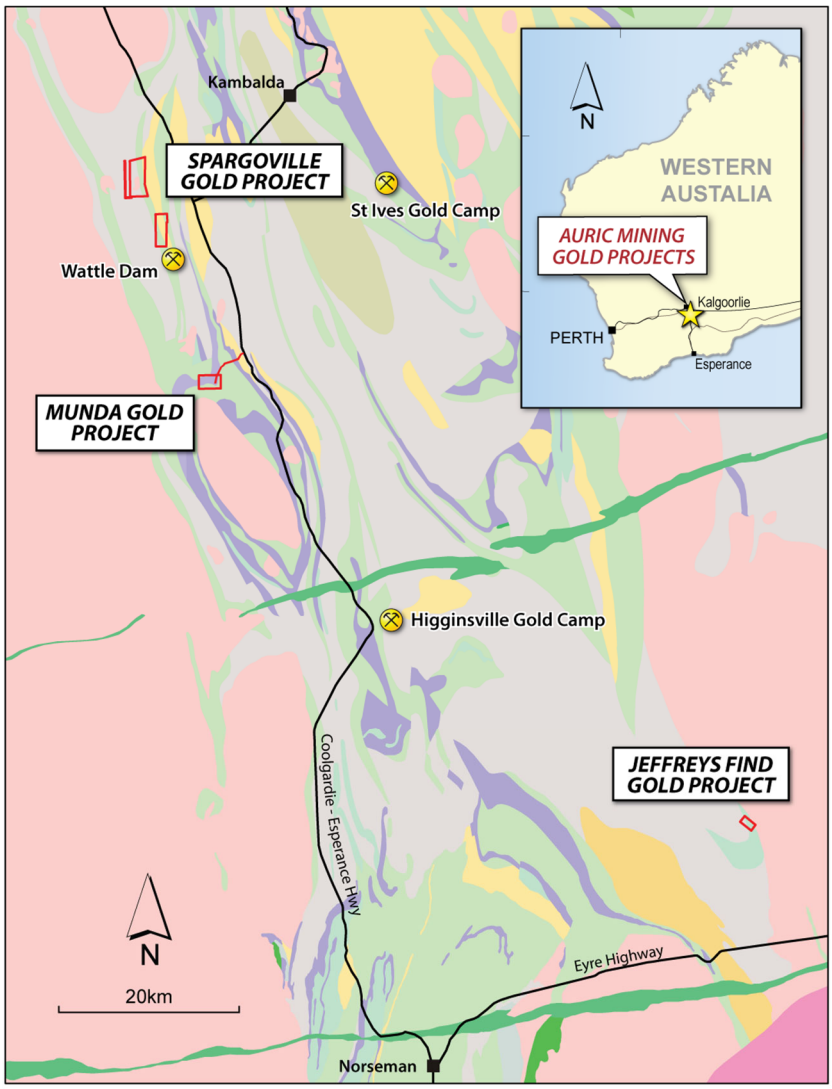

Figure 1: Auric Gold Projects

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Munda Gold Project

The Munda Gold Project is an advanced project approximately 5 km west of Widgiemooltha. It is situated on a mining lease M15/87, together with applications for miscellaneous licences L15/414 and L15/397.

There have been numerous phases of exploration and resource drilling at Munda since the 1960's. The majority of this work was undertaken by Western Mining Corporation with subsequent programs by six different companies including excavation of a small trial pit by Resolute Mining in 1999.

The Munda gold deposit is hosted within basalts and overlying ultramafic flows and occurs in association with carbonate and biotite alteration, with only rare sulphide minerals except where nickel mineralisation is present. The distribution of gold mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by the intersection of a south-easterly dipping fault or shear, and layering in the basalts and ultramafics subparallel to the basalt-ultramafic contact (Figure 2).

A drilling program currently underway is testing potential extensions to known gold mineralisation along the basalt-ultramafic contact and along the mineralised structure together with several locations where existing sampling indicates that other, distinct zones of gold mineralisation may be present.

Table 1 presents current gold Mineral Resource estimates for Munda for a range of gold cut off grades. The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and include rounding errors.

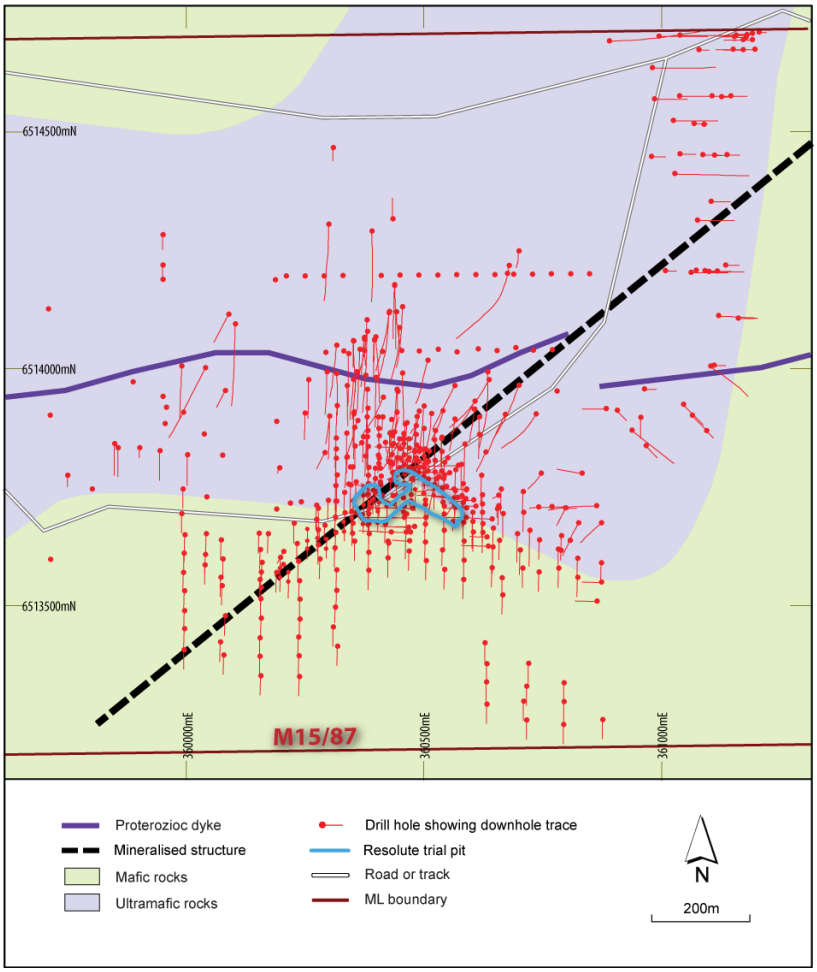

Figure 2. Munda drilling and geology

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Table 1 September 2020 Munda Project Mineral Resource estimates

Cut off Au g/t	Tonnes Million	Au g/t	Au koz
0.4	4.85	1.21	189.1
0.5	3.77	1.43	173.7
0.6	3.06	1.64	161.1
0.8	2.18	2.02	141.7
1.0	1.68	2.35	127.3

Munda resource modelling

The Munda resource modelling is summarised below, with additional information shown in the JORC 2012 checklist presented as Appendix A:

FSS International Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd (FSSI) estimated Mineral Resources for the Munda gold deposit in September 2020. The estimates have been reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC code.

Resources were estimated resources by Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with block support adjustment reflecting selective open pit mining of 5 m benches. The estimates are based on 2m down-hole composited gold assay grades from RC and diamond drilling from which the mineralised sample composite population was defined without the use of a grade cut-off.

The drilling database informing the estimates includes information from drilling completed by previous tenement holders between 1967 and 2019 including Anaconda, WMC, Resolute, Titan, Consolidated Nickel, Eureka and Estrella. WMC's RC and diamond drilling provides the majority of this drilling, with Resolute, Titan and Eureka contributing moderate amounts. Historic drilling by Anaconda and recent drilling by Estrella represent only a small proportion of the dataset. Of the 30,117 sample intervals, 4,973 are from diamond drilling and 25,144 are from RC drilling.

Central portions of the mineralisation have been tested by drilling spaced at around 25 m by 25m broadening to considerably wider at depth and in peripheral areas.

No details of the drilling, sampling and assaying methods are available for WMC's or Eureka's drilling. Sampling and assaying of the other significant drilling phases employed industry standard methods, as follows:

For Resolute's drilling, RC and diamond core samples were generally collected over 1m down-hole intervals by riffle splitting, or halving with a diamond saw respectively and submitted to Kal Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by aqua regia digest with AAS determination.

For Titan's drilling, 1m riffle split RC samples were submitted for analysis as individual samples or 4 m down-hole composites, and half or quarter core samples were collected over generally 1 m intervals. The samples were assayed by ALS or Genalysis for gold by fire assay.

The bulk of the drilling was undertaken by WMC between 1995 and 1999, and for which no quality control information with regard to sampling and assaying has been located. A limited amount of quality control data exists for drilling completed since 2000.

Comprehensive drill hole geological logs are not available. Resource modelling assumes the base of oxidation, and top of fresh rock lie are flat lying at average depths of around 20m and 40 m below the pre-mining surface respectively.

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Bulk densities of 2.2, 2.5 and 2.75 t/bcm were assigned to oxidised, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively on the basis of information gathered by Titan Resources from their drill core and from historic drill core.

At generally around 25 m the drill spacing for is sufficient to allow estimation of Measured and Indicated resources. However, all Mineral Resources estimated for the deposit are classified as Inferred reflecting the lack of information available to demonstrate the reliability of sampling and assaying for most of the informing drill data.

Evaluation of the Munda deposit is at an early stage, and details of potential processing, and cut-off grades for potential mining are not yet well defined. Initial metallurgical test work suggests the mineralisation is amenable to conventional processing via toll treating.

The Inferred Mineral Resources estimates do not include extrapolation beyond the nominal drill hole spacing. They extend over 900 m east-west by 400 m north-south and extend to the base of mineralised drilling at around 170 m depth, with approximately 90% from depths of less than 110 m, and less than 1% from depths of greater than 160 m.

Jeffreys Find Gold Project

The Jeffreys Find Gold Project comprises mining lease M63/242 and lies approximately 45km northeast of Norseman in Western Australia. The existing mining lease allows for accelerated development, a major benefit for Auric's strategic goals to grow resource value.

Gold mineralisation identified at the Jeffreys Find Project includes the Jeffreys Find Deposit and the Neo Prospect around 550 m to the northwest of the Jeffreys Find deposit. This mineralisation is associated with a moderately south westerly dipping Banded Iron Formation (BIF) unit which is distinctive in magnetic images over approximately 1.6 km. The BIF comprises magnetite-grunerite-chert and is bounded by sandstones, siltstones, cherts and limestones (Figure 3).

Table 2 presents current gold Mineral Resource for the Jeffreys Find deposit for a range of gold cut off grades. The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and include rounding errors.

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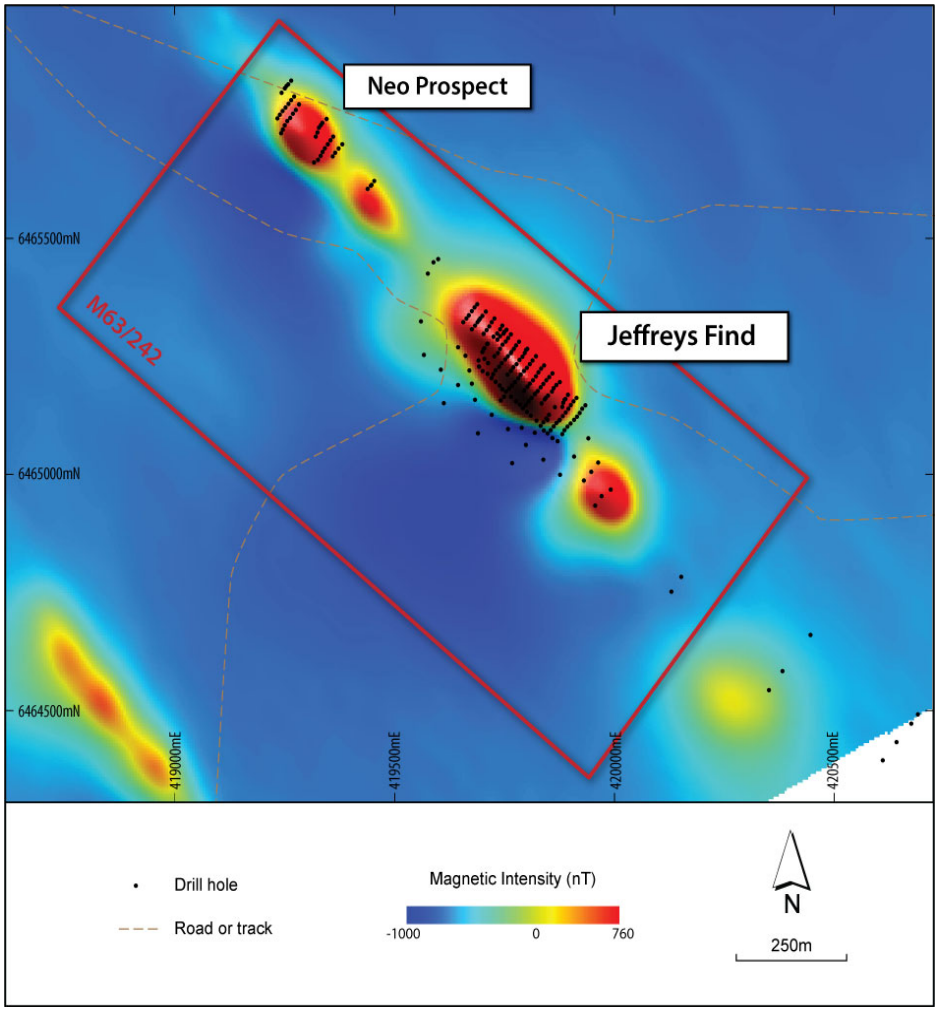

Figure 3. Jeffreys Find RC drill holes and magnetic image.

Table 2: September 2020 Jeffreys Find Mineral Resource estimates

Cut off	Resource	Tonnes	Au	Au
Au g/t	Category	Million	g/t	koz
0.4	Indicated	1.01	1.18	38.3
	Inferred	0.37	0.96	11.4
	Total	**1.38**	**1.12**	**49.7**
0.5	Indicated	0.91	1.26	36.9
	Inferred	0.3	1.08	10.4
	Total	**1.22**	**1.22**	**47.9**
0.6	Indicated	0.82	1.35	35.6
	Inferred	0.24	1.2	9.3
	Total	**1.06**	**1.31**	**44.6**

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Jeffreys Find resource modelling

The Jeffreys Find resource modelling is outlined below, with additional information shown in the JORC 2012 checklist presented as Appendix B:

FSSI estimated Mineral Resources for the Jeffreys Find deposit by Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with block support adjustment reflecting selective open pit mining of 2.5 m benches. The estimates are based on 2m down-hole composited gold assay grades from RC and diamond drilling from which the mineralised sample composite population was defined without the use of a grade cut off. The estimates have been reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC code.

Gold mineralisation included in the estimate's dips at around 35o to the southeast over a strike length of around 500m and around 200 m down dip. The mineralisation varies in thickness from around 16 m near surface to less than 4 m in the deepest intersections.

The drill hole dataset compiled for resource estimation includes 231 generally vertical RC holes and 5 diamond holes for a combined 11,014 m of drilling. RC and minor diamond drilling by Carpentaria during the 1980's represents the majority of this information. Nine RC holes drilled by Red Back during the 1990s provide a small proportion of the dataset.

Carpentaria's RC drilling employed industry standard methods for the period. Samples were generally collected over 1 or 2 m down-hole intervals by riffle splitting and submitted for assay as individual samples or 4 m composites for un-mineralised hangingwall intervals. The majority of these samples were analysed by fire assay. Carpentaria's diamond holes were inclined at around 60o, approximately twinning mineralised intercepts in vertical RC holes. Diamond core was halved with a diamond saw through the BIF units and sampled over generally 1.0 to 1.4 m intervals, and analysed at Sheen Analytical Services in Kalgoorlie. No details of the sample preparation and analytical methods are available for this assaying.

Red Back's RC holes were drilled with face-sampling bits and sampled 1m down-hole intervals. The samples were submitted to Genalysis for assay by aqua regia digest as 1 m samples for BIF units or 4 m composites for the hanging wall metasediments.

Central portions of the deposit have been tested by RC holes spaced at around 10 m along 25 m spaced traverses to an average vertical depth of 70 m. Hole spacing is broader in peripheral areas along strike and at depth.

Information available to demonstrate the reliability of sampling and assaying includes assay standards, assay duplicate and field duplicate data from 1986 to 1988 RC drilling. FSSI concluded that reasonable level of quality control has been achieved for these data.

The combined set of twinned mineralised intercepts from RC and diamond holes show similar average true widths and gold grade supporting the general reliability of the RC sampling.

Bulk densities of 2.8 and 3.0 t/bcm were assigned to oxidised and fresh mineralisation respectively on the basis of limited test work reported by Red Back assuming the base of oxidation is flat at around 35 m depth reflecting the lack of comprehensive geological drill hole logging available.

Estimates for mineralisation tested by consistently 10 m by 25 m spaced drilling as Indicated, and estimates for broader, or less consistently sampled mineralisation within the drilled volume are assigned to the Inferred category.

The Mineral Resources estimates do not include extrapolation beyond the nominal drill hole spacing. They extend over a strike length of around 500 m to the base of mineralised drilling at around 140 m depth, with approximately 90% from depths of less than 60 m.

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Spargoville Gold Project

The Spargoville Project is centred some 4 km west of the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway and 35 km southwest of Kambalda. It comprises one granted Exploration Licence and one Exploration Licence in application.

Soil and auger sampling within the project by previous explorers has defined several gold anomalies that have only been partially tested by drilling (Figure 4). These include the "Fugitive Prospect" where previous air core and RC drilling returned several mineralised intercepts at 0.5g/t gold cut-off, including 25m @ 1.67g/t from 44m in SPAC142.

Table 3 lists significant intercepts for Spargoville drilling calculated at 0.5 g/t gold cut off with a maximum of 2 m of internal intervals at less than this grade. Drill holes marked as NSI did not return significant intercepts. Evaluation of the project is at an early stage, and the association between down-hole intercept lengths and true mineralisation widths is unknown

Additional information for the Spargoville sampling is shown in the JORC 2012 checklist presented as Appendix C:

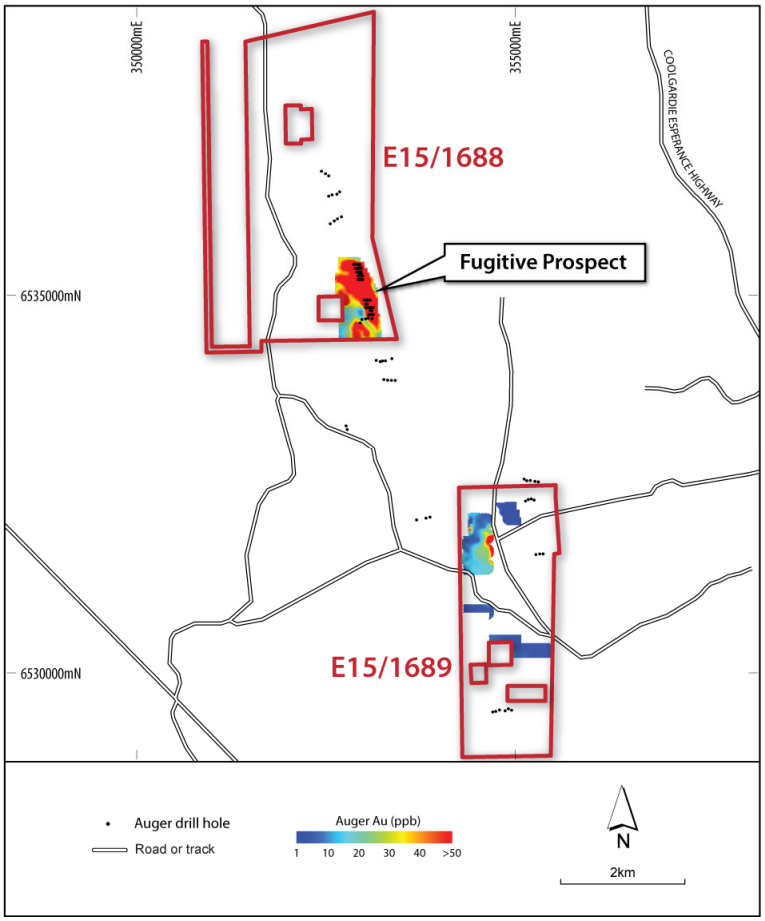

Figure 4. Spargoville Project soil auger anomaly, drilling and tenure.

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Table 3: Significant intercepts for Spargoville drilling

E15/1688 Ramelius aircore							
Drill Hole	Location		Orientation	Hole Depth (m)	Down-hole interval		
	Easting	Northing	Dip/Az		Interval (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
WKAC0010	352,555	6,536,572	-60/115	47	NSI		
WKAC0011	352,511	6,536,600	-60/115	52	NSI		
WKAC0012	352,459	6,536,632	-60/115	60	NSI		
WKAC0015	352,695	6,536,362	-60/75	45	NSI		
WKAC0016	352,661	6,536,331	-60/75	39	NSI		
WKAC0017	352,596	6,536,320	-60/75	40	NSI		
WKAC0018	352,554	6,536,307	-60/75	20	NSI		
WKAC0019	352,721	6,536,034	-60/90	44	NSI		
WKAC0020	352,670	6,536,006	-60/90	57	NSI		
WKAC0021	352,624	6,535,980	-60/90	56	NSI		
WKAC0022	352,573	6,535,942	-60/90	63	NSI		
WKAC0023	353,124	6,534,699	-60/90	63	NSI		
WKAC0024	353,071	6,534,702	-60/90	52	NSI		
WKAC0025	353,039	6,534,696	-60/90	59	NSI		
WKAC0026	352,989	6,534,686	-60/90	49	NSI		
WKAC0027	352,967	6,534,639	-60/90	48	NSI		
E15/1688 Tychean aircore and RC							
SPAC holes were drilled by aircore, and SPRC holes were drilled by RC							
Drill Hole	Location		Orientation	Hole Depth (m)	Down-hole interval		
	Easting	Northing	Dip/Az		Interval (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
SPAC104	353,080	6,534,750	-60/270	67	19-20	1	9.34
SPAC105	353,100	6,534,750	-60/270	43	32-40	8	1.31
					Incl 34-36	2	2.94
SPAC106	353,120	6,534,750	-60/270	47	NSI		
SPAC107	353,140	6,534,750	-60/270	55	32-40	8	0.69
SPAC108	353,100	6,534,800	-60/270	56	NSI		
SPAC109	353,110	6,534,800	-60/270	56	33-36	3	1.84
SPAC110	353,120	6,534,800	-60/270	57	56-57	1	0.80
SPAC111	353,040	6,534,840	-60/270	50	NSI		
SPAC112	353,060	6,534,840	-60/270	58	NSI		
SPAC113	353,080	6,534,840	-60/270	48	NSI		
SPAC114	353,100	6,534,840	-60/270	50	44-48	4	0.65
SPAC115	353,120	6,534,840	-60/270	43	0-4	4	0.61
SPAC116	353,140	6,534,840	-60/270	44	NSI		
SPAC117	353,040	6,534,890	-60/270	53	NSI		
SPAC118	353,050	6,534,890	-60/270	35	NSI		
SPAC119	353,060	6,534,890	-60/270	43	NSI		
SPAC120	353,020	6,534,940	-60/270	46	30-31	1	3.89
SPAC121	353,040	6,534,940	-60/270	44	NSI		
SPAC122	353,060	6,534,940	-60/270	38	NSI		
SPAC123	353,080	6,534,940	-60/270	40	NSI		
SPAC124	353,100	6,534,940	-60/270	36	NSI		
SPAC125	352,940	6,535,210	-60/270	37	24-32	8	0.94
SPAC126	352,960	6,535,210	-60/270	50	28-32	4	0.75
					40-50	10	0.52
SPAC127	352,980	6,535,210	-60/270	46	NSI		
SPAC128	353,000	6,535,210	-60/270	7	NSI		
SPAC129	352,940	6,535,260	-60/270	36	17-19	2	2.99
					24-25	1	1.74
					27-28	1	0.83
SPAC130	352,960	6,535,260	-60/270	40	NSI		
SPAC131	352,980	6,535,260	-60/270	35	NSI		
SPAC132	353,000	6,535,260	-60/270	19	NSI		

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SPAC133	352,960	6,535,285	-60/270	34	NSI		
SPAC134	352,970	6,535,285	-60/270	39	32-36	4	0.81
SPAC135	352,980	6,535,285	-60/270	17	NSI		
SPAC136	352,920	6,535,310	-60/270	26	24-26	2	0.61
SPAC137	352,940	6,535,310	-60/270	21	NSI		
SPAC138	352,960	6,535,310	-60/270	35	24-32	8	0.65
SPAC139	352,980	6,535,310	-60/270	31	NSI		
SPAC140	352,900	6,535,360	-60/270	51	NSI		
SPAC141	352,920	6,535,360	-60/270	58	12-16	4	0.52
					20-24	4	0.74
SPAC142	352,940	6,535,360	-60/270	59	12-16	4	0.68
					32-57	25	1.67
					Includes 49-50	2	12.10
SPAC143	352,960	6,535,360	-60/270	49	NSI		
SPAC144	352,980	6,535,360	-60/270	29	NSI		
SPAC145	352,880	6,535,410	-60/270	53	NSI		
SPAC146	352,900	6,535,410	-60/270	43	20-24	4	0.64
SPAC147	352,920	6,535,410	-60/270	51	20-28	8	0.65
SPAC148	352,940	6,535,410	-60/270	38	NSI		
SPAC149	352,960	6,535,410	-60/270	31	NSI		
SPRC027	352,960	6,535,360	-60/270	120	101-102	1	0.78
					108-109	1	0.63
SPRC028	352,960	6,535,380	-60/270	126	41-44	3	1.41
					Includes 43-44	1	3.41

E15/1689 Ramelius aircore							
Drill Hole	**Location**		**Orientation**	**Hole**	**Down-hole interval**		
	Easting	**Northing**	**Dip/Az**	**Depth (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**
WKAC0033	355,246	6,532,302	-60/90	13	NSI		
WKAC0034	355,212	6,532,317	-60/90	26	NSI		
WKAC0035	355,173	6,532,312	-60/90	35	NSI		
WKAC0036	355,138	6,532,292	-60/90	24	NSI		
WKAC0040	354,954	6,529,546	-60/95	37	NSI		
WKAC0041	354,911	6,529,567	-60/95	23	NSI		
WKAC0042	354,871	6,529,539	-60/95	18	NSI		
WKAC0043	354,796	6,529,552	-60/82	30	NSI		
WKAC0044	354,745	6,529,533	-60/82	25	NSI		
WKAC0045	354,705	6,529,525	-60/82	29	NSI		
WKAC0046	355,367	6,531,597	-60/90	22	NSI		
WKAC0047	355,323	6,531,596	-60/90	22	NSI		
WKAC0048	355,270	6,531,591	-60/90	31	NSI		

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

Stephen Strubel
Executive Director and Company Secretary
Auric Mining Limited

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Company Secretary
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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimation for the Munda Gold Project and Jeffreys Find Gold Project is based on information 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 report that relates to Exploration Results for the Spargoville Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Jonathon Abbott, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Abbott 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 Abbott consents to the inclusion in the documents report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix A Munda JORC Table 1 checklist

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• There are 337 drill holes in the Munda resource database comprising 298 RC holes and 39 diamond drill holes, mostly drilled between 1995 and 2019 but with some resampling by WMC in 1995 of earlier diamond drill core. The resultant drill pattern is a nominal 25m x 25m pattern with local variations. The holes were drilled by the following companies, in sequence from earliest to most recent: • Western Mining Corp – 1995-1998; RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals - there are no records as to RC sampling techniques. Diamond drill holes were continuously sampled at 1m or shorter intervals – there are no records as to core sampling techniques including what portion of core was submitted for assay and how split. • Resolute Mining – 1999-2000; RC samples were collected via a cyclone at 1m intervals and riffle split to 2-3kg subsamples for laboratory submission. Diamond core was NQ2 diameter and was half cored using a diamond saw with 1m sample lengths predominant but selective sampling from 0.2m to 1.2m lengths • Titan Resources – 2005-2006; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and riffle split 75:25. Composite 4m samples were speared and 1m splits were submitted to the laboratory at the geologist's discretion. Any composites returning >0.3g/t were resampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core was cut and half core or quarter core submitted for assay. Core sample lengths were predominantly 1m but ranged from 0.1m to 1.6m • Consolidated Nickel – 2006-2007; A single diamond hole was drilled with 1m samples submitted for assay. The Titan Resources sampling procedures appear to have been utilised. • Eureka Mines - 2016; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals but submitted to the laboratory as 4m composites. Most samples returning 0.4g/t or higher were then resampled at 1m intervals using a riffle splitter. Eureka did not drill any diamond holes. • Estrella – 2019; Two diamond holes drilled, both in HQ diameter. Sample lengths predominantly 1m length but ranged from 0.25m to 3m (in zone of poor recovery). • Core split when highly weathered and cut when firmer – quarter and half core samples submitted to the laboratory.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All RC drilling by face-sampling hammer. Core diameter where recorded was NQ or HQ. Titan Resources and Estrella oriented drill core but orientation tool not specified. There is no record by earlier companies if core oriented
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No records remain for core and chip sample recoveries prior to Estrella's 2019 diamond drill holes. Core recoveries for the two Estrella drill holes averaged 91%
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All core and chips were geologically logged. Only rock type is captured in the database for holes drilled till 2000. More detailed features are captured from 2006 – this is sufficient to support mineral resource estimation. • Geotechnical logging is acknowledged in reports but no geotechnical logs have been located. Geotechnical drilling to determine pit wall parameters is required • Further drilling and appropriate logging to select metallurgical samples is also required
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• There is no record of sub-sampling techniques for drilling prior to 1999. • From 1999, RC samples were reduced to 2-3kg subsamples using a riffle splitter or, spear sampling where 4m composites were taken. Those composite samples that returned significant assays were resampled at 1m intervals using a riffle splitter • From 1999, diamond core was sawn except where very weathered when core was split. Half or quarter core was submitted for assay. • There is no record of RC field duplicates or submission of second half diamond core
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Western Mining Corp – 1995-1998; There is no record of assay method or the laboratory. • Resolute Mining – 1999-2000; RC and diamond sample were assayed by aqua regia digest and AAS finish at Kal Assay Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Duplicate assays were reported. • Titan Resources – 2005-2006; RC and diamond samples were pulverised in their entirety to 90% passing 75microns and assayed for Au, Pt and Pd by 50g fire assay

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	together with a multielement suite including As and Ni via ICP-AES or ICP-OES. Samples were initially analysed at ALS Chemex and later by Genalysis. Selected pulps representing ~10% of samples were submitted to an umpire laboratory, Ultratrace Analytical Laboratories but those assays are not available. Laboratory duplicates and standards were reported. • Consolidated Nickel – 2006-2007; Which laboratory and the assay method used for the single diamond hole are not reported. • Eureka Mines - 2016; RC samples were assayed for Au by 50g fire assay at ALS Chemex. Laboratory standards and duplicates are not reported. • Estrella – 2019; Drill core samples were analysed by 25g aqua regia digest, ICP-MS finish. Laboratory standards and duplicates were reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• While drill density is high, only two pairs of holes are useful twins. • Auric Mining submitted pulps for 7 samples that had returned high grades for Estrella, returning a good correlation between the original and check assays
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Most hole collars have been surveyed by DGPS, In 2005-6 Titan undertook check surveyed earlier drill collars using by DGPS. A DTM was created using DGPS points by Titan Resources. This was used to refine RLs of earlier drill holes that were originally located on a local grid with nominal RLs. On this basis, topographic control is considered to be reasonable and adequate. • Earlier drill holes were referenced to a local grid but all holes are now transformed onto the GDA94 coordinate system • Diamond holes drilled prior to 2000 were downhole surveyed with the methods used not recorded. RC holes were not surveyed down hole but collar dip and azimuth were determined by compass and inclinometer. • surveyed downhole with collar orientation determined by compass and inclinometer • Estrella – 2019; Downhole gyro surveys were taken at 10m intervals • Titan Resources – 2005-2006; RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed at 10m or 20m intervals using a gyro or electronic multi-shot. • Eureka Mines – 2016; RC holes were not surveyed
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of	• The current drill hole spacing and down-hole sampling are sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample compositing has been applied for mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Gold mineralisation appears to be controlled by two principal structural orientations, a northeasterly trend and a northwesterly trend. Holes were drilled on two principal orientations; to 180˚ and to 270˚ to intersect both structures obliquely. The intersections are therefore oblique and true widths vary from 75% to 85% of downhole widths
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• There is no record of chain of custody but the drilling and sampling has taken place over 24 years with no obvious change in tenor for any one programme. • The gold is very fine grained and gold is not visible, even in high grade samples that have been verified by check assaying such that removal or addition of gold in samples is very unlikely.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Auric have resubmitted sample pulps corresponding to high grade assays for analysis via 200g Leachwell assays, returning assays consistent with the originals. • Laboratory duplicates and standards related to Titan Resource estimates and Estrella's drill programmes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Munda resource lies within M15/87 which is held by Widgie Gold, a wholly owned subsidiary of Auric Mining who hold the gold and other mineral rights, excluding Ni and Li. • M15/87 was granted on 06/08/1984 and expires on 05/08/2026. • Any mining at Munda will require a Miscellaneous License for access to the Coolgardie-Norseman Highway, a distance of approximately 5km.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Early exploration (1967-1995) focused on nickel. • WMC (1996-1998) recognised gold potential and drilled for both nickel and gold including 81 diamond and RC holes in the current resource area. • Resolute (1999-2000) optioned the project from WMC, drilled 37 holes and excavated a small trial mine with ore carted to the Chalice gold plant.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Titan Resources (2005-2006), Consolidated Nickel (2006-2007), Eureka Mines (2016) and Estrella Resources (2019) all undertook drilling programmes focused in the current resource area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold mineralisation is hosted near the intersections of a northeasterly striking structure with southeasterly striking structures parallel to the northeasterly dipping contact between basalts and overlying serpentinised ultramafics. • The ultramafic contact is also host to nickel mineralisation such that gold and nickel deposits overlap.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Not relevant to resource reporting. The reader is referred to relevant diagrams illustrating the location, size etc of the resources in the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill holes are drilled in two predominant orientations; angled to the east to intersect NE striking structure and to the south to intersect NW striking structures.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See plan and cross sections for Munda.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Exploration results are not being reported with respect to the Munda resource estimates.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• None applicable.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Resampling of selected second-half core will be undertaken together with drilling of twin holes for selected drill holes to verify sampling and assaying where no other validation data is available. • Geotechnical drilling to define pit wall parameters and drilling for metallurgical and bulk density testwork will also be undertaken. • Infill and step out drilling will target potential extensions to the known mineralisation

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	• Better grade assays were validated against assay records in annual technical reports and a number of corrections made. Where substantial numbers of errors were detected, the entire assay population for the associated annual report period was validated and any discrepancies corrected • Resolute undertook a programme of resurveying historic drill collars using a DGPS. A DTM was created using the DGPS data points and some of the earlier holes with clearly nominal collar RLs readjusted to match the DTM.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person (Neil Schofield) has not visited site due to Covid19 restrictions.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geologic setting of the deposit is understood. The geometry of the gold mineralisation is complex. Ore will be selected based on block grade estimates without strong geological input. • Geological interpretation has not assisted significantly in creating the model of grade distribution.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such	• The gold mineralisation exhibits a coefficient of variation between 5 and 8. The highest grade of 2m composites is roughly 500 times the average grade of the mineralised sample population. Multiple indicator kriging (MIK) is an appropriate method of estimation to use in this situation where sensitivity to extreme grades is present and highly selective mining will be required to separate ore from waste. No cutting of high-grade samples or composites was done. No geological domaining was used but differences between oxide, transition and fresh mineralisation were accounted for in the model. The GS3M resource modelling software provides a

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	well-tested implementation of MIK. • The MIK estimates were checked against a global change of support estimate and found to be satisfactory. • The MIK model is based on a panel size of 25mE by 25mN by 5mRL assuming that in mining, ore would be selected using a minimum mining width of 5m on 5m benches. This panel size corresponds roughly to the average drill hole spacing. • Geological interpretation was not used in the resource estimation other than to assist in the selection of the mineralised composite population. • Grade cutting is not required with MIK because the actual sample grades are not used in the interpolation, so local estimates are not sensitive to local extreme sample grades. No adjustments to the mean grade of the highest indicator class were made. • The model was validated by overlaying on the drill holes in plan and section to ensure that local higher grade areas in the model corresponded to local higher grades in the drill hole composites. The global histogram of the average grades was compared to the declustered histogram of the sample grades to ensure that histogram of panel average grades is a subdued replica of the sample histogram with a very similar mean grade.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnage estimates are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The set of cutoff grades used were appropriate for selective open pit mining of mineralisation with the grade properties shown in the samples.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the	• Mining on 5m benches with a minimum ore selection width of 5m was assumed. The block estimates include internal dilution but not external mining dilution created by the complexity of the ultimate ore outlines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Limited first pass test work including bottle rolls and Leachwell analyses by Titan and Auric respectively suggest the Munda mineralisation is amenable to treatment by conventional processes.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Economic evaluation of the deposit is at an early stage. Details of potential processing have not yet established, and environmental considerations for potential mining have not yet been evaluated in detail. Available information indicts that there is ample space within the Mining Lease for waste Dumps. Information available to Auric indicates that there are unlikely to be any specific environmental issues that would preclude potential eventual economic extraction.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. •	• Bulk density values of 2.2 t/m^3, 2.5 t/m^3 and 2.75 t/m^3 were used for oxidised, transitional and fresh rock respectively. The values were utilised by Hellman and Schofield in a 2006 estimate of resources and were described as data gathered by Titan Resources from their own drill core and from historic drill core.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity	• The current drill hole spacing in this mineralisation (around 25m) is sufficient to provide a classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred for those panels for which the search conditions used, are satisfied. • However, the lack of data quality information for most of the drill-hole samples currently allows only Inferred estimates to be defined.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	It is likely that this situation can be improved by drilling a number of new diamond and RC twin holes to verify both the length and grade of mineralised intersections in existing holes.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• No reviews of audits have been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The current resource estimates are classified as Inferred. This may be taken to imply that tonnage and grade outcomes may differ from the current estimates by 50% or more.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• No reviews of audits have been carried out
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	• The current resource estimates are classified as Inferred. This may be taken to imply that tonnage and grade outcomes may differ from the current estimates by 50% or more.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be compared with production data, where available.	

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Appendix B Jeffreys Find JORC Table 1 checklist

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed in three campaigns with the majority of the holes drilled in 1987; in 1986 and 1987 samples were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split through the BIF unit to produce approximately 2kg samples which were pulverised to a nominal 200# (75 microns) at the lab. In 1997, samples were collected at 1m intervals and split to 2kg samples in the BIF unit and spear sampled in 4m composites through the hanging wall. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal 200# (75microns) • Wet sample intervals are recorded in drill logs. Samples were predominantly dry • There are 5 diamond holes which were drilled in 1988. Drill core was cut and half core submitted for assay through the BIF. Chip samples were taken every 20cm through the hanging wall and submitted for assay
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• There are182 RC holes in the resource area and 5 diamond drill holes. It was not recorded whether face sampling RC drill bits were used in 1986-87 or a cross-over sub. A face sampling bit will have been used in the 1997 program • The diamond holes were angled across vertical RC holes and were drilled as a check of the RC drilling. There is no record of the drill core diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC Sample weights were recorded for 1 sample in BIF from each hole for most holes. There is no correlation between sample weight (recovery) and sample grade and no indication of sample bias
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	• All drill chips and core are geologically logged. Drill logs record lithology, oxidation, sulphide minerals, quartz veining and any wet sampling

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Diamond core was sawn through the mineralised BIF unit and half core submitted for assay. Chip samples were taken from core every 20cm through the BIF hanging wall and submitted for assay. • RC sample chips were collected at 1m intervals in plastic bags via a cyclone and riffle split through the BIF unit to produce approximately 2kg samples for laboratory analysis. Samples were combined into 4m composites of approximately 2kg weight through the BIF hanging wall. Composite samples that returned anomalous gold values were riffle split as individual 1m samples and submitted for assay. • Site standards were submitted for the 1987 programme and duplicate riffle splits submitted for both the 1986 and 1987 programmes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The 1986 programme was managed by Carpentaria with RC samples sent to Genalysis in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised to a nominal -200# and assayed via 50 fire assay for Au and for As, Ag and Cu via AAS. Genalysis reported laboratory standards and duplicate assays. • RC samples from the 1987 programme were sent by Carpentaria to Australian Assay Laboratory (AAL) in Kalgoorlie where they were crushed to -200# and assayed for Au via 50g fire assay. AAL reported laboratory duplicates but not laboratory standards. Selected samples were resplit for comparison with the original assays. • RC samples from Red Back Mining's 1997 programme were analysed by Genalysis for Au via AAS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Approximately 5% of assays were re-entered as a check of the original entries. No significant issues were identified but Carpentaria assay results for intervals below 100m depth are not available for validation. • Five diamond drill holes have been used to check assay results for intersected RC holes, confirming mineralised intersections with expected variation in intersection length and grade such that RC intercepts tend to be longer and lower grade.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Jeffreys Find uses a local grid with all collars in 1986 and 1987 surveyed by a registered surveyor. The terrain is flat and grid points easily established.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The upper 50m has been drilled on a 25m x 10m pattern, widening to 50m x 10m and to 50m by 50m for the final fence of deepest drilling. • The 25m x 10m pattern and 50m x 10m pattern are sufficient establish geological and grade continuity for mineral resource estimation. The 50m by 50m pattern is not. • Both RC and diamond core samples were composited to 2 m prior to data and continuity analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• At Jeffreys Find, 95% of the drill holes are vertical and the gold mineralised zone dips consistently at ~35˚ such that there will be no bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• There is no record of chain of custody but holes were logged on site whilst drilling was underway and sample records show that company personnel had responsibility for monitoring sample submissions
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Red Back Mining ran screen fire assays as checks of poor repeat analyses for some of their own results. They also reported on validation of digital data and the steps they took to correct errors. • Auric have entered duplicate assays and standards from assay reports which have been assessed as part of FSSI Consultants' review of data quality.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Jeffreys Find resource lies within M63/242 which is owned by Jeffreys Find Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Auric. • M63/242 was granted on 12/11/1991 and expires on 11/11/2033 • Any mining at Jeffreys will require a Miscellaneous Licence for access to the Eyre Highway, a distance of approximately 20km
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Jeffreys Find was discovered by Austamax prospector J.M. Jeffreys in 1985. Most of the drilling on the project was undertaken by Carpentaria in 1986 and 1987 before the project was sold to Western Mining Corp (WMC) in 1991. WMC undertook some exploration and resource estimation then optioned the property to Red Back Mining who undertook a small RC programme in 1997 and bulk density testwork in 1998.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Jeffreys Find is an Archaean BIF hosted gold deposit.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Not relevant to resource reporting. The reader is referred to relevant diagrams illustrating the location, size etc of the resources in the report
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations	• Exploration results are not being reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most holes are drilled vertical, across mineralisation dipping at ~35˚ Angled holes are drilled at ~60˚, near perpendicular to mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See plan and cross sections for Jeffreys Find
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Exploration results are not being reported with respect to the Jeffreys Find resource estimates
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Magnetic susceptibility measurements were used at Jeffreys Find to identify the BIF unit where it was hard to differentiate.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling will be undertaken to close hole spacing where resources are currently classified as Inferred and there is a reasonable expectation to mine. Geotechnical drilling to define pit wall parameters and potentially for some further metallurgical and bulk density testwork will also be undertaken.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Mincor previously validated all plus 1 g/t results before providing the Jeffreys Find database to Auric in Access format. Auric have validated approximately 5% of the assay records together with selected collar and survey coordinates against assay reports and hardcopy records
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The competent person (Neil Schofield) has not visited site due to the travel restrictions imposed by the Covid19 pandemic.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The deposit is an example of gold mineralisation hosted in a banded iron formation. The BIF has a tabular structure which dips westward at around 35° and appears to be thinning with depth. There is no reasonable alternate interpretation of this deposit. • This geologic interpretation of the BIF geometry has been used to influence the mineral resource estimation in the sense of selecting samples which represent the mineralised sample population. • Gold grade continuity has been clearly established based on the continuity of a set of indicator variograms of the gold grade.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The gold mineralisation at Jeffreys Find extends over a strike length of 500m north-south and around 200m down dip. It dips at around 35° to the east. The mineralisation appears to varying in thickness from around 16m near the surface to less that 4m in the deepest intersections.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• Multiple indicator kriging (MIK) was used to estimate the recoverable resources in this deposit. Fourteen indicator thresholds were used. No cutting or capping of either sample grades or composite grades was done because the grade of individual sample composites are not used directly in MIK so there is no risk of local overestimation of grade. A single population of mineralised composites was used for modelling with no geologic or grade domaining. • Resource estimates were classified as either Indicated or Inferred based on the number of 2m composites found in the search neighbourhood and the number of search octants with a least one composite. Estimates classified as Indicated required at least 16 composites within the search neighbourhood with at least four search octants informed by at least one composite. Inferred estimates required at least 8, 2m composites in at least two octants. The search radii for Indicated were 10mE, 25mN

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	and 5mRL. The search radii for Inferred were 15mE, 37.5mN and 7.5mRL. • The estimation was done with the GS3M Resource Modelling software which provides a complete implementation MIK for recoverable resource estimation. The recoverable resources within 10m by 25m by 5m panels were estimated directly with GS3M. The estimates assume mining will take place on 2.5m flitches with a minimum mining width of 5m. • No secondary elements or products were estimated. • For local validation, maps of the estimated panel grades were checked against the distribution of grade in local drill holes. For global validation, the global mean grade was found to be in good agreement with the declustered mean grade of the composite grades used to constructed the model.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• These are estimates of dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Resource estimates for a set of cutoff grades appropriate to the deposit size and overall grade were used. • Evaluation of Jeffreys Find deposit is at an early stage, and details of potential processing, and cut-off grades for potential mining are not yet well defined. Initial metallurgical test work from the 1980s suggest the Jeffreys Find mineralisation is amenable to conventional CIP processing via toll treating, or by Heap Leach operation on site.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Open pit mining on 2.5m flitches with a 5 m minimum mining width with grade control drilling on a 5 by 5 by 2.5 m pattern was assumed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters	• Initial metallurgical test work from the 1980s suggest the Jeffreys Find mineralisation is amenable to conventional CIP processing via toll treating, or by Heap Leach operation on site.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Economic evaluation of the Jeffreys Find deposit is at an early stage. Details of potential processing have not yet established, and environmental considerations for potential mining have not yet been evaluated in detail. Available information indicts that there is ample space within the Mining Lease for waste Dumps. Information available to Auric indicates that there are unlikely to be any specific environmental issues that would preclude potential eventual economic extraction.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Red Back Mining took 34 samples of BIF and waste rocks and had pycnometer readings done on pulps. • From this work, the recommended density for oxidised BIF is 2.8t/m^3 and for fresh BIF is 3.0t/m^3.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource estimates have been classified as either Indicated or Inferred. The classification reflects (1) the simplicity of the overall geometry of the mineralisation (a gently dipping tabular structure), (2) the amount and age of the data quality control information available, (3) the continuity of the gold grade as expressed in the sample variograms and (4) the variability of the drill hole spacing. • The classification discussed is the view of the competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• A resource estimate of this deposit by Mincor in 2016 based on the same drill-hole data reported similar tonnages of Indicated and Inferred at significantly higher gold grades for the 0.5 g/t cutoff. The Mincor model uses a wireframe based on a 0.5 g/t cutoff applied to sample composite grades – and most likely

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		does not incorporate the internal dilution incurred in mining.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The resource estimates, both local and global have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the discussion above. The broad confidence categories of +/-25% for Indicated and +/-50% for Inferred are considered appropriate for the global estimates. No local production information is available to condition these general bounds.

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Appendix C Spargoville JORC Table 1 checklist

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Aircore and RC drilling completed within the Spargoville project by Ramelius and Tychean comprises 75 aircore holes and 2 RC holes for a total of 3,319 m. • Tychean drilled 1,333 auger holes at a spacing of around 20 by 50 m, with one 200 to 300 g sample collected from the pedogenic carbonate horizon, or from 1.8 m depth for auger holes that did not intersect pedogenic carbonate. • 1m down-hole samples collected by scoop sampling from Ramelius aircore and RC drilling were composited over generally 4 m intervals for analysis for gold by 25 g aqua regia digest. • 1m down-hole samples collected by scoop sampling from Tychean aircore and RC drilling were composited over generally 4 m intervals for analysis for gold by 25 g aqua regia digest. For composite samples returning gold assays of greater than 0.5 g/t, 1 m samples analysed by 25 g regia digest.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling completed within the Spargoville project by Ramelius and Tychean comprises 75 aircore holes and 2 RC holes for a total of 3,319 m. • Ramelius aircore holes were inclined to the west at 60° • Tychean's aircore and RC holes were inclined to the west at 60° with aircore holes drilled to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Auger samples are considered a qualitative exploration method. Sample recoveries were not recorded. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified. • For Ramelius aircore drilling sample recoveries were not recorded. • For Tychean aircore drilling sample recoveries were not recorded. Drill cyclones, sample hoses and sample buckets were cleaned when necessary to minimise contamination. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified. Scoop sampling is considered a qualitative technique.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All aircore and RC holes were geologically logged by qualitative industry standard methods for exploration drilling, which is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of auger sampling included qualitative logging of carbonate intensity.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• A dry "bulk" sample was collected from each auger hole. • Ramelius aircore drilling was sampled over 1m down-hole intervals, and composited by scoop sampling over general 4m intervals for analysis. • For Tychean aircore drilling samples were dry and collected by scoop sampling over 1m down-hole, with compositing to generally 4 m intervals for analysis. For composite samples returning gold assays of greater than 0.5 g/t, one metre samples were analysed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Auger samples were analysed for gold by 25 g aqua regia digest. • Ramelius aircore samples were analysed by ALS. After oven drying, crushing and pulverising the entire sampled to 90% passing 75 microns the samples were analysed for gold by 25 g aqua regia digest • 1m down-hole samples collected from Tychean aircore and RC drilling were composited over generally 4m intervals and submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth for sample preparation and analysis for gold by 25 g aqua regia digest. For composite samples returning gold assays of greater than 0.5 g/t, 1 m samples were submitted to Genalysis for analysis, with sample preparation in Kalgoorlie, and gold analysis by 25 g aqua regia digest in Perth. For both laboratories sample preparation involved oven drying, crushing and pulverising the entire sampled to 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratories conducted routine check assays, blanks and standards. No duplicates were collected. • The analyses are considered total. • Acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved for early-stage exploration sampling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• MPR verified calculated significant intercepts from supplied assays information. • No twin holes have been drilled • Auger samples and hole numbers were pre-determined. Location information and sample numbers were verified at site. • For Tychean drilling field and laboratory data were collected electronically and validated visually and with Micromine software. • Assay results were not adjusted.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Tychean auger, aircore and RC collar locations were determined by hand held GPS utilising GDA1994 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. Aircore holes were not down-hole surveyed. RC holes were downhole surveyed by single shot camera at generally 30m intervals. • Details of collar surveying for Ramelius aircore drilling are unknown. • Hole path locations have been adequately defined for early-stage exploration sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Auger sample spacing varied from 20 by 50m to 40 by 200 m. • Ramelius aircore holes represent early-stage reconnaissance drilling. Hole spacings are highly variable, generally comprising approximately 30 to 60 m spaced holes along traverses spaced at 300 m to greater than 1.3 km. Samples were composited to generally 4m intervals for analysis. • Tychean's holes were drilled at a spacing of around 20 by 50 m and locally closer. Mineral Resources have not been estimated. Samples were composited to generally 4m intervals for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Evaluation of the project is at an early stage, and the association between down-hole lengths and true mineralisation widths is unknown. Available information suggests the drilling orientation achieves unbiased sampling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Auger samples were collected by the auger drilling contractor and securely stored until programme completion when all samples were submitted to the laboratory. • Details of security measures for samples from Ramelius aircore drilling are unknown. • Tychean's aircore and RC composite samples were delivered to a locked compound in Kambalda daily before delivery to the laboratory. 1m samples were delivered directly to the laboratory.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits ore reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Spargoville Project comprises a granted Exploration Licence, E15/1689 held by Mariner and an Exploration Licence under application, E15/1688 which is under application by Mariner. • Auric's wholly owned subsidiary, Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd has an agreement with Mariner to purchase E15/1689. Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd has an agreement with Mariner to purchase E15/1688 once granted. • E15/1689 lies within an area subject to a native title claim by the Marlinyu Ghoorlie people. Mariner is party to a regional heritage agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie people. Breakaway holds a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty for any gold produced from E15/1689 or E15/1688.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration completed within the project to date was by other parties, including 75 aircore holes and 2 RC Ramelius and Tychean for a total of 3,319 m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology of the area is interpreted to comprise a north south striking sequence of ultramafic and mafic volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks. The project is at an early stage of evaluation and mineralisation styles are not yet well understood.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report. Intercept grades are length weighted, with no upper cuts applied. No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Evaluation of the project is at an early stage, and the association between down-hole lengths and true mineralisation widths is unknown.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams and tables are included in the report.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill hole intercepts meeting the specified criteria are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Proposed future work comprises aircore exploration drilling at the Fugitive prospect testing potentially mineralised areas along strike of the aircore and RC drilling by previous explorers, and within the broader project area testing zones of anomalous gold grades in previous explorer's soil and auger sampling RC drilling is proposed to follow up any significant gold mineralised

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intercepts from aircore drilling.

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