ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE 15 November 2024

Spargoville Project
Encouraging RC Drilling Results

Highlights

- 17 hole RC program completed at Fugitive and Anomaly 37 Prospects.
- Fugitive Prospect continues to encourage with results including:
    - ASRC023; 7m @ 4.88g/t Au, including 3m @ 10.36g/t Au.
    - ASRC021; 2m @ 10.69g/t Au.
    - ASRC016; 1m @ 12.1g/t Au.
    - ASRC012; 13m @ 1.35g/t Au.
    - ASRC014; 9m @ 0.99g/t Au.
- Mineralised zone at Fugitive remains a highly prospective target for further drilling.
- First pass RC drilling at Anomaly 37 opens up tabular anomaly to target for further exploration.
- Results encourage further RC drilling at both Prospects.

Management Comment

Mr. Mark English, Managing Director:

"The anomalous core to the Fugitive Prospect extends over 700m length and we don't know to what depth – still too early to say whether there's something big under there but lots of encouragement. To add to that, we've now opened up a new target at Anomaly 37"

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Mr. John Utley, Technical Director:

"We have defined a mineralised zone within an 80m wide basalt running along the spine of the Fugitive Prospect. Significantly mineralised intercepts are commonplace within this unit and while a coherent and potentially economic zone has been elusive, we're encouraged by the results to date. There remains substantial potential for economic mineralisation within the basalt.

Early days at Anomaly 37 where a distinct zone of mineralisation is hosted in ultramafics. We're particularly keen to get some deeper holes into that mineralisation beneath a spectacular intercept in an historic hole and to the north of our drilling."

The Announcement

Auric Mining Limited (ASX: **AWJ**) (**Auric** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that results have been received for an RC program recently completed within the Spargoville Project, at the Anomaly 37 and Fugitive Prospects.

The holes targeted gold mineralisation beneath prominent auger soil anomalies and supergene (ie, weathering enriched) gold concentrations defined by aircore and RAB drilling (Figure 1).

Best results were returned for supergene mineralisation from the Fugitive Prospect with:

Hole ID	Best results
ASRC023	7m @ 4.88g/t Au from 45m, including 3m @ 10.36g/t from 48m; and
ASRC012	13m @ 1.35g/t Au from 58m.

Best results from within fresh rock, also at the Fugitive Prospect, included:

Hole ID	Best results
ASRC021	2m @ 10.69g/t from 81m;
ASRC016	1m @ 12.1g/t Au from 132m; and
ASRC014	9m @ 0.99g/t Au from 73m.

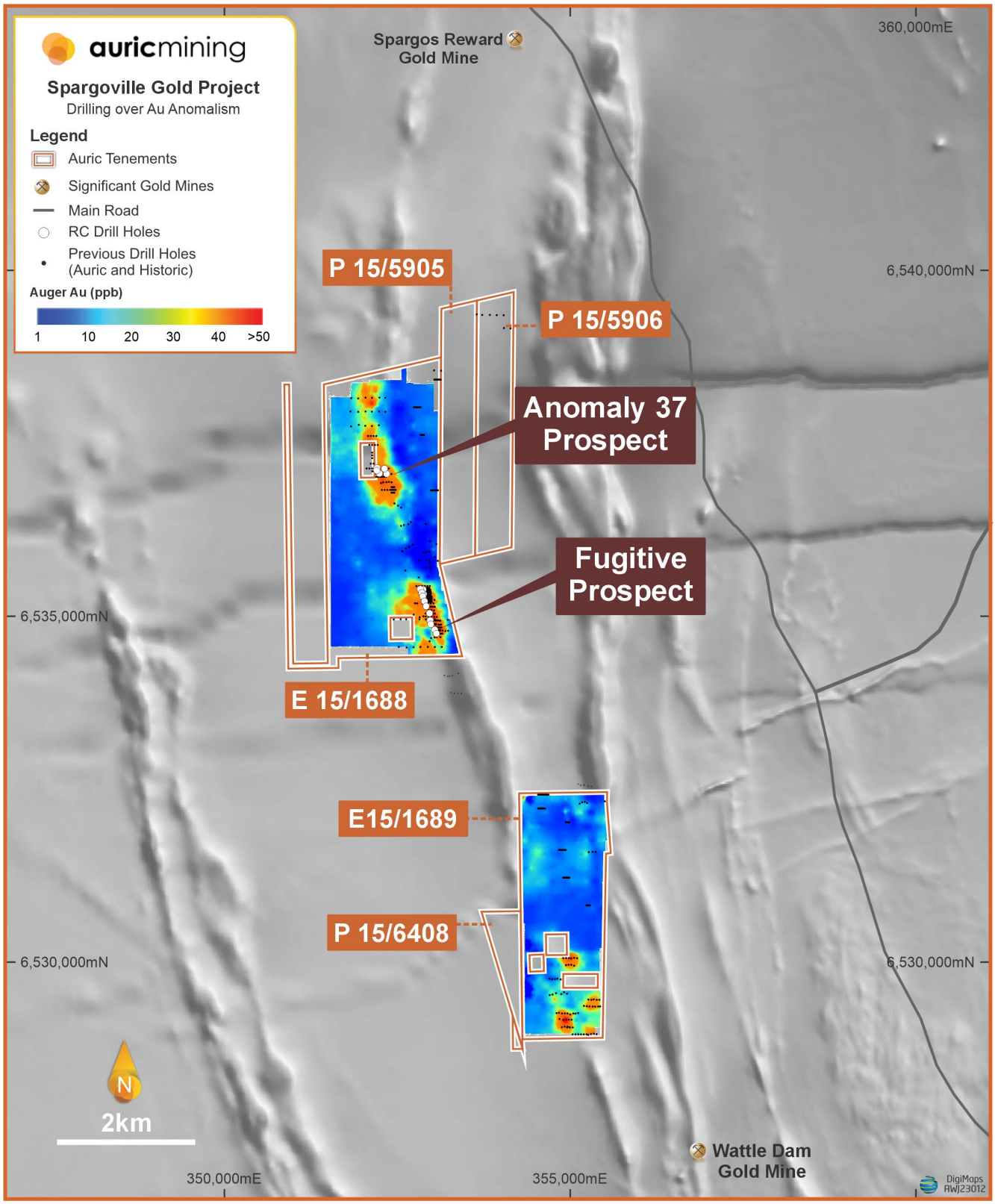

Figure 1. Spargoville Project location plan.

The RC Drill Program

A total of 17 RC holes were drilled for 2497m; 5 holes in the Anomaly 37 Prospect and 12 holes in the Fugitive Prospect. Hole details are recorded in Appendix 1.

The holes were drilled by Kalgoorlie-based Kennedy Drilling and holes sampled at 1m intervals via a cyclone and rig-mounted fixed-cone splitter.

The individual samples were completely pulverised and 40g subsamples analysed for Au by fire assay at a Bureau Veritas facility in Kalgoorlie.

Refer to Appendix 2, JORC Checklist for further details.

Fugitive Prospect

The Fugitive Prospect lies within Auric's Spargoville Project centred 4km west of the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway and 35km southwest of Kambalda. It is outlined by a large and prominent auger-soil anomaly and was targeted by previous explorers with RAB, Aircore and shallow RC holes (Figure 2).

A total of 12 RC holes were drilled at Fugitive in the latest program such that Auric have now drilled a total of 17 RC holes along the approximately 700m strike length of the Fugitive Prospect at line spacings of between 20m and 100m (Figure 2).

Previous drilling at Fugitive is dominated by drill holes that ended in weathered rock. Many of the significant assays in the weathered rock are likely to represent a supergene, ie, weathering enriched and potentially remobilised, component to gold mineralisation. The supergene gold mineralisation will have a primary (ie, fresh rock) source and Auric's drill holes have been drilled to locate and define primary mineralisation.

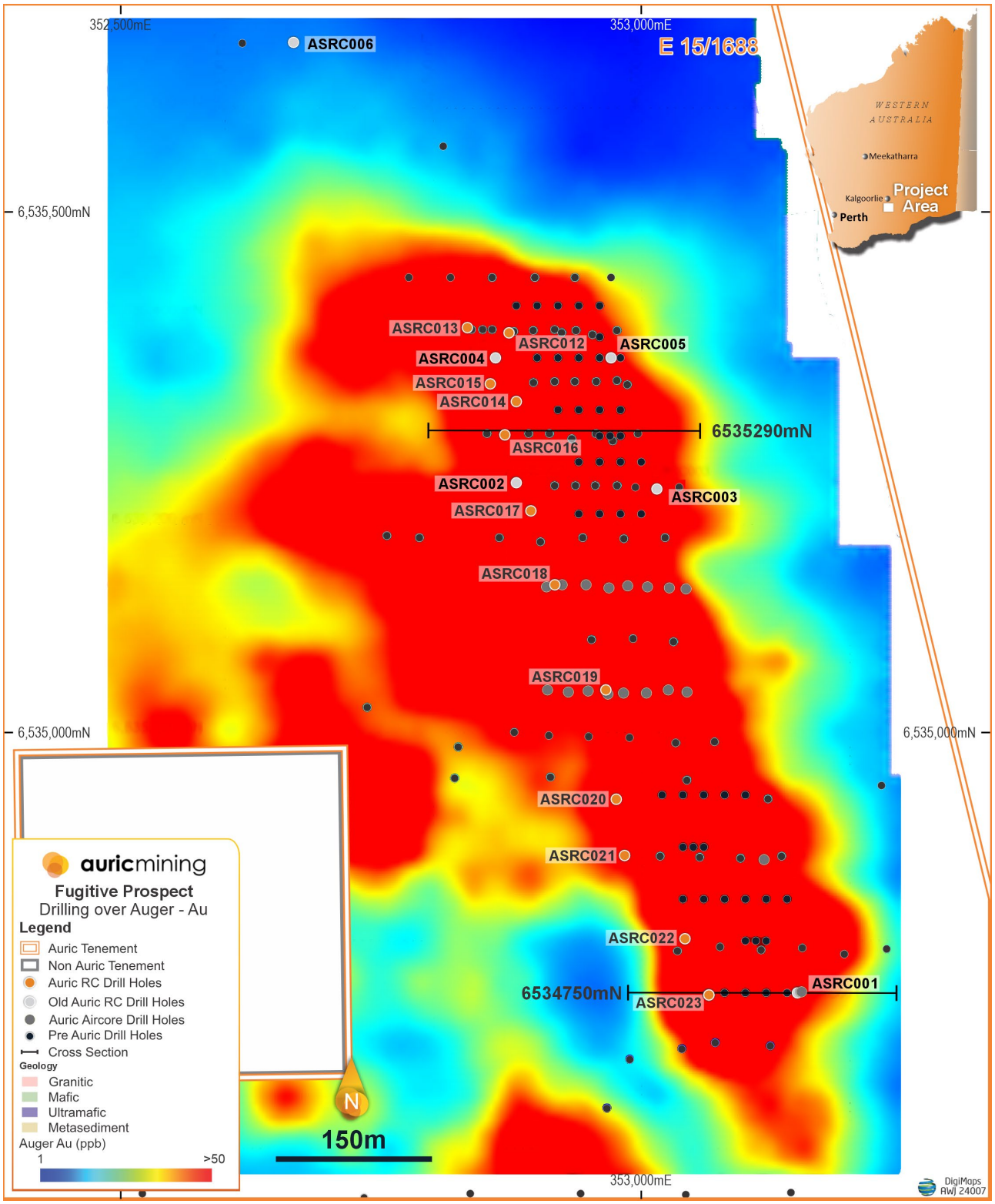

Figure 2. The Fugitive Prospect, defined by auger-soil gold anomalism, with Auric RC and Aircore hole collars and historic drill hole collars.

A gold mineralised envelope defined by gold concentrations above 0.1g/t Au can be recognised within fresh basalt in many of the holes (e.g., Figures 3 and 4). This is a persistent feature, defined within the 70-90m wide basalt unit along the length of the Fugitive Prospect. There is potential for economic concentrations of gold mineralisation within that envelope.

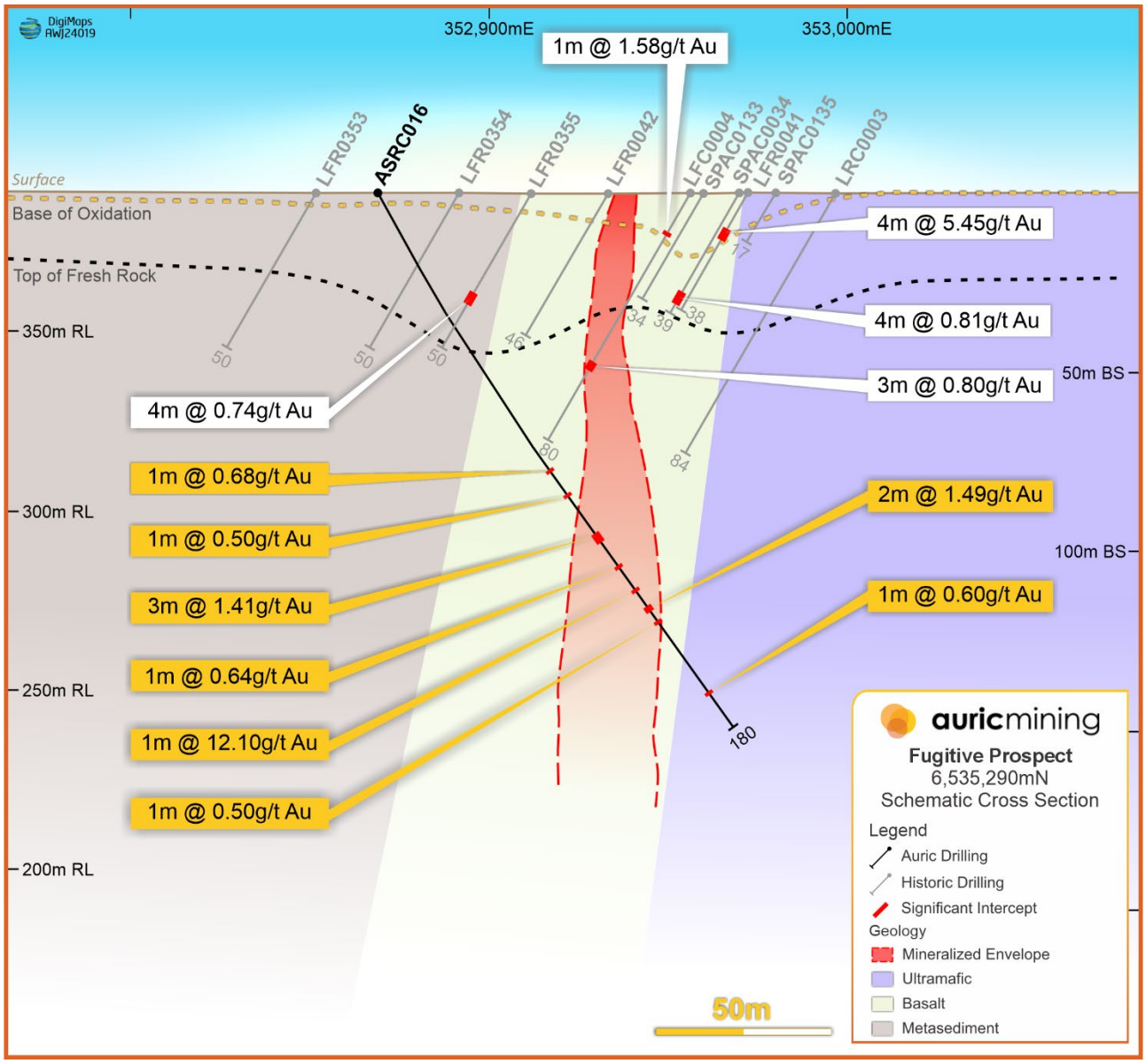

Figure 3. Fugitive Prospect Cross Section 6,535,290m North.

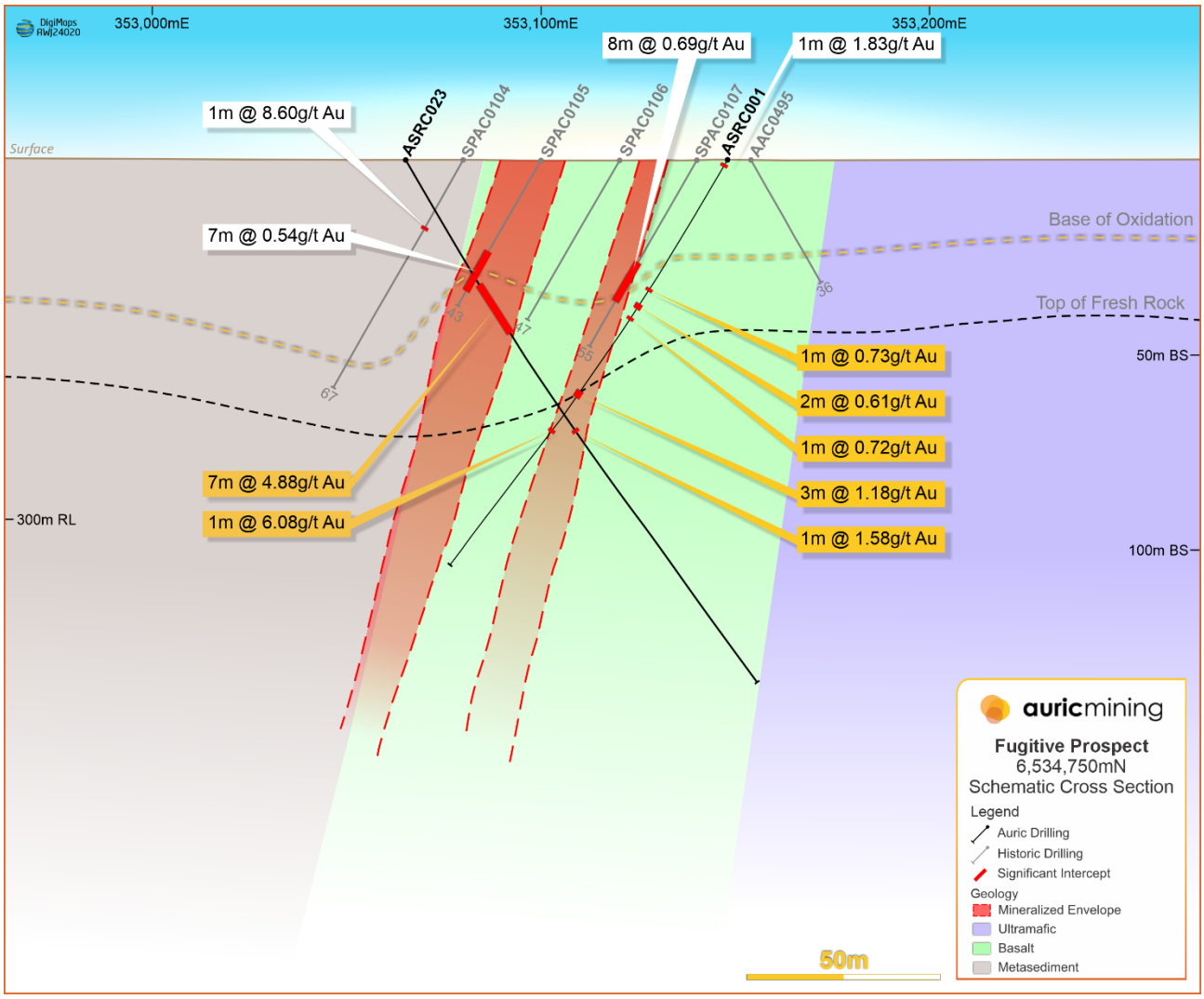

Figure 4. Fugitive Prospect Cross Section 6,534,750m North.

Significant gold assays at a 0.5g/t cut-off are shown in Table 1.

The best result was:

Hole ID	Best result
ASRC023	7m @ 4.88g/t Au from 45m, including 3m @ 10.36g/t from 48m

The intercept occurs above the Top of Fresh Rock and is interpreted as supergene. It is represented in cross section (Figure 4) with an interpretation showing potential for mineralisation to persist at depth.

Other significant assays with a likely supergene component include:

Hole ID	Results
ASRC012	13m @ 1.35g/t Au from 58m; and
ASRC015	4m @ 2.32g/t Au from 28m.

Gold intercepts in fresh rock (primary mineralisation) include:

Hole ID	Best results
ASRC021	2m @ 10.69g/t from 81m;
ASRC016	1m @ 12.1g/t Au from 132m; and
ASRC014	9m @ 0.99g/t Au from 73m.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ASRC012	6	7	1	0.85
ASRC012	50	51	1	2.44
ASRC012	58	71	13	1.35
ASRC012	74	75	1	1.15
ASRC013	39	40	1	1.04
ASRC013	71	72	1	0.69
ASRC014	52	53	1	0.57
ASRC014	57	59	2	0.57
ASRC014	64	66	2	0.81
ASRC014	73	82	9	0.99
ASRC014	107	108	1	1.20
ASRC014	110	111	1	0.62
ASRC015	28	32	4	2.32
ASRC015	35	36	1	0.51
ASRC015	86	88	2	0.57
ASRC015	116	117	1	0.81
ASRC015	122	123	1	2.15
ASRC016	91	92	1	0.68
ASRC016	102	103	1	0.5
ASRC016	113	116	3	1.41
ASRC016	123	124	1	0.64

ASRC016	132	133	1	12.1
ASRC016	138	140	2	1.49
ASRC016	143	144	1	0.51
ASRC016	174	175	1	0.60
ASRC017	0	1	1	0.74
ASRC017	46	48	2	0.51
ASRC017	52	53	1	0.66
ASRC017	59	60	1	0.5
ASRC017	92	93	1	0.74
ASRC018	85	86	1	0.61
ASRC018	132	133	1	2.01
ASRC019	42	43	1	0.72
ASRC019	89	90	1	0.77
ASRC019	142	143	1	0.82
ASRC019	157	158	1	1.23
ASRC020	115	116	1	2.3
ASRC021	81	83	2	10.69
ASRC021	96	97	1	1.14
ASRC021	100	101	1	0.61
ASRC021	135	136	1	1.00
ASRC022	28	29	1	0.50
ASRC022	134	135	1	0.66
ASRC023	33	41	7	0.54
ASRC023	45	52	7	4.88
incl	48	51	3	10.36
ASRC023	81	82	1	1.58

Table 1. Fugitive Prospect Significant Assays at 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

Anomaly 37 Prospect

The Anomaly 37 Prospect is centred approximately 2km north of the Fugitive Prospect, within the same tenement (E15/1688). It is also defined by a large and prominent auger-soil anomaly and was targeted by previous explorers with RAB, Aircore and shallow RC holes (Figure 5).

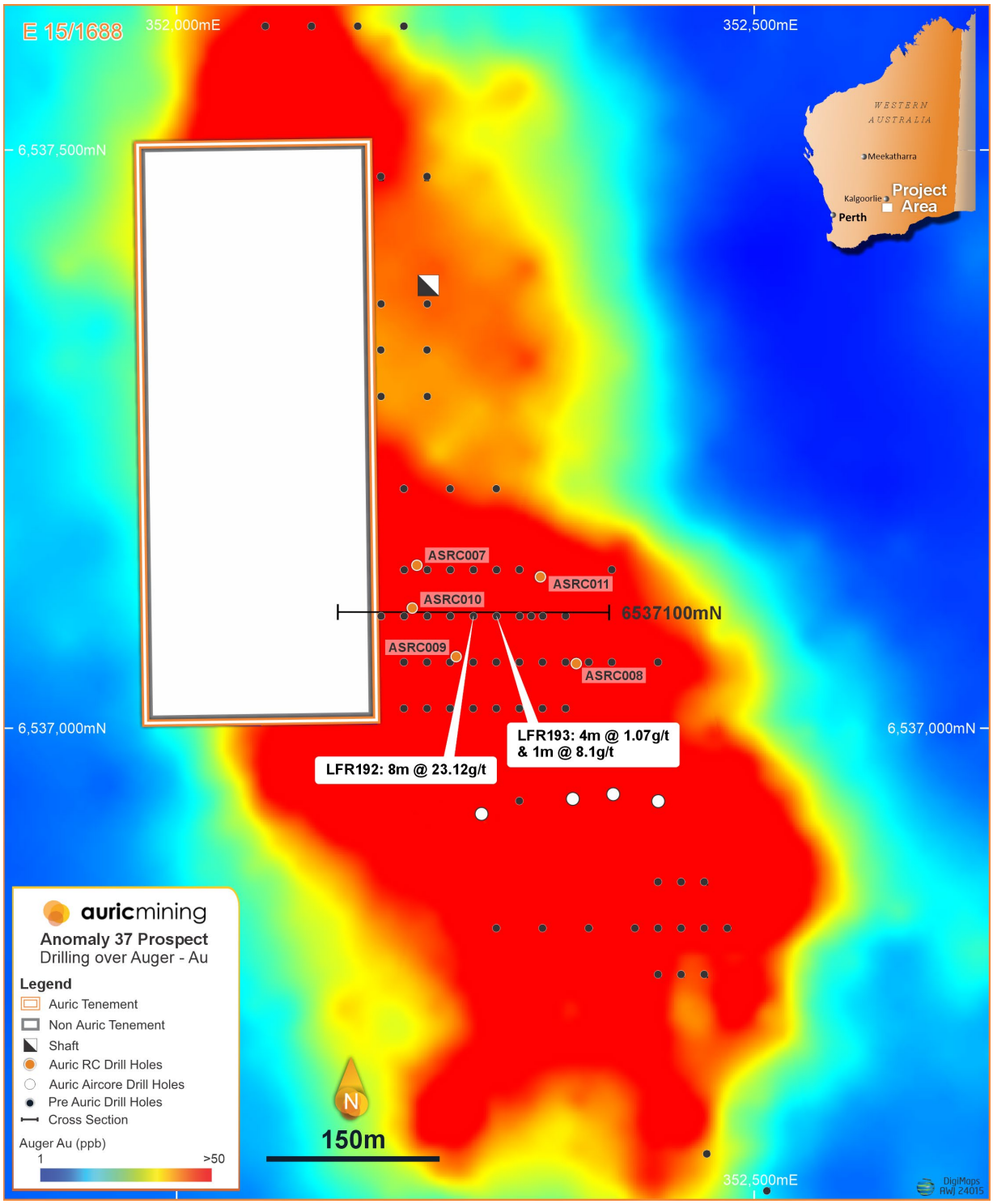

Figure 5. The Anomaly 37 Prospect, defined by auger-soil gold anomalism, with Auric RC and Aircore hole collars and historic drill hole collars.

The prospect has been described in previous announcements including summaries of drilling by earlier explorers Ramelius Resources Limited (**Ramelius**) and Tychean Resources Limited (**Tychean**)[1] and by Breakaway Resources Ltd **(Breakaway)**.[2]

A small tenement, P15/5912, was recently amalgamated into E15/1688 and 23 historic RAB holes drilled by Breakaway Resources within that tenement have been incorporated into the prospect dataset.

Hole details and significant intervals for the 23 RAB holes are shown in Appendix 3 and a JORC checklist in Appendix 4.

A number of significant intercepts were recorded by Breakaway, including LFR192; 8m @ 23.12g/t from surface, in turn including1m @ 174g/t Au from 4m. Auric drill hole ASRC010 was drilled beneath this spectacular intercept (Figure 6).

Five RC holes were drilled in the current program. Hole details are recorded in Appendix 1. Significant assays at a 0.5 g/t cut-off are recorded in Table 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ASRC007	78	83	5	0.88
ASRC008				NSI
ASRC009	60	61	1	0.79
ASRC010	69	70	1	0.51
ASRC010	81	82	1	0.81
ASRC010	99	101	2	0.68
ASRC011	117	120	3	0.58

Table 2. Anomaly 37 Significant Assays at 0.5g/t cut-off.

Significant assays at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off all occur within an approximately 120m wide ultramafic unit, within which a mineralised envelope is defined by gold concentrations above 0.1g/t Au. The mineralised envelope is most pronounced in the northern sections and particularly in ASRC010 where it is approximately 35m wide (true width).

[1] (ASX:AWJ): 2 March 2021. Auric Mining Limited Resources Summary and Exploration Update.
[2] (ASX:AWJ): 4 June 2024. RC Drilling at Spargoville – Fugitive Prospect.

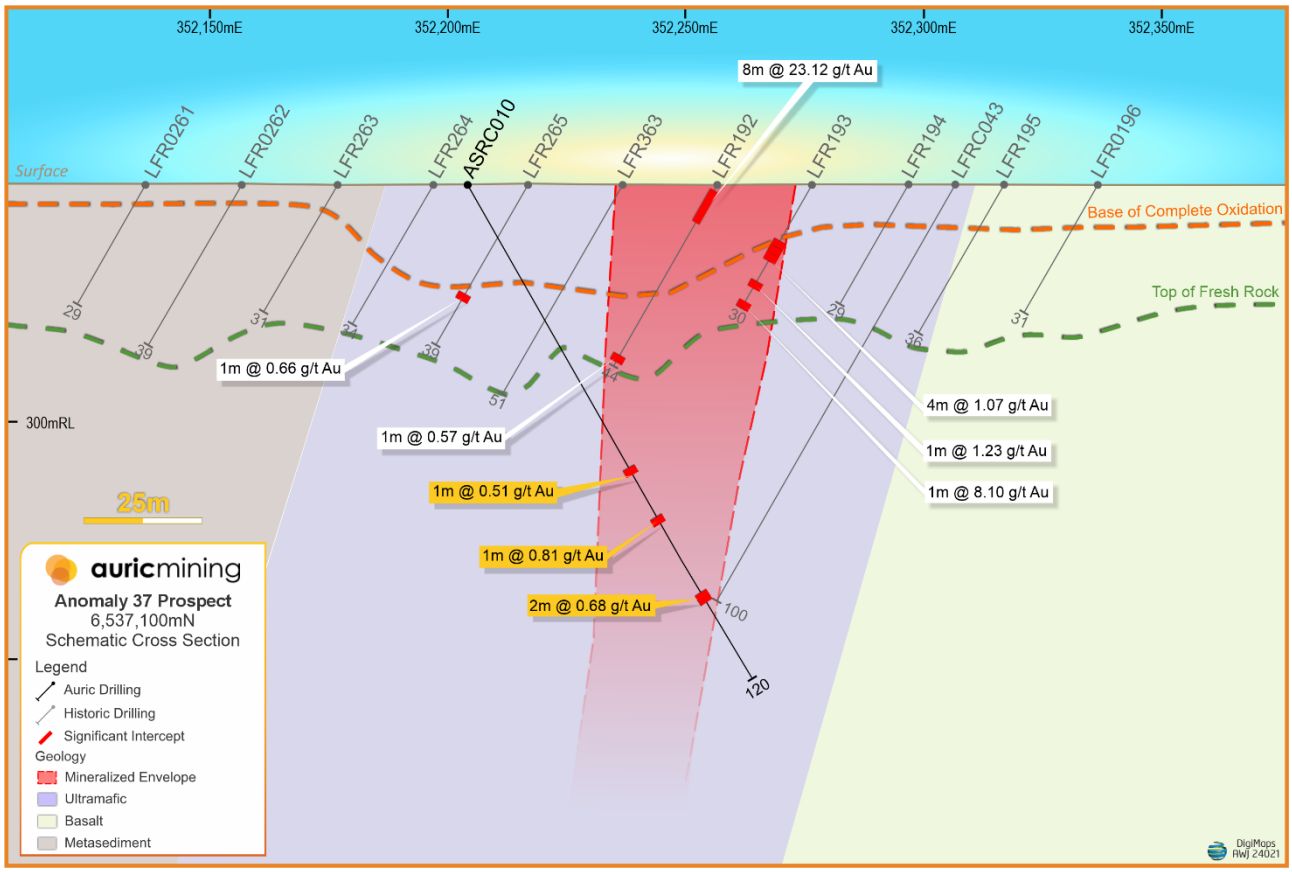

Figure 6, Anomaly 37 Prospect Cross Section 6,537,100m North.

Next Steps

The gold mineralised envelopes defined at the Anomaly 37 and Fugitive Prospects have the potential to host economically significant deposits.

At Fugitive, the southern half of the prospect, over approximately 470m strike length, has been sparsely tested by RC drilling at line spacings of between 50m and 100m. This area has provided some of the best supergene (e.g., 7m @ 4.88g/t Au) and primary (e.g., 2m @ 10.69g/t Au) drill hole intercepts and will be the focus for the next phase of RC drilling.

At Anomaly 37, first pass RC drilling shows that mineralisation is open to the north and that the zone of anomalous mineralisation is particularly wide beneath high grade historic drill hole LFR192 (8m @ 23.12g/t). Further RC drilling will target mineralisation in both locations.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Utley, who is a full-time employee of Auric Mining Limited. Mr Utley is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Utley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Utley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Auric Mining Ltd.

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Appendix 1: RC Drill Hole Details

Hole_ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	MGA_East	MGA_North	Orig_RL	Dip	MGA_Azi
ASRC007	RC	162	353065	6534748	399	-60	90
ASRC008	RC	120	352346	6537056	420	-60	270
ASRC009	RC	120	352242	6537062	415	-60	90
ASRC010	RC	120	352204	6537104	411	-60	90
ASRC011	RC	120	352315	6537131	407	-60	270
ASRC012	RC	84	352873	6535384	400	-60	90
ASRC013	RC	180	352833	6535389	377	-60	90
ASRC014	RC	150	352880	6535318	382	-60	90
ASRC015	RC	180	352855	6535335	379	-60	90
ASRC016	RC	180	352869	6535286	374	-60	90
ASRC017	RC	150	352894	6535213	388	-60	90
ASRC018	RC	150	352917	6535142	387	-60	90
ASRC019	RC	180	352966	6535041	392	-60	90
ASRC020	RC	139	352976	6534936	390	-60	90
ASRC021	RC	150	352984	6534882	392	-60	90
ASRC022	RC	162	353042	6534802	389	-60	90
ASRC023	RC	162	353065	6534748	399	-60	90

Appendix 2: Fugitive Prospect RC Drilling JORC Table 1 Checklist

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to the succeeding section)

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.	• RC drill samples were taken at 1m intervals via a cyclone and fixed cone splitter. Samples of nominally 2.5kg were collected in calico bags and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals in Kalgoorlie. Samples were pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. Approximately 200g of the pulverised product from each sample is kept. • Samples were analysed for Au via 40g fire assay with AAS for determination of gold concentration. • The samples for each 1m interval remaining after removal of the nominal 2.5kg split were laid out in rows at the drill site and this material used for geological logging
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	• RC drilling using a face-sampling hammer with a drill bit (hole) diameter of approximately 133mm.

	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	• Sample recovery is assessed as having been reasonable overall. Samples submitted for assay were weighed at the lab and sample weights reported – they show some small samples in the 1st few metres of drill holes, a maximum weight of 5.0kg and an average weight of 2.2kg • There is no evidence 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 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.	• Drill chips were logged at 1m intervals corresponding to the sample intervals and according to Auric's coding system in sufficient detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • The logging is qualitative in nature. • Chips were not photographed but a small proportion of chips from each interval have been retained in compartmentalised chip trays. • The total length logged is 2455m which is 100% of the drilled intervals
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.	• RC chips were sampled at 1m intervals via a fixed cone splitter samples were dry apart from 11 which were recorded as wet. • A duplicate sample was taken with every 15th sample using a 2nd chute on the splitter and a pulp standard was inserted after every 30 samples such that 10% of samples submitted for assay are either duplicates or standards.

	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.	• The duplicate assays show reasonable correlation. • Sample sizes (nominally 2.5kg) were pulverised prior to subsampling of 40g for fire assay and are considered appropriate.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• In addition to standards submitted by Auric, the laboratory (Bureau Veritas) analysed standards and blanks inserted with each fire assay batch. Comparison of expected results for standards with the assays received for the RC samples indicates accurate and precise laboratory data.
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.	• Anomalous assays have been verified by alternative Auric personnel. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Field sample records are merged with assay results from the lab and various cross reference checks, both manual and computational used to ensure data integrity. • Data is stored on two separate computers and backed up routinely.

		• No adjustment has been made to assay data
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.	• Hole collar positions were located using a hand-held GPS referenced to MGA-GDA94, Zone 51and are accurate to within 5m. • Downhole surveys were taken by the drilling contractor using a gyro at approximately 10m intervals. • Collar surveys included an elevation measurement and are located within the MGA-GDA94 grid system, Zone 51
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.	• 17 holes were drilled over several strike lengths of approx. 80m and 700m within a prominent auger-soil gold anomaly and intercalated with historic, generally shallow drill holes. • At this exploration stage, the data is dominated by historic drilling with insufficient QA to be incorporated into a resource estimate. • No sample compositing
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 both prospects, mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply, from near vertical to 75 degrees to the west such that mineralized intercepts in drill holes inclined at 60˚ to the east represent between 50% and 75% of true width and intercepts in holes inclined at 60˚ to the west represent between 26% and 50% of true widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Auric personnel were present during all drilling and sampling and individual samples were bagged and sealed in larger polywoven bags with no opportunity for tampering.

		• Samples were transported to the lab by Auric personnel
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• There have been no reviews of sampling techniques and data related to the current program.

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.	• RC drilling was conducted on E15/1688 which is held by Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Auric Mining Ltd. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to explore or mine in the area beyond routine compliance requirements
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All drilling within the Spargoville project prior to the current RC program was undertaken by other parties including 117 air core and RAB holes and 12 RC holes drilled by Ramelius Resources, Tychean Resources and Breakaway Resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Previous companies have explored for both Au and Ni. • Au exploration references analogues to the ultramafic-hosted Wattle Dam Au deposit, 8km to the south of the Fugitive Prospect and to the sediment-hosted Spargos Reward Au deposit 8km to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		north. Both of the deposits are shear hosted. • Ni has been targeted in ultramafic units with potential for komatiite-hosted Ni-sulphide mineralisation analogous with deposits in the Widgiemooltha and Kambalda areas. • In the Fugitive Prospect, Au in fresh rock occurs within metabasalts and is associated within thin (<10cm) quartz veins and generally less than 2% sulphides, predominantly py. • In the Anomaly 37 Prospect Au mineralisation occurs in the ultramafic with 1% of sulphides in the form of py. This is associated with quartz carbonate veining <5% of chip material.
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	• Refer to: Table 1: RC Drillhole Details Table 2: Significant gold intervals at 0.5g/t cut-off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• Samples were collected at 1m intervals and aggregate intervals incorporate only 1m intervals. • Samples were aggregated at a 0.5g/t cut-off with no top-cut applied
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').	• Mineralisation widths are between 40% and 70% of down hole intercept lengths.
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.	• Refer to Figures 1-6 and Tables 1-2
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should	• Reporting is balanced – only significant Au values at a 0.5g/t cut-off are tabulated and this is acknowledged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• At the Fugitive Prospect, further RC drilling will target strike extension of Au-mineralisation hosted within a basalt unit defined in fresh rock, beneath most of the historic drilling. Further drilling may also be used to quantify supergene mineralization within the weathered profile at both Fugitive and Anomaly 37.

Appendix 3: Breakaway Resources – Spargoville Project RAB Hole Details

(Including Significant Assays at 0.5g/t Cut-off)

Former P15/5912 (now E15/1688) Breakaway Resources RAB							
Drill Hole	Location		Orientation Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	Down-hole interval		
	MGA East	MGA North			Interval (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
LFR59	352296.76	6537137.20	-60/270	33	18-24	6	1.09
					30-32	2	0.56
LFR62	352276.7558	6537207.196	-60/270	30	NSI		
LFR63	352236.7556	6537207.196	-60/270	36	NSI		
LFR64	352196.7555	6537207.196	-60/270	30	NSI		
LFR65	352216.7556	6537327.196	-60/270	38	NSI		
LFR66	352176.7554	6537327.196	-60/270	30	24-26	2	2.19
LFR192	352257	6537097	-60/270	44	0-8	8	23.12
				Incl.	4-5	1	174.0
					42-43	1	1.57
LFR193	352277	6537097	-60/270	30	15-19	4	1.07
					24-25	1	1.23
					29-30	1	8.1
LFR194	352297	6537097	-60/270	29	NSI		
LFR195	352317	6537097	-60/270	36	NSI		
LFR256	352197	6537137	-60/270	33	0-2	2	0.55
LFR257	352217	6537137	-60/270	29	NSI		
LFR258	352237	6537137	-60/270	32	30-31	1	0.5
LFR259	352257	6537137	-60/270	30	24-27	3	1.18
LFR260	352277	6537137	-60/270	44	NSI		
LFR263	352177	6537097	-60/270	31	NSI		
LFR264	352197	6537097	-60/270	34	NSI		
LFR265	352217	6537097	-60/270	39	21-22	1	0.66
LFR363	352237	6537097	-60/270	51	NSI		

LFR365	352177	6537287	-60/270	50	NSI		
LFR366	352217	6537287	-60/270	50	NSI		
LFR369	352177	6537367	-60/270	50	NSI		
LFR370	352217	6537367	-60/270	50	NSI		

Appendix 4: Spargoville Project – Breakaway Resources (Historic) Drilling 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.	• RAB completed within former P15/5912 by Breakaway comprised 23 RAB holes and 1 RC hole for a total of 959m. • Breakaway RAB drilling. One metre down-hole samples dumped onto the ground. Four metre composite samples were collected using a PVC spear into a numbered calico bag and analysis for gold by 30g fire assay. • Breakaway RC drill samples were collected over one metre intervals in green mining bags. One metre rifle split sample were collected from across visible ore zones and four composite samples collected through the remainder of the hole. Any four-metre composite samples returning anomalous nickel (>2500ppmNi) or gold (>0.5ppmAu) assays results were re-split and sampled at one metre intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	• Breaker Resources RAB holes were inclined to the west at 60° and drilled to blade refusal. RC holes drilled dipping 60° towards the east.
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.	• For RAB and RC 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.
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 RAB holes were geologically logged to industry standard methods for exploration drilling, which is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • There is insufficient detail in WAMEX reports to qualify the data for mineral resource estimation and as such the data is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	• Breakaway RAB drilling was sampled over one metre down-hole intervals and composited by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• 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.	scoop sampling, generally over four metre intervals for analysis. • Breakaway RC drilling samples were collected over one metre down-hole metres into green mining plastic bags. One metre riffle split sample were collected from across visible ore zones and four metre composite samples collected through the remainder of the hole. Any four metre composite samples returning anomalous nickel (>2500ppmNi) or gold (>0.5ppmAu) assay results were re-split and sampled on a one metre basis.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Breakaway RAB 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 fire assay of a 30g charge and bottom two to four metre composite samples for each hole were analysed for multi-element suite. • One metre down-hole samples collected from Breakaway RC drilling were composited over four metre intervals except where one metre samples were taken in visible ore zones. The samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth for sample preparation and analysis for a routine suite of elements including Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, S, As, Mg, Mn, Zn

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(AT/OES) and Au, Pt, Pd (FA50/AAS). Any ore zone containing greater than 1%Ni or 1ppmAu was also re-analysed for Au, Pt and Pd (FA50/MS). 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.
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.	• Auric have verified the calculated significant intercepts from the supplied assay information. • No twin holes have been drilled at Spargoville. • Breakaway drilling field and laboratory data were collected electronically and validated visually. • 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.	• Breakaway Auger and RAB drilling was completed on an AMG 84_51 grid system and collars pick up using a hand help GPS. RC collar locations were determined by handheld GPS utilising AGD1984 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. RAB holes were not down-hole surveyed and assumed to run straight at designed orientations. RC holes were not downhole surveyed. • Hole path locations have been adequately defined for early-stage exploration sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Breakaway RAB and RC holes represent early-stage reconnaissance drilling. RAB drilling comprised drill lines approximately 200m apart with holes spaced approximately 100m apart along the lines. Samples were composited to generally 4m intervals for analysis. RC drilling targeted auger-soil geochemical anomalies with samples analysed at 4m composite or 1m intervals if a mineralised zone was visible.
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 Breakaway RAB and RC drilling are unknown.
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 of granted Exploration Licence, E15/1688 and E15/1689 held by Auric's wholly owned subsidiary, Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd. • E15/1688 lies within an area subject to a native title claim by the Marlinyu Ghoorlie people. Breakaway holds a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty for any gold produced from E15/1688.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration completed prior to Auric's involvement in the Spargoville Project includes 75 aircore holes and 2 RC by Ramelius and Tychean for a total of 3,319m. Resolute Samantha drilled 125 RAB holes for 6,144m. A further 101 RAB holes were drilled for 441m and 8 Diamond Holes for 1695.29m by companies' unknown in the Breakaway annual reports.
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	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report. Intercept grades are length weighted, with no upper cuts applied. No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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').	• 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 within former P15/5912, meeting the specified criteria are reported. P15/5912 has been amalgamated into E15/1688. Drill hole intercepts within E15/1688, excluding P15/5912 have been reported previously (*ASX;AWJ: 4 June 2024. RC Drilling at Spargoville – Fugitive Prospect*)
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	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• Not applicable – describing historic exploration