EXPLORATION UPDATE – MT PALMER

DRILLING RESULTS FOR MT PALMER LITHIUM TARGETS

Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) ("Aurumin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling results for the Company's 100% owned Mt Palmer Project targeting lithium bearing pegmatites. The Mt Palmer Project is located 40km southeast of Southern Cross, Western Australia.

Highlights

- Pegmatites intersected over broad widths
- Pegmatites confirmed to be lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites
- Low level lithium mineralisation. Max values up to 940ppm Li (0.2% Li_2O) over 1m

Aurumin's Managing Director, Brad Valiukas, commented on the results:

"Drilling at Mt Palmer, at our Vickers Find Lithium Targets, has been technically successful, with the drilling intersecting broad widths of flat lying pegmatites, with low level lithium anomalism.

"We will be evaluating the next steps at Mt Palmer."

VICKERS FIND SOUTH DIAMOND DRILLING

All results from the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded diamond drilling programme, completed in July, have now been returned [4,5]. All four holes intersected pegmatite and pegmatitic granite sheets over varying thicknesses from 1m up to 60m. The four holes were drilled to an average depth of 250m to adequately test the high priority targets identified from surface lithium and pathfinder element geochemical anomalies (soil, rock chip and historical drill spoil samples) located within geological setting prospective for lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Lithium results returned were subdued with a best individual assay result of 940ppm Li (0.2% Li_2O) within broader intervals of low-level lithium (>100 ppm Li) and pathfinder elements anomalism (Table 2). The anomalous lithium and pathfinder element results indicate the pegmatites to be LCT in nature however the lithium results indicate the pegmatites within the Vickers Find South prospect to be limited in lithium mineralisation.

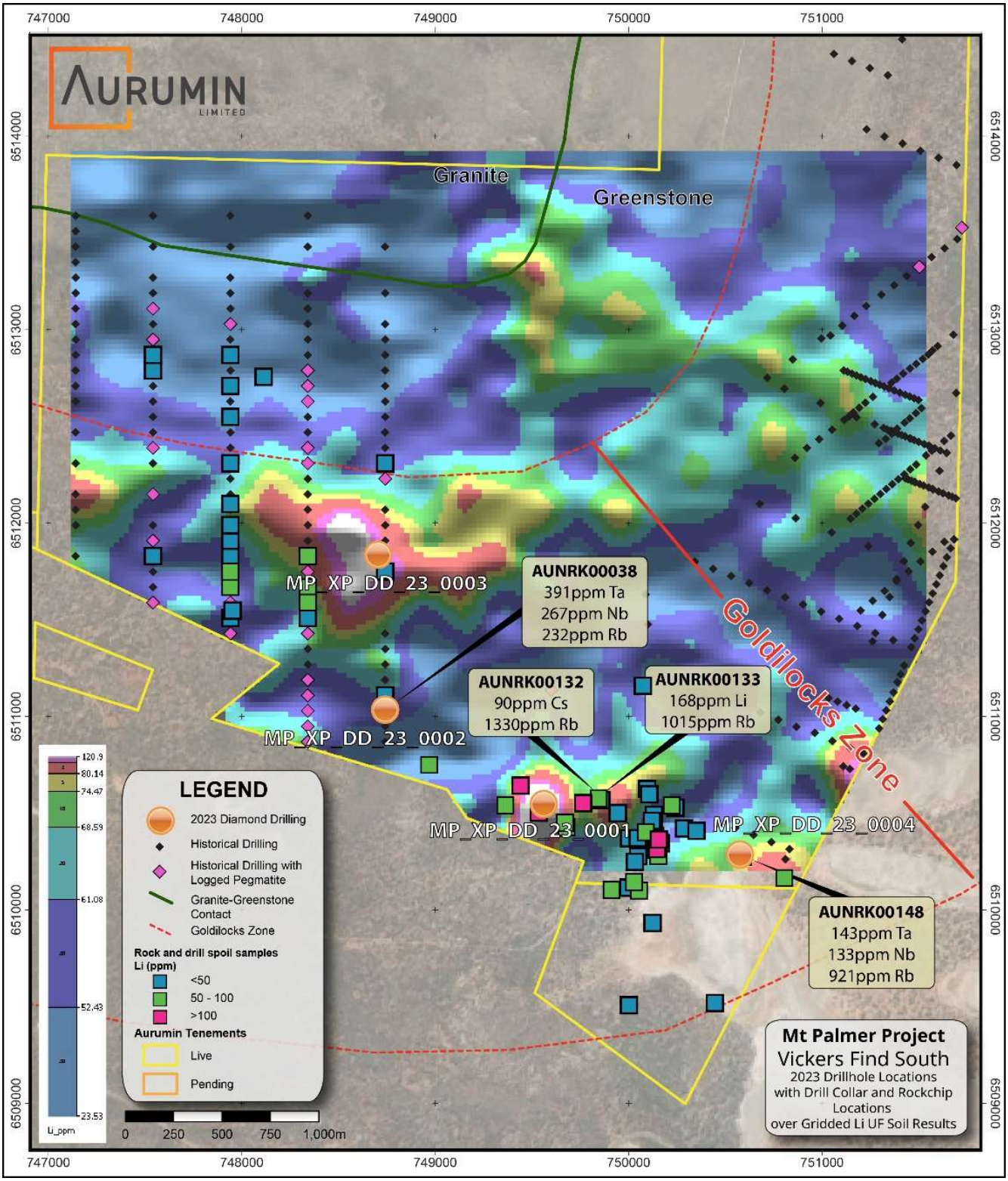

Figure 1. Collar locations underlain by Ultrafine soil sampling lithium results and other samples.

Table 1. Drillhole Locations

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Type
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	749562	6510547	386	-85.1	110.7	Diamond
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	748741	6511037	387	-85.7	176.5	Diamond
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	748703	6511834	385	-85.2	221.9	Diamond
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	750572	6510288	366	-84.4	103.2	Diamond

Table 2. Significant Results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li ppm	Li_2O %	Cs ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm
MP_XP_DD_23_ 001	41.0	44.0	3.0	161	0.035	15	9.8	3.4	53.2	494	23
and	71.0	72.0	1.0	102	0.022	18	14.5	3.5	55.8	1080	24
and	92.0	128.4	36.4	169	0.036	15	10.2	3.9	43.8	666	20
including	95.0	96.0	1.0	340	0.073	18	22.0	3.9	148	876	61
and	130.4	132.0	1.6	152	0.033	25	91.7	99.0	51	554	30
and	174.1	177.0	2.9	118	0.025	19	28.2	4.4	52.9	829	21
and	181.0	226.0	45.0	169	0.036	22	8.4	8.3	37.1	648	16
and	228.0	229.0	1.0	114	0.025	13	8.3	3.0	43.9	406	20
and	231.0	234.7	3.7	129	0.028	16	10.3	17.7	40.6	589	21
and	239.9	245.0	5.1	454	0.098	83	4.4	6.6	10.9	527	14
MP_XP_DD_23_ 002	60.5	61.0	0.5	156	0.034	29	65.5	4.9	125.5	146	7
and	97.0	98.0	1.0	107	0.023	10	10.0	4.1	48.7	398	13
and	105.0	106.0	1.0	108	0.023	27	10.4	3.7	39.1	657	14
and	211.7	213.5	1.8	147	0.032	20	7.1	4.1	28.8	481	12
and	233.0	234.0	1.0	110	0.024	10	7.5	2.0	47.1	567	21
MP_XP_DD_23_ 003	149.0	150.0	1.0	132	0.028	9	11.0	2.7	64.7	446	21
and	165.0	169.0	4.0	112	0.024	9	3.5	2.0	33	349	10
MP_XP_DD_23_ 004	4.0	20.0	16.0	136	0.029	16	15.3	13.7	49.7	830	18
and	21.0	22.0	1.0	106	0.023	16	17.5	8.0	74.3	783	21
and	33.7	42.2	8.5	224	0.048	74	35.4	50.8	52.5	943	28
including	40.3	41.2	1.0	940	0.202	291	6.0	12.6	9.8	1440	43

REFERENCES

ASX Announcements

1	25-Aug-21	64,700oz Johnson Range Mineral Resource Estimate
2	16-Dec-21	Aurumin To Acquire 784,000oz Au Sandstone Gold Project
3	31-Oct-22	Re-release - Sandstone Resource Increased to 946koz
4	21-Jun-23	Drilling for Lithium at Mt Palmer to Commence
5	12-Jul-23	Drilling for Lithium at Mt Palmer Completed

RELEASE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Authorisation for release

The Aurumin Board has authorised this announcement for release.

For further information, please contact

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Mt Palmer Project is based on information compiled by Shane Tomlinson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Tomlinson 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tomlinson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT AURUMIN

Projects

Aurumin Limited is an ASX-listed mineral exploration Company focused on two project areas in Western Australia.

The **Sandstone Gold Operations** were cornerstone by the acquisition of the **Central Sandstone Project** by the Company in early 2022.

- The **Sandstone Project** comprises an **881,300 ounce gold mineral resource**, significant project infrastructure and an expanding tenement footprint where the Company aims to support a gold mining operation in the future.[2, 3]
- The Company's **Johnson Range Project** has a Mineral Resource of **64,700 ounces at a grade of 2.51g/t Au**, located midway between Southern Cross and Sandstone.[1]
- The **Birrigrin Project** area was added in late 2022 and is 70km north of the Central Sandstone Project. The Project has 39 mapped shafts dating to the early 1900s with **recorded production grades up to 196g/t Au**.

In addition to the Sandstone Gold Operations, the Company has a significant landholding at its **Southern Cross Operations**, including two historical high-grade production centres, Mt Dimer and Mt Palmer.

- The **Mt Dimer Project** produced over 125,000 ounces of gold from open pit and underground production of approximately 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4g/t, and has a substantial tenure footprint.
- The historical **Mt Palmer Project** produced via open pit and underground methods, generating approximately 158,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 15.9g/t.

The Company is actively exploring its tenements and pursuing further acquisitions that complement its existing focus and create additional Shareholder value.

Board

Piers Lewis
Non Executive Chairman

Brad Valiukas
Managing Director

Shaun Day
Non Executive Director

Capital Structure

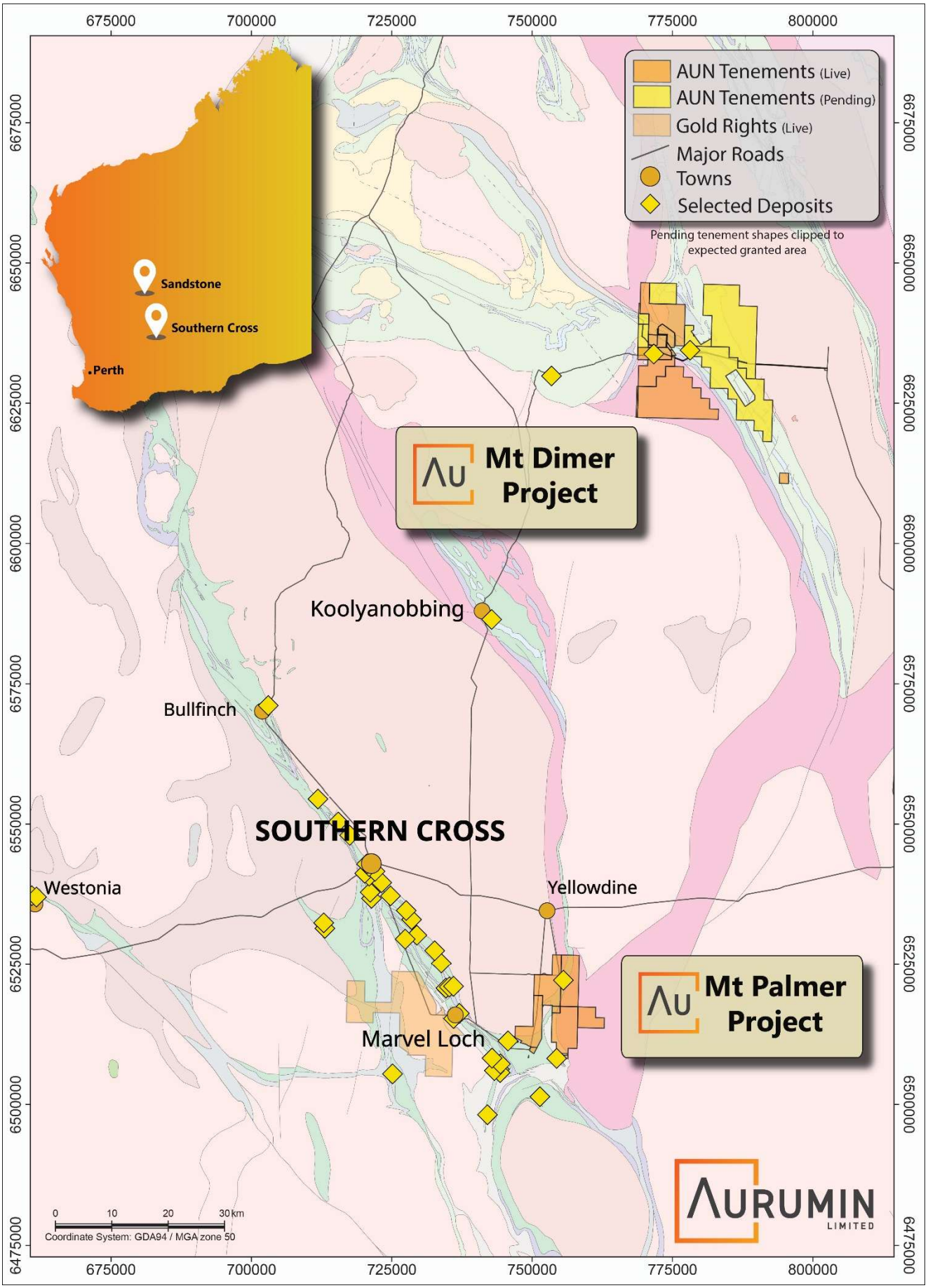
318.4 million shares

176.5 million listed options

87.9 million unlisted options

ACN: 639 427 099

Annexure A – Southern Cross Operations Location Map



Annexure B – Logged Lithology

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Lithology
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	0	0.3	0.3	Soil
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	0.3	2.7	2.4	Mafic
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	2.7	3	0.3	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	3	6.3	3.3	Mafic Volcanic
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	6.3	10	3.7	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	10	11.6	1.6	Clay
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	11.6	13.2	1.6	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	13.2	13.3	0.1	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	13.3	14.4	1.1	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	14.4	15	0.6	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	15	16.1	1.1	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	16.1	17.1	1	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	17.1	18.2	1.1	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	18.2	18.6	0.4	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	18.6	20.2	1.6	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	20.2	20.6	0.4	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	20.6	21.9	1.3	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	21.9	22.1	0.2	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	22.1	22.2	0.1	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	22.2	22.5	0.3	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	22.5	23.3	0.8	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	23.3	23.8	0.5	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	23.8	24	0.2	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	24	24.4	0.4	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	24.4	27.7	3.3	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	27.7	27.9	0.2	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	27.9	31.5	3.6	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	31.5	31.6	0.1	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	31.6	39.95	8.35	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	39.95	45.9	5.95	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	45.9	50.7	4.8	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	50.7	56.26	5.56	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	56.26	56.28	0.02	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	56.28	57.46	1.18	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	57.46	57.57	0.11	Quartz Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	57.57	68.8	11.23	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	68.8	68.95	0.15	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	68.95	69.74	0.79	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	69.74	74.8	5.06	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	74.8	84.07	9.27	Amphibolite

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Lithology
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	84.07	84.19	0.12	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	84.19	85.6	1.41	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	85.6	85.8	0.2	Core Loss
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	85.8	88.15	2.35	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	88.15	88.3	0.15	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	88.3	90.9	2.6	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	90.9	128.4	37.5	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	128.4	130.4	2	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	130.4	132.55	2.15	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	132.55	174.1	41.55	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	174.1	180.7	6.6	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	180.7	181.4	0.7	Quartz Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	181.4	197.85	16.45	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	197.85	200.8	2.95	Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	200.8	214	13.2	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	214	222.75	8.75	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	222.75	234.65	11.9	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	234.65	243.95	9.3	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	243.95	246.75	2.8	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0001	246.75	252.3	5.55	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	0	1	1	Soil
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	1	3	2	Laterite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	3	13.4	10.4	Regolith
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	13.4	21.5	8.1	Clay
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	21.5	49.3	27.8	Mafic
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	49.3	60.5	11.2	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	60.5	63.55	3.05	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	63.55	72	8.45	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	72	72.3	0.3	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	72.3	73	0.7	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	73	85.4	12.4	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	85.4	91.1	5.7	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	91.1	116.6	25.5	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	116.6	124.7	8.1	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	124.7	125.4	0.7	Quartz Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	125.4	130.3	4.9	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	130.3	174.05	43.75	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	174.05	187.15	13.1	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	187.15	190.4	3.25	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	190.4	207.4	17	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	207.4	210.5	3.1	Amphibolite

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Lithology
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	210.5	210.6	0.1	Quartz Vein
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	210.6	211.65	1.05	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	211.65	213.5	1.85	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	213.5	221.3	7.8	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	221.3	227.8	6.5	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	227.8	229	1.2	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	229	266.7	37.7	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0002	266.7	269.8	3.1	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	0	0.5	0.5	Soil
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	0.5	2.9	2.4	Calcrete
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	2.9	10.5	7.6	Regolith
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	10.5	44.9	34.4	Clay
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	44.9	48	3.1	Sand
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	48	50.4	2.4	Mafic
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	50.4	62.8	12.4	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	62.8	68.9	6.1	Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	68.9	75	6.1	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	75	76.2	1.2	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	76.2	82.8	6.6	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	82.8	83.7	0.9	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	83.7	136.7	53	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	136.7	145	8.3	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	145	174.15	29.15	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	174.15	222.3	48.15	Amphibolite
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	222.3	223.75	1.45	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0003	223.75	251.6	27.85	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	0	3.3	3.3	Lacustrine Clays
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	3.3	4.3	1	Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	4.3	13.05	8.75	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	13.05	18.35	5.3	Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	18.35	31	12.65	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	31	33.7	2.7	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	33.7	40.25	6.55	Pegmatite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	40.25	41.2	0.95	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	41.2	42.2	1	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	42.2	52	9.8	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	52	54	2	Pegmatitic Granite
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	54	55.5	1.5	Mafic Schist
MP_XP_DD_23_0004	55.5	220.4	164.9	Amphibolite

Annexure C – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mt Palmer Project Diamond Drilling

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.*	• Drilling was completed using the diamond drilling (DD) technique, producing core samples of various sizes. • DD core samples are HQ, HQ3 or NQ2 core with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.15 to 2.2m in length. • DD core was aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. • DD was completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.15 to 2.2m) based on geological intervals. • DD samples were submitted at intervals defined by the geologist for drying and pulverising to produce a 0.2g sample for multielement analysis and/or a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis.
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).*	• Diamond drilling used a Sandvik DE880 truck mounted Diamond drill rig. • Diamond drilling used HQ2, HQ3 (triple tube) and NQ2 wireline techniques. Core was routinely orientated using an Axis Champ Ori device. • Diamond holes are surveyed downhole using the Axis Champ north seeking gyro survey tool.
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.*	• Recovery of diamond drilling core was recorded by drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. • Areas of diamond core loss were marked on core blocks; logging and sampling intervals honour intervals of core loss.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in diamond core.
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 DD drilling has been geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • Logging included, where practicable, but not is limited to lithology, alteration, mineralogy, vein quantification and description, and orientation information of selected geological or structural features. • All core was marked with depth, orientation lines, sample intervals and the photographed before being cut and/or sampled. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All holes are geologically logged in full. • RQD and fracture count is routinely recorded for all diamond core. • Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.
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.*	• DD core was sampled as half core for both HQ and NQ core. • Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. • All pegmatite and pegmatitic granite were sampled including additional mafic material on the contacts. • Core was sampled on an average interval of 1m within the observed lithology boundaries. Sample length varied from 0.15 to 2.2m. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample before crushing and pulverising it to 85% passing 75 microns. A 0.2g sub-sample was then used for multielement analysis and/or a 50g sub-sample used for gold analysis by fire assay according to the geologist's discretion. • Samples where raw sample weight is greater than 3kg were fine crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to produce a 3kg sample which is then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. • QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure. • Duplicates at coarse crush and pulverisation stages are requested at a 1:20 rate for samples from diamond core. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth where samples were prepped before being sent to Ireland for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A 0.2g sample was used to complete multielement analysis using a Na2O2 fusion-HCl digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES determinations. • A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay. • The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method. • Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicate samples in RC samples are taken every 1:20. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy. • The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the material tested and for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
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.*	• No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage. • Field data were collected digitally into an excel spreadsheet. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the Aurumin database. • All data is stored by Aurumin and backed up to a cloud-based storage system.
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.*	• Drill collars were located using a handheld GPS by Aurumin geologists. Accuracy is +/-3m. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50. • Downhole surveys were completed using and Axis Champ gyro.
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.*	• Drill holes were spaced variably to allow for best drilling of the target areas. Hole locations were also influenced by existing line clearing. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all sample positions shown in the plans provided. • No Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Pegmatites being targeted are interpreted to occur as sheets with a shallow dip to the north based on broad spaced historical vertical holes. • To assess the interpreted pegmatite sheets holes were orientated at a dip of -85° to allow for structure readings and azimuths varying from 100° to 220° due to accommodate the preservation of large trees. • No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist. • Assay results are reported as downhole widths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core trays were sent to Galt Mining Solutions in Perth via road for processing, which includes cutting, photography and sampling.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

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 Mt Palmer project is located on granted tenements M77/406, E77/2210, E77/2333, E77/2423, E77/2668, E77/2680, E77/2702 and P77/4527 • Drilling reported is on E77/2333. • These tenements are wholly owned by Aurumin. • The project is located in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration at the Mt Palmer Project was largely started in the 1930s with the discovery of the Mt Palmer mine (Palmer's Find). The mine and surrounds was developed and actively explored until its closure in 1945. • Little gold exploration occurred until the late 1970s when some small scale mining resumed at Mt Palmer. Exploration has periodically occurred since this time in the areas surrounding the mine and further afield with multiple companies, including Delta Gold, Julia Mines, Ivanhoe Mining, Broken Hill Metals NL, Reynolds Yilgarn Gold and Sons of Gwalia, active until the mid-1990s. Exploration at this time included drilling, costeaning and surface sampling. • Exploration since this period has been smaller scale and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		has included surface sampling, re-sampling historical costeans and minor drilling • Previous exploration was assessed in the Independent Geological Report by Sahara Natural Resources and published in the Aurumin prospectus. • Golden Iron Resources/Aurumin has been active in the area since 2011. • No known lithium exploration has occurred at the project prior to Aurumin's work. This has included soil and rockchip sampling and an RC drill programme targeting lithium in 2022.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Regionally there are two main styles of gold mineralisation; the primary style being shear hosted and the second style comprising mineralisation in the fold hinges of BIFs and greenstones. Shear hosted gold mineralisation is located along lithological contacts within broad, ductile shear zones that are commonly wider than the mineralisation footprint and are generally associated within lenticular quartz reefs, quartz veining, and stringers within BIF/ultramafic contacts. The fold hinge hosted gold mineralisation has been observed to occur within veins formed from brittle deformation within tightly folded units. • The Mt Holland lithium deposit is located approximately 65km to the south of the project area and consists of shallowly north dipping pegmatites. • Outcrop is limited within the area.
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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in tables and Annexures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged. • Reported mineralised intervals are reported as downhole weighted averages. No grade truncations or lower cut-offs are used. • No top-cut has been applied to assays when compiling composites.
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').*	• All drill holes intersected the targeted pegmatites in an orientation interpreted to be close to orthogonal to pegmatite bodies. • Drilling intercepts have been reported as downhole width weighted average grades. • Only the down hole lengths are reported. No estimation of true width of mineralisation has been completed at this stage.
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 in body for spatial context of the drilling. A plan view view is provided. • Significant results are tabulated in the announcement text and annexure(s).
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 relevant data to targets is discussed and included on plansand tables.
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,*	• No other information is considered material for this presentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Assessment of results to plan future exploration programmes which may include additional drilling.