#### **ASX:AUN**

**ASX Announcement** 



28 May 2024

## **EXPLORATION UPDATE - SANDSTONE**

# DRILLING HITS 18m @ 25.8g/t Au AT PLUM PUDDING DEPOSIT

**Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN)** ("Aurumin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that initial results have been returned from the recent RC drilling programme at the Company's 100% owned, 881koz Au Central Sandstone Project, located 520km north-east of Perth. The Project is part of the Company's Sandstone Operations, which also includes the Birrigrin and Johnson Range Projects, and has a total Resource of 946koz Au.

The drilling campaign tested 7 new open pit targets with first pass exploration drilling, and aimed to extend 2 open pit resources (see ASX release 15 April 2024). The campaign was a success, with 4 of the 7 new targets returning positive results and extensional drilling returning a bonanza result at the Plum Pudding deposit.

## **Highlights\***

## Plum Pudding Extensional Drilling:

- SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0036 18m @ 25.80g/t Au from 30m (including 2m unexpected void @ 0.0g/t)
  - including **2m @ 215.20g/t** Au from 43m
- and 7m @ 1.48g/t Au from 71m

#### Two Mile Hill West - New Target:

- SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0018 32m @ 0.99g/t Au from 68m
  - including 4m @ 4.28g/t Au from 76m (composite sample)

#### Old Town Trend - New Target:

SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0010 **11m @ 2.00g/t** Au from 28m

including 4m @ 2.97g/t Au from 32m (composite sample)

#### Mt Klempt - New Target:

SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0006
 9m @ 1.25g/t from 16m

#### Four of Seven new targets returned significant intercepts

- Excellent success rate for new targets
- Planning for follow up drilling commenced

\*Reported intercepts may contain composite samples – see Annexure B – Drillhole Table for details

1m samples collected at the time of drilling, and corresponding to submitted 4m composites that have returned positive results, have been collected and submitted for assay.

#### Aurumin's Managing Director, Brad Valiukas, commented:

"These are great results from a first pass exploration drilling programme. We achieved significant results at four out of seven targets; these were based on a combination of previous geochemical results and structural interpretation.

"Additionally we got a **bonanza result** with extensional drilling **at Plum Pudding**, with **a top assay of 344g/t** and an unexpected void, likely old workings. Plum Pudding is now a priority target for additional work so we can expand our, currently modest, 14koz Resource.

"We are focussed on the Central Sandstone Project and generating the critical mass required for future production, these results are a great step towards adding the required additional open pit material to support an operational restart."

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# **CENTRAL SANDSTONE PROJECT DRILLING**

## **Plum Pudding**

Drilling at Plum Pudding was designed to test and extend the eastern edge of the current resource. Drilling has successfully extended and confirmed that the resource remains open, with an outstanding result of 18m @ 25.80g/t Au from 30m and 7m @ 1.48g/t Au 71m. Gold mineralisation persists in stockwork veining from the oxide into fresh ultramafic rock and the boundary of the dominant NNW striking mineralised corridor remains to be defined by further drilling.

Mineralisation at Plum Pudding occurs as a sub-vertical zone of stockwork quartz veining within sheared ultramafic rocks. The bonanza grade intercept may represent a localised sub-horizontal supergene enrichment, potentially from a hitherto unidentified sub-vertical structure.



Figure 1 – RC Chip trays SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0036: 20m-40m & 40m-60m showing Au g/t Fire Assay from 1m samples.



*Figure 2 – SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0036 with assays. 20m window, block model clipped to section; looking north on 6889831mN.* 

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Figure 3 – Plan View of Plum Pudding Drilling



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## **Old Town Trend**



Figure 4 – Old Town Trend and Mt Klempt South Drilling

The Old Town Trend Target was identified in in Aurumin's auger programme. The target represents the intersection of the projection of the ENE striking mineralised trend that hosts the Old Town Well Resource and the western limb of a southeast striking banded iron beds.

Several positions were drilled to identify and define the geological context and test for potential mineralised positions.

Quartz veining was intercepted in all holes, and best results received included **11m @ 2.00g/t** from 28m in SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0010. Drill hole SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0010 is the most northerly of the holes drilled the hole most closely targeting the projected trend of the inferred Old Town Well structure. Results were closely associated with massive quartz veining suggesting a strong structural component and were consistent with historical RAB drilling approximately 150m to the south which included 10m @ 1.1g/t Au (NGP2863) and 26m @ 1.1g/t Au (NGP2860).



Figure 5 RC Chip tray SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0010: 20m-40m showing Au g/t Fire Assay from composite & 1m samples.

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## **Mt Klempt South**

The Mt Klempt South target area is located 1.5km east of the Sandstone Mill and 1km west of the Ridge and McClaren deposits. Aurumin's 2022 Auger programme confirmed a strong gold anomaly, which coincides with areas of extensive prospector activity and some historical workings.

The initial programme of 6 holes at Mt Klempt South was designed to test for shear type mineralisation and potential relationships to interpreted intrusive bodies. Low grade mineralisation has been encountered in composite assays from 5 of 6 holes, and the best results include 9m at 1.25g/t from 16m in hole SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0006.

Mt Klempt South mineralisation is associated with clay shears, with patchy quartz veining and is approximately on strike from north-south structures inferred from historical workings. The geological context and geology logged from drilling suggest that the shallow mineralisation is likely related to primary controls.

## **Two Mile Hill West**

Drilling at Two Mile West was designed to test a 400m broadly defined north-northwest trending structural corridor, interpreted to host several north striking faults that represent potential gold feeder structures to multiple BIF horizons and generating a 600m gold in soil anomaly in the target area.

Results from composite assays to date include **32m @ 0.99g/t** from 68m in banded iron beds (SN\_XP\_RC\_24\_0018). The best results from these composite assays include **4m @ 4.28g/t** from 76m surrounding completely clay altered zones within the BIF and mafic succession. These localised clay zones may represent the inferred structural features.



Figure 6 – Two Mile Hill West Drilling



# **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 Gold Project** by the Company in early 2022.

- The **Central Sandstone Gold 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.<sup>2, 3</sup>
- 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.<sup>1</sup>
- The **Birrigrin Project** area was added in late 2022 and is 70km north of the Central Sandstone Gold 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.

- Mt Dimer regionally has a substantial tenure footprint with gold and iron ore potential. The Company is currently
  working towards completion of the sale of iron ore rights to MinRes for a combination of upfront and milestone
  cash payments and a \$1/t royalty.<sup>4</sup>
- The Mt Dimer Mining Tenements have been divested to Beacon Minerals Limited. Historically the Mt Dimer Mining Tenements produced over 125,000 ounces of gold from open pit and underground production of approximately 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4g/t. Aurumin retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on gold production above 12,000 ounces and on all other minerals. <sup>5</sup>
- The **Mt Palmer Project** historically 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 evaluating its options for Mt Palmer.

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 Daniel Raihani

Non Executive Director

#### **Capital Structure**

441.7 million shares 176.5 million listed options 157.2 million unlisted options **ACN:** 639 427 099



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## **RELEASE AND CONTACT INFORMATION**

#### Authorisation for release

The Aurumin Board has authorised this announcement for release.

#### For further information, please contact

#### **Brad Valiukas**

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## **COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS**

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations and mineral resources for the Sandstone Project were first released in the Company's announcements dated 16 December 2021, 25 March 2022, 28 April 2022, 2 May 2022, 9 June 2022, 21 June 2022, 11 July 2022, 11 August 2022, 26 August 2022, 5 September 2022, 12 September 2022, 6 October 2022, 31 October 2022, 25 November 2022, 30 January 2023, 23 May 23, 17 July 23, 27 November 2023, 3 January 2024, 3 April 2024, 15 April 2024 and 22 April 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed, except as updated in this announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Sandstone Project is based on information compiled by Peter Aldridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Aldridge 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 Aldridge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## 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 24-Nov-23 Sale of Mt Dimer Iron Ore Rights
- 5 28-Dec-23 Sale of Mt Dimer Mining Tenements Completed; Material Reduction in Convertible Note & Placement Completed to Key Stakeholders



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#### Annexure A – Aurumin April 2024 RC Drilling Collar Location Plan





## Annexure B – Drillhole Table

Prospect	Hole #	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Notes
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0001	723376	6890575	501	-65	271	102	86.0	88.0	2.0	1.14	
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0002	723461	6890571	502	-65	271	102	88.0	89.0	1.0	0.53	
Ridge West	SN_XP_RC_24_0003	723676	6890673	504	-59	256	78	54.0	55.0	1.0	0.82	
Ridge West	SN_XP_RC_24_0004	723659	6890746	504	-60	257	78	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.62	
Ridge West	SN_XP_RC_24_0005	723680	6890763	504	-59	246	114	76.0	80.0	4.0	0.56	Composite sample
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0006	723279	6890676	501	-65	269	102	16.0	25.0	9.0	1.25	Includes composite samples
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0007	723333	6890674	502	-65	269	102	44.0	48.0	4.0	0.77	Composite sample
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0008	723265	6890775	502	-60	274	120				NSA	
Mt Klempt South	SN_XP_RC_24_0009	723320	6890775	502	-61	271	114				NSA	
Old Town Trend	SN_XP_RC_24_0010	722448	6891352	504	-66	273	96	28.0	39.0	11.0	2.00	Includes composite samples
							including	32.0	36.0	4.0	2.97	Composite sample
							and including	37.0	39.0	2.0	3.44	
							and	45.0	47.0	2.0	1.03	
Old Town Trend	SN_XP_RC_24_0011	722458	6891305	503	-60	285	78				NSA	
Old Town Trend	SN_XP_RC_24_0012	722501	6891294	503	-61	287	96				NSA	
Old Town Trend	SN_XP_RC_24_0013	722561	6891163	502	-71	279	72	40.0	44.0	4.0	0.86	Composite sample
Old Town Trend	SN_XP_RC_24_0014	722636	6891153	502	-65	275	84				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0015	722557	6892599	518	-59	180	78				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0016	722553	6892647	518	-60	178	18				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0016A	722558	6892644	518	-59	179	78				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0017	722188	6892452	514	-58	271	114				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0018	722248	6892459	514	-60	274	114	68.0	100.0	32.0	0.99	Composite sample
							including	76.0	80.0	4.0	4.28	Composite sample
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0019	722339	6892477	515	-61	276	96				NSA	
Two Mile Hill West	SN_XP_RC_24_0020	722409	6892511	516	-61	276	96				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0021	722776	6892179	513	-60	263	96				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0022	722825	6892060	512	-61	269	90				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0023	722910	6891991	511	-61	263	90				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0024	722952	6891955	511	-61	268	96				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0025	722972	6891882	510	-60	268	84				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0025A	722976	6891881	510	-60	268	18				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0026	723016	6891854	510	-60	274	96				NSA	
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0027	723029	6891822	510	-60	268	138	8.0	12.0	4.0	0.59	Composite sample
							and	68.0	72.0	4.0	0.51	Composite sample
Shillington FW BIF	SN_XP_RC_24_0028	723073	6891786	511	-60	270	132				NSA	
Ridge N	SN_XP_RC_24_0029	723929	6891093	504	-50	230	96				NSA	
Ridge N	SN_XP_RC_24_0030	723988	6891093	504	-56	239	102				NSA	
Ridge N	SN_XP_RC_24_0031	724048	6891067	503	-54	235	102				NSA	
Hatton	SN_XP_RC_24_0032	724048	6892887	511	-59	230	120				NSA	
Hatton	SN_XP_RC_24_0033	724173	6892885	510	-60	224	120				NSA	
Shillington	SN_XP_RC_24_0034	723191	6892356	515	-63	243	180	144.0	152.0	8.0	0.74	Composite sample



Prospect	Hole #	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Notes
Shillington	SN_XP_RC_24_0035	723174	6892397	516	-64	243	174	150.0	151.0	1.0	0.50	
Plum Pudding	SN_XP_RC_24_0036	721004	6889833	492	-60	270	102	30.0	48.0	18.0	25.80	
							including	33.0	35.0	2.0	3.84	
							and	38.0	48.0	10.0	45.17	
							including	43.0	47.0	4.0	110.72	
							including	43.0	45.0	2.0	215.20	
							including	43.0	44.0	1.0	344.00	
							and	71.0	78.0	7.0	1.48	
Plum Pudding	SN_XP_RC_24_0037	721021	6889815	492	-59	272	60	43.0	47.0	4.0	1.64	
Plum Pudding	SN_XP_RC_24_0038	721041	6889802	492	-60	280	84				NSA	



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## Annexure C – Mineral Resource Table<sup>123</sup>

Sandstone Operations Resources										
	Reported		Indicated			Inferred			Total	
Deposit	to Depth Below	Tonnes	Grade	Au	Tonnes	Grade	Au	Tonnes	Grade	Au
	Surface	(kt)	(g/t Au)	(oz)	(kt)	(g/t Au)	(oz)	(kt)	(g/t Au)	(oz)
Sand	lstone Open P	it Deposits	– Summary	Mineral Re	source Estir	mates (2012	JORC Code	) at 0.5g/t o	cut-off*	
Two Mile Hill	150m	1738	1.3	71,700	378	1.5	18,200	2116	1.3	89,900
Shillington	140m	1300	1.5	60,800	613	1.5	29,800	1913	1.5	90,600
Wirraminna	120m	300	1.3	12,100	280	1.1	9,700	580	1.2	21,800
Old Town Well	90m	282	1.0	8,800	68	0.6	1,400	351	0.9	10,100
Plum Pudding	70m	384	1.1	13,100	35	0.9	1,000	419	1.1	14,100
Eureka	85m	340	0.9	9,700	221	0.9	6,500	561	0.9	16,200
Twin Shafts	95m	149	1.0	4,700	37	0.7	900	186	0.9	5,600
Goat Farm	120m				398	1.0	13,200	398	1.0	13,200
McIntyre	60m	496	1.2	19,400	67	0.9	1,900	562	1.2	21,300
Ridge	75m	173	1.2	6,700	67	1.9	4,000	240	1.4	10,700
McClaren	80m	236	1.4	10,600	60	1.7	3,200	296	1.5	13,800
Sandstone Open Pit Subtotal		5,398	1.3	217,600	2,223	1.3	89,800	7622	1.3	307,400
Sandsto	one Undergrou	und Deposit	s – Summai	ry Mineral F	Resource Est	timates (20	12 JORC Cod	de) at 0.73g	/t cut-off*	
Two Mile Hill Underground – Tonalite	from 150m to 560m				10,676	1.6	554,100	10,676	1.6	554,100
Two Mile Hill Underground – BIF	NA	48	6.8	10,400	105	2.8	9,400	153	2.8	19,800
Sandstone Underground Subtotal		48	6.8	10,400	10,782	1.6	563,500	10,829	1.6	573,900
Johnso	on Range Ope	n Pit Depos	its – Summa	ary Mineral	Resource E	stimates (20	012 JORC Co	ode) at 1.0g	/t cut-off	
Gwendolyn	100m				803	2.51	64,700	803	2.51	64,700
Sandstone Operations Total		5,446	1.3	228,000	13,808	1.6	718,100	19,254	1.5	946,000

\*Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t and 100 ounces. Rounding variations may occur.

^Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes, 0.01g/t and 100 ounces. Rounding variations may occur.







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## Annexure E – Sandstone Gold Operations Location Map





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#### Annexure F – Central Sandstone Project Map



## Annexure G – JORC Tables

## Sandstone Project RC Drilling

# Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
Sampling techniques	Sampling techniquesNature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry 	•	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals and 4m composites.
		•	The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample.
		•	Samples were also placed on the ground in sequence at 1m intervals and used for geological logging and for composite sampling.
		•	The 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m sample interval sample piles using a PVC spear to create a sample of approximately 1.5-3.5kg.
		•	The composite samples were collected to provide assay coverage over an entire hole length and to help identify mineralised zones where the original 1m samples were not selected to be submitted for analysis.
		•	Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</i>	•	RC Drilling using SCHRAMM T685 mounted on an 8x4 Mercedes truck with onboard Sullair 20/12H (1350/500) air and supported by 2500cfm at 350psi - output 1000psi booster.
<i>diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether</i>	•	Drilling was conducted using a 5¼ inch face sampling hammer.	
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	•	RC holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro north seeking survey tool at 30m intervals.
Drill sample	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	•	Recovery of drill cutting material was monitored via sample bag and reject pile size.
recovery	and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the	•	RC recovery data was estimated and recorded in digital geological logs. In most instances recoveries were considered adequate. Where recovery was poor, this was recorded in the logs and noted when assay results

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples.	were reviewed.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and	• The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned.
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	<ul> <li>Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the 1m sampling process has been identified.</li> </ul>
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	<ul> <li>There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in sampling.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>All RC drilling was geologically logged by a qualified geologist at the time of drilling.</li> <li>Logging included, where practicable, but not is limited to lithology, alteration, mineralogy, vein quantification and description.</li> <li>Logging was qualitative in nature.</li> <li>All holes are geologically logged in full.</li> <li>Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.</li> </ul>
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparatio n	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<ul> <li>The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample.</li> <li>Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals placed on the ground. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes.</li> <li>Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20.</li> <li>Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample before crushing and pulverising it to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sub-sample charge was then used for gold analysis by fire assay.</li> <li>Samples where raw sample weight is greater than 3kg are 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.</li> <li>QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>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</i>	<ul> <li>A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay.</li> <li>The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method.</li> <li>A fire assay fusion-gravimetric analysis is used for gold analysis in samples that return a greater than 100ppm results using the standard fire analysis technique.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation,	• 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 are taken every 1:20.
	etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards,	<ul> <li>Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy.</li> </ul>
	blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	been established.	<ul> <li>No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.</li> </ul>
Verificatio n of	The verification of significant intersections by either independent	<ul> <li>No independent verification of results has been conducted.</li> </ul>
sampling and	or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data.	<ul> <li>All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access.</li> </ul>
assaying	data entry procedures, data	• Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage.
	<i>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Field data were collected digitally into Excel spreadsheets at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the central Aurumin database.
		<ul> <li>All data is stored by geological data management consultancy Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>Drill collars were located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPS will be used to finalise hole locations.</li> <li>The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.</li> <li>The difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 0.53°. The difference between TN and GDA is 1.07°.</li> </ul>
	Quality and adequacy of	
Data spacing and	topographic control. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and	<ul> <li>Drill holes were spaced variably to allow for best drilling of the target areas.</li> <li>Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation</li> </ul>
distributio n	distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<ul> <li>with all sample positions shown in the plans provided.</li> <li>No new Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are</li> </ul>
		presented.
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known	<ul> <li>Drilling is designed to be orthogonal strike and dip of the interpreted controlling structure or vein or the primary plunge of the ore zones.</li> </ul>
geological structure	<i>ical</i> the extent to which this is known, <i>ical</i> considering the deposit type. <i>If the relationship between the</i>	<ul> <li>Drill holes are angled to 270° (West) at Plum Pudding and Mt Klempt South, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	At Two Mile West holes are angled to 270° (West) which is perpendicular to the interpreted primary structural control but drills across the north dipping host stratigraphy. At Old Town Trend drilling is oriented 270- 285° which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted BIF stratigraphy but oblique to any discreet WNW structural features that may be present. Holes at Ridge West are drilled between 245-255° approximately perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation. At Shillington and Shillington Footwall drilling is oriented 243-270° which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted BIF stratigraphy.
		• At Plum Pudding mineralisation is believed to be hosted in north-northwest striking quartz stockwork structurers. There is a strong lateral, east-northeast plunging component to modelled mineralised shapes. Drilling has been oriented perpendicular to the NNW control and approximately orthogonal to the mineralised models.
		• No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist. The orientation of the vein zone intercepted in SN_XP_RC_24_0010 at the Old Town Trend target is uncertain and currently bias cannot be discounted with the current level of drilling information available.
		Assay results are reported as downhole widths.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples were collected by Aurumin stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• 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.)

Mineral tenement and land tenure statusType, 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 Central Sandstone project is lo tenements M57/128, M57/129 and Drilling reported is on M57/128 and These tenements are wholly owned These tenements are wholly owned The project is located in the Sandst approximately 10 kilometres southMineral tenement and land tenure statusType, 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 areaThe Central Sandstone project is lo tenements M57/128, M57/128 and These tenements are wholly owned The project is located in the Sandst approximately 10 kilometres south	cated on granted M57/654. d M57/129. l by Aurumin. one Shire, of Sandstone. a is located on encroach on any known time of reporting.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>Gold exploration in the Sandstone area has occurred since the late 1800s.</li> </ul>
other parties		<ul> <li>Modern production commenced in 1993 from laterite material. Subsequently, in 1994, Herald constructed a CIP processing plant and began open pit mining.</li> </ul>
		• Mining continued at various deposits until 2010.
		<ul> <li>Middle Island Resources acquired the project in 2016 and completed substantial exploration drilling, resource drilling and mining pre-feasibility work.</li> </ul>
		• Aurumin acquired the project in 2022 and has started exploration.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <li>Shear-zones hosted within greenschist facies ultramafic and mafic rocks with meso-thermal quartz veining and associated silica-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite alteration within the Archaean Sandstone greenstone belt.</li> </ul>
		• Plum Pudding mineralisation occurs as a sub-vertical zone of stockwork quartz veining within sheared ultramafic rocks. The alteration zone, which generally marks the zone of mineralisation, strikes north northwest, with a near vertical dip. The actual orientation of the quartz veins and mineralised lodes within the alteration zone is highly variable. In detail mineralisation may have a steep component but the high-grade nature of some of the deposit is partly due to supergene enrichment in a sub-horizontal zone from approximately 20 to 50m vertical depth.
		• The Shillington, Shillington Footwall and Two Mile West deposit/target styles are primarily described as banded iron hosted gold deposits/targets. Mineralisation is associated with zones of brecciation and quartz veining within a series of stacked, west to northwest trending and shallow North to northeast dipping BIF.
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 Annexures.

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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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<ul> <li>Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged.</li> <li>Reported mineralised intervals are reported as downhole weighted averages. No grade truncations or lower cutoffs are used.</li> <li>Where available, duplicates and/or repeats are used to calculate the average grade for a sample point.</li> <li>Reported mineralised intervals contain both 1m samples (preferenced where available) and 4m composite samples. The 4m composites are flagged in the drillhole table in the annexure.</li> <li>No top-cut has been applied to assays when compiling composites.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisatio n 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').	<ul> <li>Drill holes are designed to be perpendicular to the interpreted primary mineralised controls.</li> <li>Drill holes are angled to 270° at Plum Pudding, Two Mile West and Mt Klempt South. At Old Town Trend holes are angled between 270° to 285° and at Ridge West holes are drilled towards 245° to 255°. At Shillington and Shillington Footwall holes are angled at 243°-270°.</li> <li>Only the down hole lengths are reported. No estimation of true width of mineralisation has been completed at this stage.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>Refer to figures in body for spatial context of the drilling. A plan view and sectional view is provided.</li> <li>Significant results are tabulated in the annexures.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>All relevant data to targets is discussed and included on plans, sections and tables.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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	<ul> <li>No other information is considered material for this presentation.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
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.	<ul> <li>Split sampling and assaying of anomalous composite samples is underway.</li> <li>Compilation and assessment of results.</li> </ul>