RESOURCE AND EXPLORATION UPDATE – SANDSTONE

33% INCREASE FOR PLUM PUDDING RESOURCE

Encouraging Drilling Results Returned

Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) ("Aurumin" or the "Company" is pleased to announce a 33% increase to our Plum Pudding Resource and the return of initial results from the recent RC drilling programme at its 100% owned, 0.95Moz Au [1, 2, 3], Central Sandstone Project (Figure 6). The Central Sandstone Project is located 520km northeast of Perth and includes three granted Mining Licences, a 500ktpa CIL processing plant (requires refurbishment), a permitted tailings storage facility, bore field and camp facilities.

Highlights

Increase of 33% to Plum Pudding Resource

- An increase of 4,600oz bringing the total to 18,700oz
- Sandstone Operations resource now sits at 951koz

December 2024 Drilling Results Returned

Shillington:

- SN_SH_RC_24_001 8m @ 2.5g/t Au from 12m*
- SN_SH_RC_24_003 14m @ 1.3g/t Au from 56m*
- SN_SH_RC_24_005 6m @ 1.8g/t Au from 46m

*** Includes composite sample.**

Plum Pudding:

- SN_PP_RC_24_003 3m @ 2.79g/t Au from 20m
  11m @ 0.82g.t Au from 35m
- SN_PP_RC_24_005 4m @ 1.08g/t Au from 23m

Primary 1m samples from anomalous composite samples have been collected and despatched.

Next Steps

- Return of 1m samples after anomalous composite results
- Shillington Resource update in first quarter
- Drilling targeting Iron Ore at Sandstone to commence

Aurumin's Managing Director, Daniel Raihani, commented:

"We are very pleased to announce this resource upgrade after a successful quarter across the board for Aurumin, completing a capital raising that was well supported by major shareholders and board members, recommencing exploration and resource drilling programmes at our highly prospective Central Sandstone Project and announcing the Sandstone iron ore joint venture.

"Aurumin remain focussed on generating the critical mass required for future gold production at our Sandstone Operations and the next on-ground step for both the gold and iron ore is drilling."

CENTRAL SANDSTONE PROJECT

Plum Pudding Resource

The Plum Pudding Resource has been updated following the completion of drilling in April and December 2024. The in-situ resource has increased to 18,700oz, reflecting a 33% (4,600oz Au) increase.

Plum Pudding is part of Aurumin's 951koz Sandstone Operations Project and it has experienced limited historical mining, including prospector shafts and a small laterite pit mined by Herald Resource in 1997-98; a reported 17.5kt @ 1.2g/t Au for 1000 ounces was produced at this time.

The Plum Pudding Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and within 80m of natural ground surface. The Mineral Resource has been classified as containing both Indicated and Inferred material.

Table 1. Updated Plum Pudding Resource Table

Sandstone Operations Resources									
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Au	Tonnes	Grade	Au	Tonnes	Grade	Au
	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz)	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz)	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz)
Central Sandstone									
Open Pit Deposits – Summary Mineral Resource Estimates (2012 JORC Code) at 0.5g/t cut-off									
AUN Plum Pudding	325,480	1.45	15,200	87,962	1.24	3,500	413,442	1.40	18,700

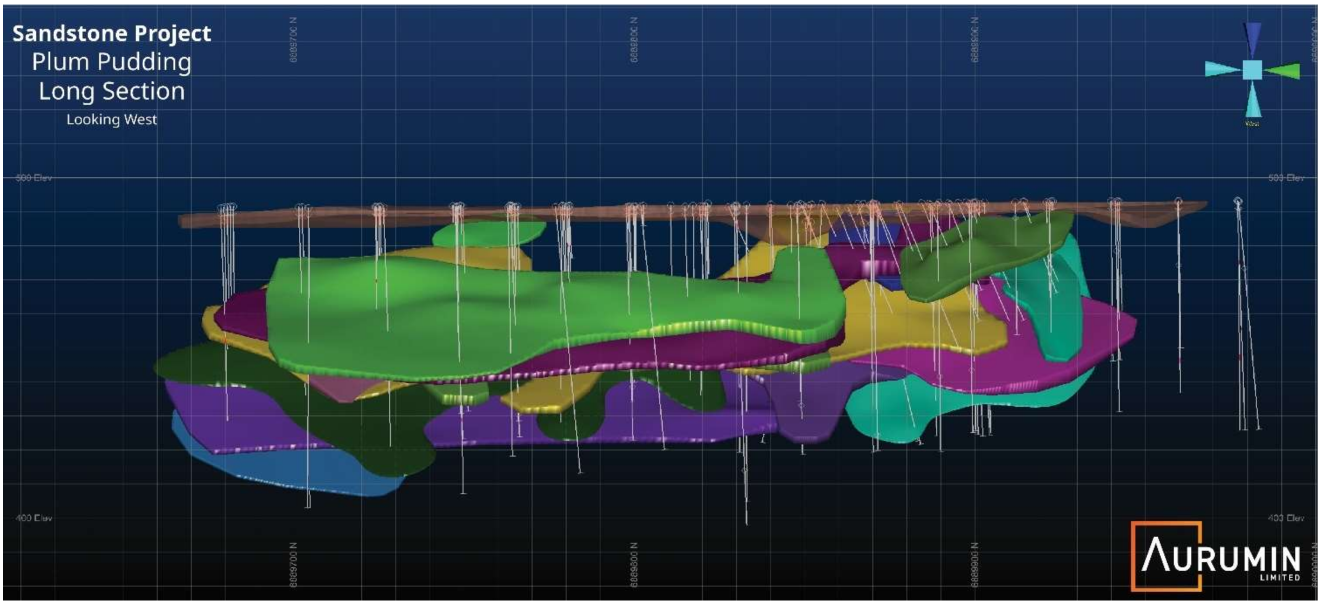

Figure 1. Long Section of Updated Plum Pudding Resource

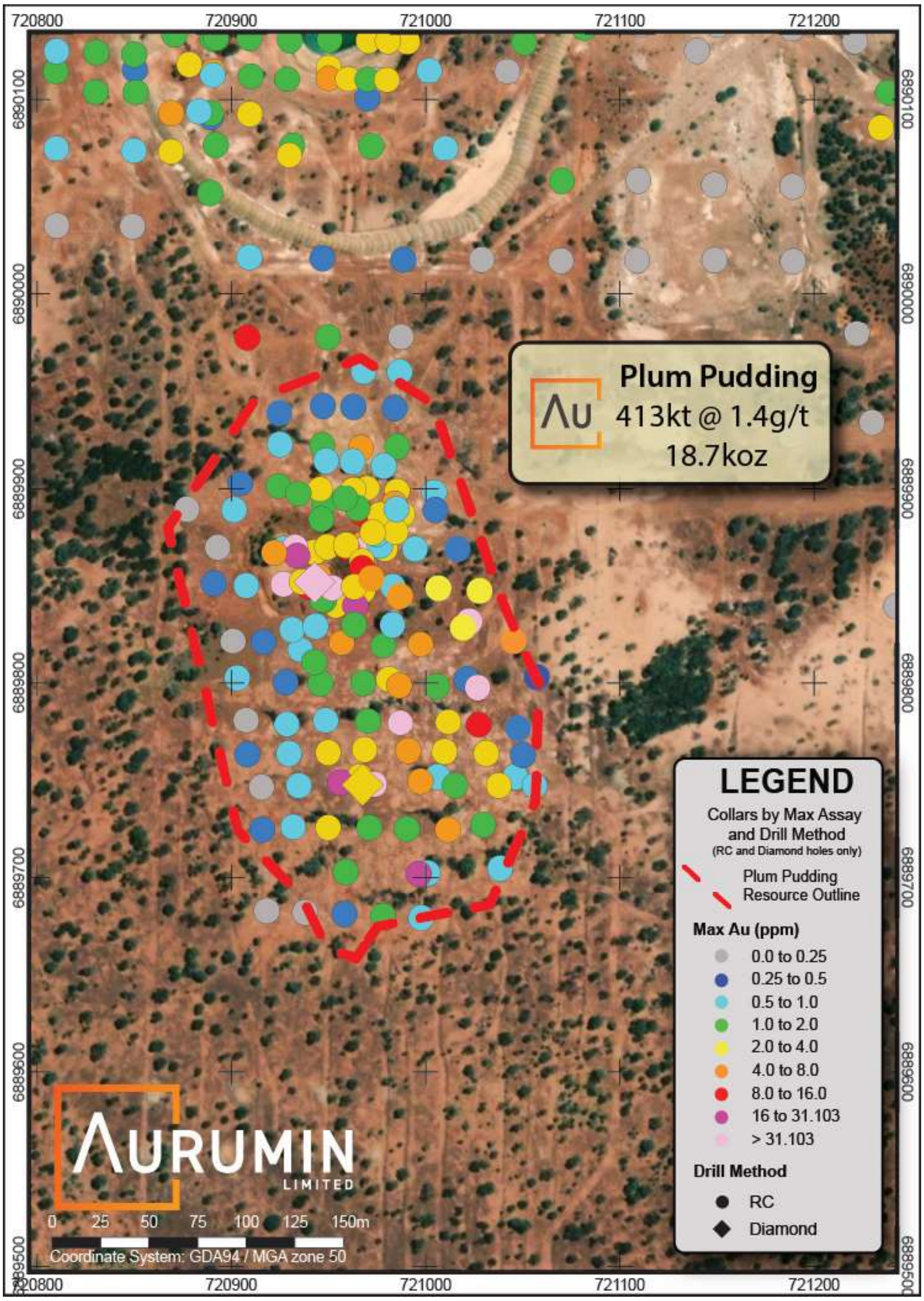

Figure 2. Plum Pudding Resource Plan View Showing Collars and Max Au Assay Values

Mineral Resource Summary

The following information is provided to meet the requirements under listing rule 5.8.1. This information is provided in greater detail in the attached JORC Table 1 (Annexure A).

Modern testing and sampling at the Central Sandstone Project has been ongoing since 1984, conducted by various companies, starting with Black Hill Minerals Limited/Sundowner Minerals NL (BHM) and followed by Herald Resources Limited (HRL), Troy Resources NL (TYR), Middle Island Resources Limited (MDI), and Aurumin Limited (AUN).

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Regional Geology

The Plum Pudding deposit is located within the Sandstone Greenstone Belt (SSGB); which is a triangular belt interpreted as a north-plunging antiform located at the northern end of the Southern Cross province, which forms the central spine of the Archaean Yilgarn block. The SSGB sits at the northern end of the Diemals dome, at the conjunction of the major transcratonic Youanmi and Edale faults.

The SSGB consists of mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments. Granitoid plutons associated with the Diemals dome intrude the southern margin of the belt. The metamorphic grade is greenschist facies, although amphibolite facies assemblages are locally developed along the flanks of the belt. A mafic-dominated succession containing BIF, chert and schist is located on the limbs of the Sandstone syncline.

Gold deposits within the Project are typical Archaean mesothermal types that are hosted in the regional structural corridors that bound the greenstone belt on the east and west.

Plum Pudding Geology

The Plum Pudding gold deposit is located approximately 900 meters west-northwest of the Sandstone Mill. It, along with the Eureka, Goat Farm, Twin Shafts, and Wirraminna deposits, is situated in the central part of the Nunngarra structural domain, where ultramafic and mafic successions. These deposits are all associated with north-trending shear zones, with Eureka lying along strike from Plum Pudding.

The local geology is like that of Eureka (approximately 150 meters to the north), Wirraminna (1,000 meters to the north), Twin Shafts, and Goat Farm. Gold mineralization in these areas occurs within brecciated and quartz-veined zones, typically associated with near-vertical shear zones in oxidized, predominantly ultramafic successions.

Mineralisation

The structure hosting the Plum Pudding deposit trends through the Eureka prospect, potentially continuing along the Wirraminna line. The structure lies roughly parallel to the structure hosting Twin Shafts and Goat Farm to the east. 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, dipping steeply to the East. The actual orientation of the quartz veins and mineralised lodes within the alteration zone is highly variable but are interpreted to dip moderately east to north-east.

Drilling Techniques

Several drilling methods have been used throughout the project's history. These include Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD), Air Core (AC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Auger Drilling (AG) and Vacuum (VC). RC and DD have been used exclusively or wireframing mineralised solids and in the estimation. Other drilling data has been used to inform interpretation of geology, mineralised solids and weathering profiles.

Exploration and drilling has been completed at Plum Pudding over the project life by Aurumin (AUN), Middle Island Resources Limited (MDI) Troy Resources NL (TRY), Herald Resources Limited (HRL), Clackline Refractories Ltd (CLK) and Black Hill Minerals Limited/Sundowner Minerals NL (BHM).

Metallurgical test work on the Sandstone deposits including plum pudding was completed and documented by previous operators as components of feasibility studies. This test work is supported by extensive metallurgical recoveries from history of mining and processing operations. Metallurgical test work assumed to have been completed to industry standard practices current at the time of drilling and is given equal weighting.

Table 2. Drilling Methods Used in Estimation

Drill Type	Count
Diamond (RCD)	2
RC	143
Total	***145***

RC and diamond 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. Logging was carried out according to internal Company standards at the time of drilling. All core was marked with depth, orientation lines, key geological logging and sample intervals and the photographed before being cut and/or sampled. Core was photographed wet and dry within each core tray. Each metre of all drillholes was qualitatively logged from start to finish of the drillhole

Sampling

Most samples were obtained through Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. All AUN RC drilling samples were collected at 1-meter intervals. These 1-meter samples were retrieved from a cone splitter via the cyclone and deposited directly into pre-numbered calico bags, with each sample weighing approximately 2.5 kg. RC sample rejects were sequentially placed on the ground at 1-meter intervals to serve as indicators of drilled meters for the hole, assist in geological logging, and facilitate composite sampling.

Samples were collected at 1-meter intervals and 4-meter composites, as directed by the onsite geologist. These were then sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for drying and pulverizing to produce a 50g sample for gold analysis by fire assay. Most samples were dry, with some showing moisture at greater depths. Composite samples were collected using a PVC spear to collect material from the reject pile 1-meter intervals. These were placed in pre-numbered calico bags. If composite samples returned anomalous results, the corresponding primary 1-meter samples from the cone splitter were submitted for analysis.

Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay. Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample.

For MDI RC drilling, sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-3kg of RC chips from the drill rig's cone splitter at 1m intervals. Intervals of expected mineralisation were analysed at 1m intervals immediately. Other intervals were composited to 4m intervals from the 1m with a single-tier riffle splitter. Where 4m composites returned assays greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m bulk samples were split down to 2-3kg sub-samples using a single-tier riffle splitter and submitted for analysis. RC chips and core were sent to the laboratory to be crushed (-10mm) and pulverised to produce pulp, then split to a charge for fire assay analysis.

HRL sample collection during RC drilling was carried out over 1m intervals via a cyclone and riffle splitter. A mix of 5 1/4" and 5 3/8" bits were used All dry RC samples were split at 1m intervals using a 3 tier riffle splitter, with the excess collected in plastic bags and left on-site. Wet samples were generally 'grabbed' and of a lesser quality.

Sampling details for earlier explorers have not been found to date.

For all cases of diamond core sampling, after drilling the core was placed for storage in labelled core trays. Core was then logged by a geologist and sampled. Sample lengths over the course of the project have varied from 0.3m to 1.4m in places where no grade was expected.

Drilling was completed by Orlando Drilling producing HQ3 diamond core. The diamond drill core was sampled as half HQ. For intervals selected for metallurgical test work, a quarter core sample was taken for assay, with the other quarter retained, and half-core submitted to a designated metallurgical laboratory. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Half or quarter core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray.

Sample Recoveries

AUN monitored recovery of RC drill cutting material via sample bag and reject pile size. Recoveries were considered adequate. The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned and no issues with wet samples were noted. Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the sampling process has been identified.

There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in RC sampling.

Core recovery was reported by MDI as excellent. DD core and later RC chip recovery data was measured for each drill run/drill hole and captured in a digital logging software package. Core recovery was reported as 95.5% on over the two holes. Some core loss was observed in softer ground in the oxide profile as well as in the case of cavities in the more competent transitional and fresh zones. MDI's RC recovery was also excellent with minor exceptions in some sheared/faulted intervals. Samples were at a consistent weight of 2–3 kg. MDI reported RC samples as consistently dry. In some isolated cases, wet samples were produced when faults/shear zones with higher water flows were intercepted. Wet RC sampling and potential downhole smearing does not appear to be an issue.

No sample recovery information has been found for TRY or HRL drilling, however TRY reported that there were no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Classification

Mineralisation has been classified as Indicated or Inferred Resource based on input data quality, confidence in the geological understanding and modelling, grade estimation parameters, and economic parameters.

The grade estimation parameters include the number of data points informing the estimate, and the distance between data points. Resource classification derived from the objective criteria are then validated and reviewed post estimation.

Mineral Resource wireframes constructed with less than three informing drill holes, have been deemed unclassified have not been reported.

Sample Analysis Methodology

All AUN samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample and pulverising to 75 microns. Samples weighing less than 3kg were crushed to (-10mm) then full sample pulverised to a 300g pulp, with a 50g charge sub-sampled for fire assay analysis. Samples weighing greater than 3kg were fine crushed to (-2mm) then split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to produce a 3kg sample which is then pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns to produce a 300g pulp, with a 50g charge sub-sampled for fire assay analysis. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay (AAS finish); the detection limit was 0.005ppm.

A fire assay fusion-gravimetric analysis was used for gold analysis in samples that returned a greater than 100ppm result using the standard fire analysis technique. These methods are considered an estimation of total gold content.

MDI used a fire assay (FA) method with either an ICP-OES or an ICP-AAS finish for gold analysis. Analysis by Intertek was a 50g FA/ICP-OES, analysis by Nagrom was FA/ICP-OES by and Analysis by SGS was FA/AAS. Sample preparation was completed by Intertek, Nagrom and SGS laboratories. The samples were dried and crushed to -10mm before being split and a 300g subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction was then split again to a 50g sample charge for fire assay.

HRL samples were sent to Analabs in Mt Magnet for 50g fire assay, however, the precise preparation procedure is not documented.

Estimation Methodology

Three-dimensional wireframes (geological and mineralised) were constructed using geologically guided implicit modelling within Datamine RM. These wireframes were used in the construction of an un-rotated block model with parent block sizes of 5m (x) by 10m (y) by 5m (z). The model was sub-blocked to 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m to ensure block model representation of constructed wireframes volumes

All Statistical analysis (including top cuts and variography) was conducted in Snowden's Supervisor software.

Analysis determined that 1m was an appropriate composite length for top cut, variogram modelling and estimation.

Analysis of grade outliers was conducted to determine appropriate top cut values. Top cuts were applied to the composite data, before any estimate was conducted. For laterite mineralisation, a 2g/t top cut is used for 1m composites and 1g/t for seam composites. For main mineralised lodes, a 30g/t top cut was used for the 1m composites and 11g/t for the seam composites.

Variogram modelling showed good correlation between calculated directions and geological observations. The parameters determined from this analysis were used in the estimation interpolation process.

Table 3. Estimation Parameters

	Domain	Rotation			Search Range			Min Samples	Max Samples	Max Samples/drillhole
		Z	X	Z	X	Y	Z			
Pass 1	Plum Pudding Main	-85	140	15	9.5	7	6	9	27	3
Pass 2					19	14	12			
Pass 3					38	28	24			
Pass 1	Plum Pudding Laterite	0	0	-50	50	25	25	9	27	3
Pass 2					100	50	50			
Pass 3					200	100	100			

All resource domains were estimated using Ordinary Kriging, inverse distance (at powers of 1.5, 2 and 3) and nearest neighbour. Each wireframe was allocated an ore zone code (OZC) based on structural orientation and only samples within the individual wireframes were used to estimate the lodes to prevent sharing of unrelated samples. The parameters used are stored in 3 Datamine files (spar, vpar and epar) and can be seen in the Plum Pudding working sheet.

Ordinary Kriging is the preferred estimation method where appropriate and supported by sufficient data. Where data did not support ordinary kriging, an alternative method (ID2) was used. Estimation methods ID1.5, ID2, and NN were used for check and validation purposes.

Bulk densities were assigned in the block model according to lithology and weathering. These densities were applied based on average bulk density measurements obtained from core drilled at the respective deposits or analogous adjacent deposits.

Table 4. Densities Used in Estimation

Material Type	Density
Laterite	2
Oxide	1.8
Transitional	2.3
Fresh	2.82

Block model validation was completed to ensure modelling and estimation techniques were appropriate for the deposit. These methods include:

- visual validation,
- swath plots,
- model/volume checks and
- composite vs model grades analysis.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource for Plum Pudding is constrained by the mineralisation solids and is reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, to allow for potential mining, haulage and processing costs.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters (Modifying Factors)

Mining at the Plum Pudding deposit is assumed to be by conventional open pit methods. Open pit optimisations have not been completed and no modifying factors (mining dilution and recovery or processing recovery) have been applied to the reported Mineral Resource

Metallurgical test work was undertaken by ALS laboratories on the Plum Pudding Deposits in 2020 showed an average GRG was 60% and gold extraction recovery obtained at 75µm was 92.4%

Significant Model and Interpretation Changes

Recent RC drilling programmes (11 holes for 870m) at Plum Pudding has provided new geological and assay data.

The general interpretation of mineralisation and controls is essentially unchanged, and the overall orientation of the lodes is preserved, however changes in wireframing practices has resulted in tighter wireframes. This in turn resulting in a lower mineralised volumes and tonnages but a higher-grade model.

The proportion of indicated to inferred material in the model has reduced (from 92% to 81%), however the total contained metal in both categories has increased (13,100oz to 15,200oz). The change in proportion of indicated to inferred results from a tightening of the parameters used to assign resource confidence.

Additional high-grade samples from recent drilling programs have supported a change in top cut grades from 15 to 30g/t. The estimation search ranges have been reduced and the number of samples required increased in order to reduce the effect of high grades bleeding into non-local blocks.

December 2024 Drilling

Plum Pudding

Drilling at the Plum Pudding prospect (Figure 3) was aimed at extending the resource in the area surrounding Aurumin's April 2024 shallow bonanza drill intercept, SN_XP_RC_24_0036, which returned 18m at 25.80g/t Au from 30m. At Plum Pudding, mineralisation is characterised by a sub-vertical zone of stockwork quartz veining within a shear corridor of ultramafic rocks. Follow-up drilling targeted a thickened zone of mineralisation adjacent to this high-grade intercept.

The main shear zone strikes northward towards the Eureka deposit, while mineralisation has also been identified 200m to the south at the Davis Prospect.

The focus of the drilling was on the edge of the primary mineralised corridor, with the goal of expanding the zone of mineralisation. Results from this latest round of drilling were in line with global resource values, but no further bonanza zones were encountered outside the main mineralised shear corridor. These findings reinforce that the primary control on mineralisation is the NNW-striking shear corridor, with economic mineralisation confined to this feature. Within the shear zone, the grade distribution is patchy, with most results showing low to moderate grades up to 1.5g/t, interspersed with occasional high-grade pods.

The current drilling results have been integrated with those from previous drilling and incorporated into an updated resource estimate. This round of drilling has provided valuable information that helps constrain the influence of the bonanza intercept on the overall resource model.

Although several 4m composite samples are included in the results reported, the overall tenor of the data suggests that the 1m split sample results are unlikely to significantly upgrade the intercepts. The 4m composite values have not been used in the resource estimation.

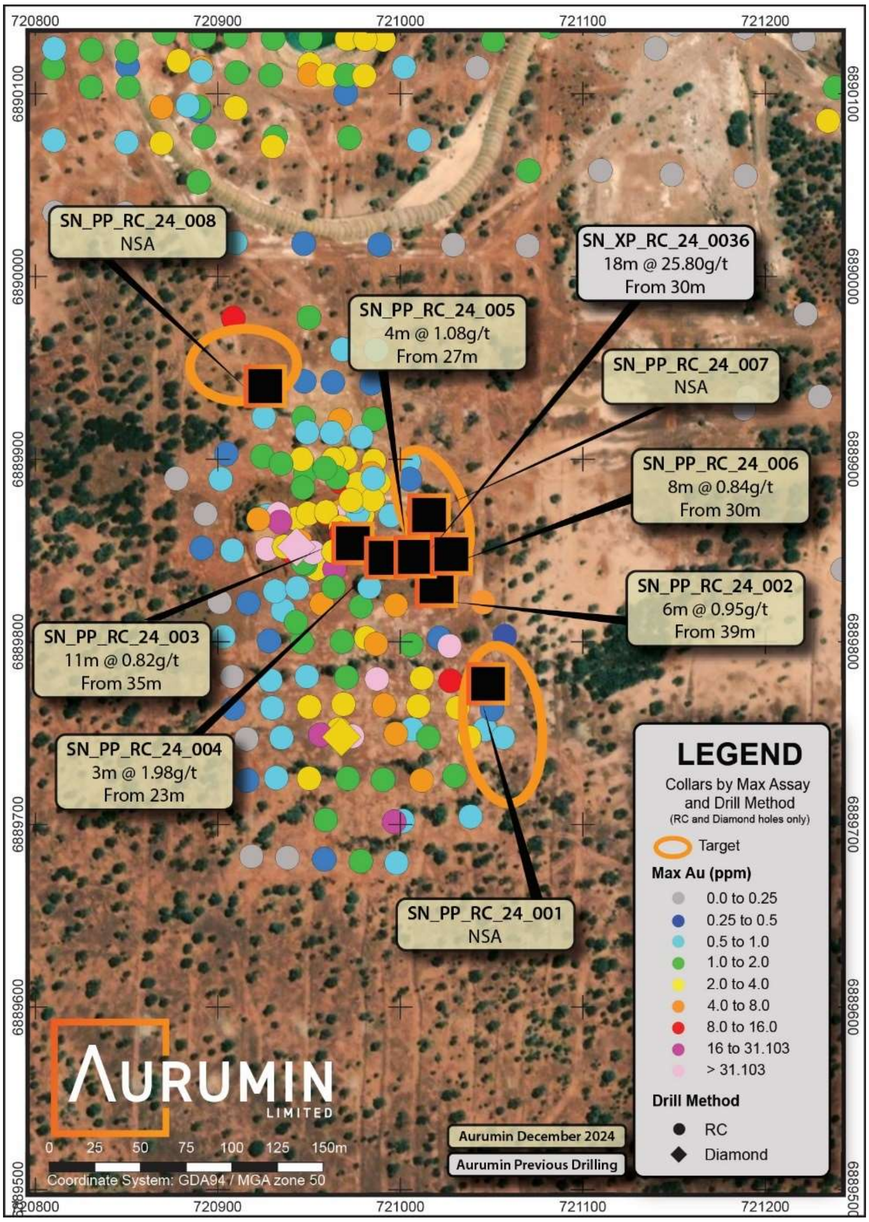

Figure 3. Plan View of Plum Pudding Drilling

Shillington

Drilling at Shillington focussed on resource extension and infill drilling within the current open pit resource footprint (91koz[3]) and, first pass testing of the Shillington BIF target (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

The programme's primary objective was to validate the existing mineral resource estimate and refine the geological understanding of the deposit, seeking potential upgrade of targeting low confidence, lower grade zones of the deposit.

Geological and assay results received to date generally confirm the current interpretation. Assay results were reflective of the variable distribution of the deposit but broadly support the current interpretation and block model grade estimation. While the infill drilling confirms the existing geological model, it has not identified significant additional high-grade zones. Further analysis will be undertaken to assess the geological context of the results.

Several 4m composite samples have been assayed. The corresponding 1m primary samples from all anomalous zones have been collected and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. These results are pending.

Geological data and assay results from the December round of drilling and additional drilling completed in April 24 are currently being integrated into an updated mineral resource model, which is expected to be completed in current quarter. Further details will be released upon completion of this updated resource estimate.

Best results to date include:

- 8m @2.15g/t Au from 12m in SN_SH_RC_24_001*
- 14m @ 1.3g/t Au from 56m in SN_SH_RC_24_003*
- 4m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 98m in SN_SH_RC_24_003
- 6m @ 1.8g/t Au from 46m in SN_SH_RC_24_005
- 4m @ 2.02g/t Au from 77m in SN_SH_RC_24_006

* includes composites

The Shillington BIF extensional target has yielded disappointing results, with the highest assay returning a composite sample of 4m at 0.67g/t Au in hole SN_SH_RC_24_007. The drilling programme focused on shallow, previously untested BIF, which was associated with localised deformation and inferred faulting to the north of the known mineralisation. This target area was outside the existing resource and results will have no impact on existing resource. Further extensional opportunities at Shillington remain under evaluation.

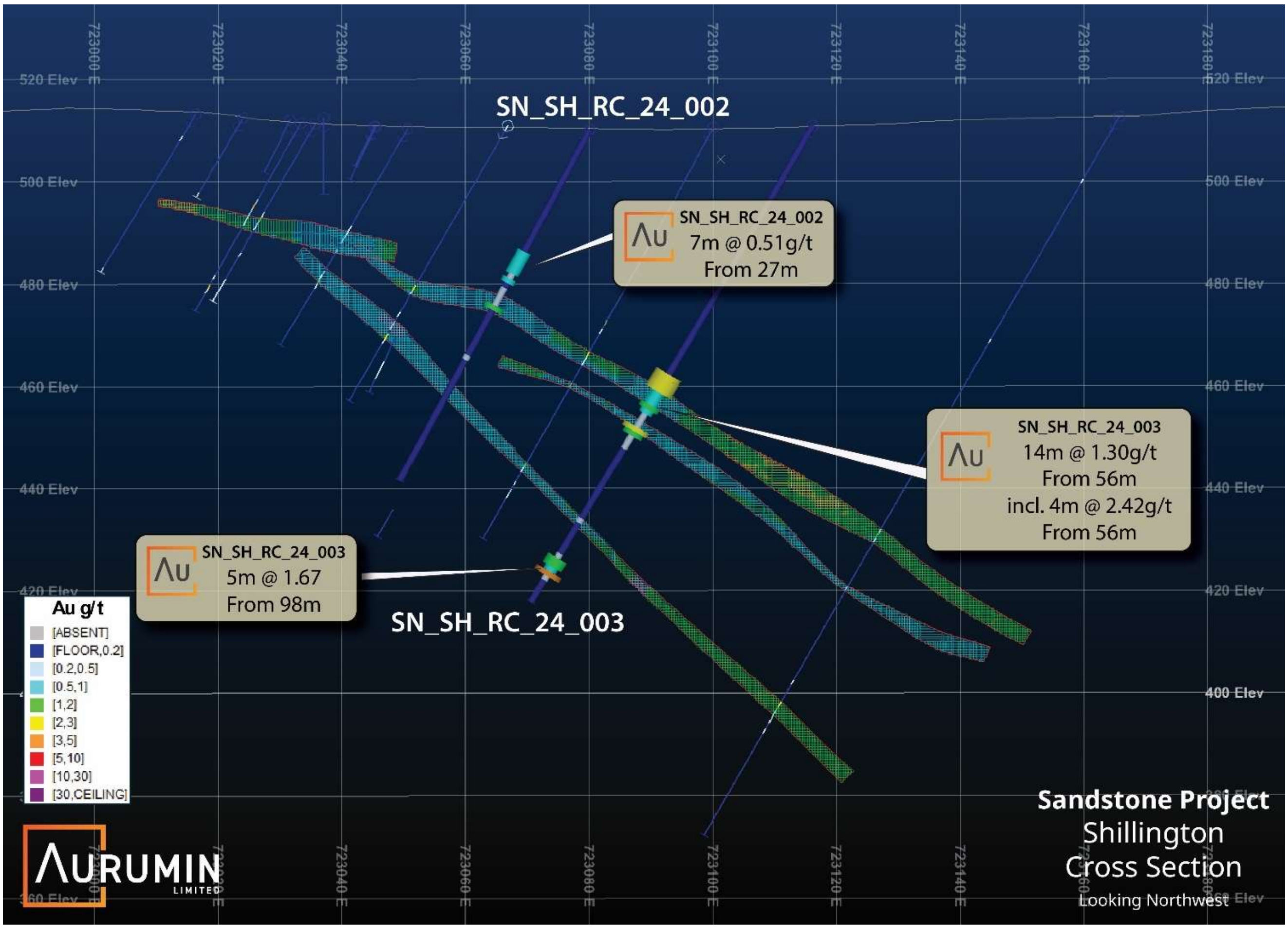

Figure 4. Cross Section of SN_SH_RC_24_002 & SN_SH_RC_24_003 20m window looking northwest with current block model. This drilling targeted lower confidence areas of the model for potential upgrade.

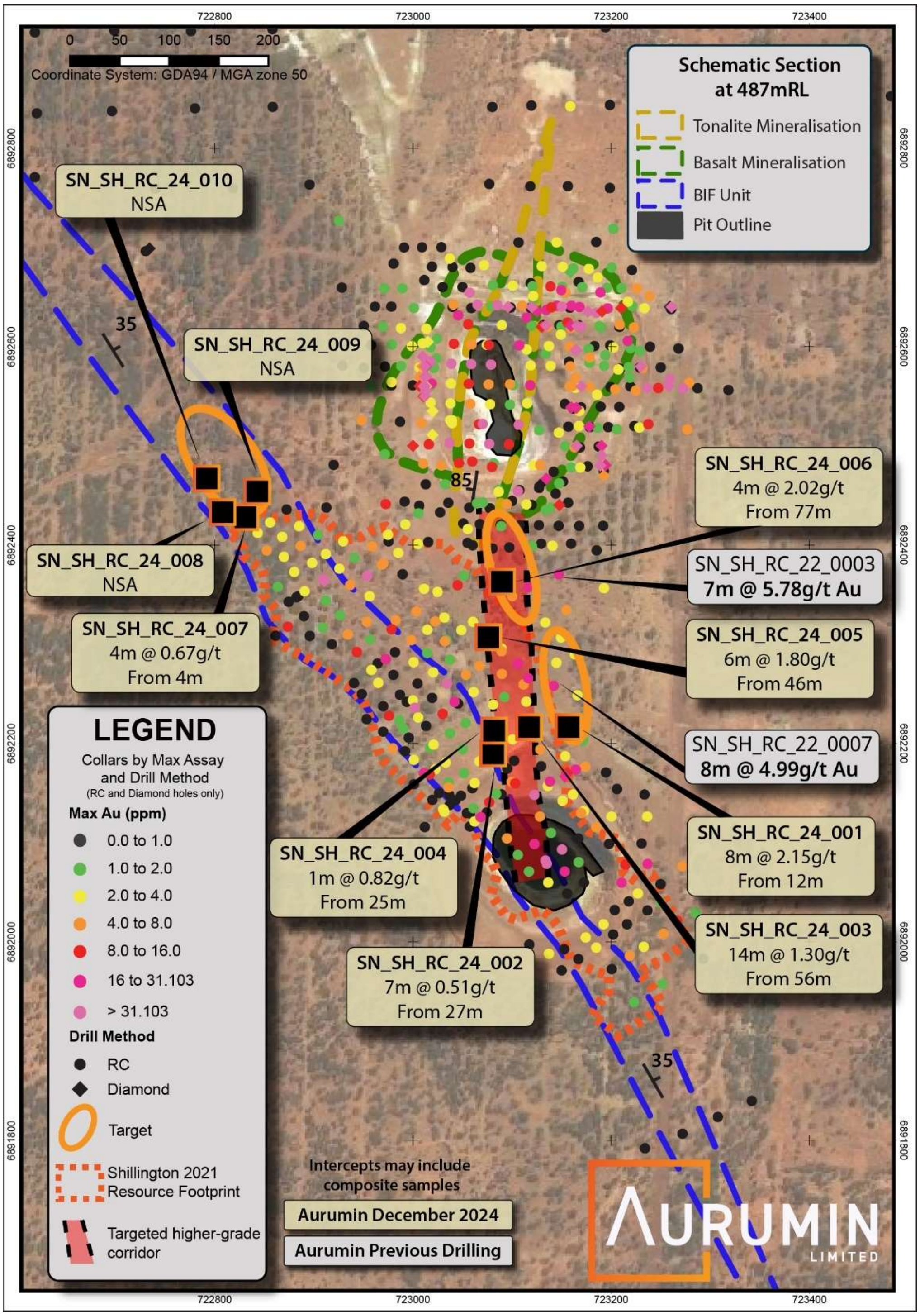

Figure 5. Plan View of Shillington Drilling

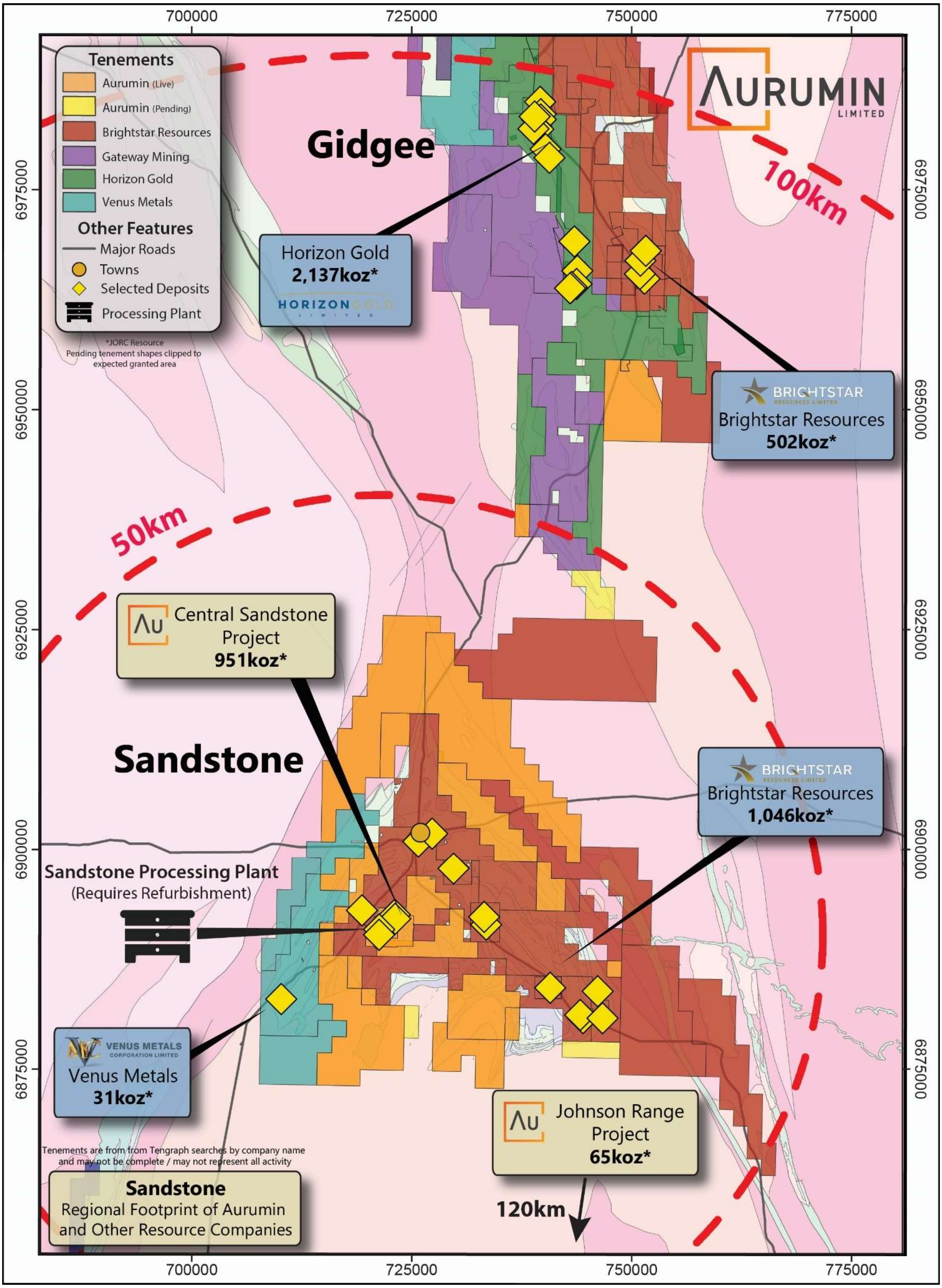

Figure 6. Central Sandstone Project Location

ABOUT AURUMIN

Projects

Aurumin Limited is an ASX-listed mineral exploration Company focused on the Sandstone region in Western Australia.

The cornerstone of the **Sandstone Operations** is the **Central Sandstone Project** acquired by the Company in early 2022 [2].

- The **Central Sandstone Project** comprises an **950,500 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 Gold Project. The Project has 39 mapped shafts dating to the early 1900s with **recorded production grades up to 196g/t Au**.
- The **Central Sandstone Project** also has **DSO iron ore potential**, that the company is looking to advance in parallel with the gold Resources. The company has identified a discontinuous 6km strike of banded iron outcrops, with potential widths of 5 to 40m and a peak grade of 67% Fe from rock chips. The company is advancing a **potential 50/50 JV** with private company Newcam Minerals Pty Ltd. [7, 9]

In addition to the Sandstone 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. [4]
- The **Mt Dimer Mining Tenements** have been divested to Beacon Minerals Limited (Beacon). 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, and Beacon have released an initial Reserve of 21,100 oz Au. [5, 8]
- 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. Aurumin has divested 51% of Mt Palmer to Kula Gold Limited, who can earn up to 80% by spending a$1M over 3 years. Aurumin can dilute to a 1% royalty on all minerals. [6]

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

Daniel Raihani
Managing Director

John Ingram
Non Executive Director

Ben Broom
Non Executive Director

Capital Structure

498.5 million shares

169.2 million unlisted options

ACN: 639 427 099

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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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
6	11-Jul-24	Mt Palmer 51% Divestment to Kula Gold Complete
7	18-Jul-24	High-Grade Iron Ore Discovery at Central Sandstone Project
8	6-Aug-24	ASX:BCN Mt Dimer Maiden Ore Reserve Defined by Pre-Feasibility Study
9	10-Oct-24	Joint Venture, worth up to $7M, on Sandstone Iron Ore
10	28-05-24	Drilling Hits 18m @ 25.8g/t Au at Plum Pudding

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations and mineral resources for the Central 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 2023, 17 July 2023, 27 November 2023, 3 January 2024, 3 April 2024, 15 April 2024, 22 April 2024, 28 May 2024, 2 July 2024, 18 July 2024, 25 July 2024, 23 August 2024, 10 October 2024 and 29 October 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 Simon Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Smith 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 Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results and data quality for the Plum Pudding deposit is based on information compiled by Peter Aldridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to geological interpretations and Mineral Resource estimations for the Plum Pudding deposit is based on information compiled by Graeme Bland, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Bland 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 Bland consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Annexure A – 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
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_001	721048	6889777	491	278	-61	90				NSA	
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_002	721020	6889830	492	271	-61	108	29.0	30.0	1.0	1.82	
								39.0	45.0	6.0	0.95	
								76.0	77.0	1.0	0.61	
								92.0	96.0	4.0	0.57	Composite Sample
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_003	720974	6889855	491	265	-61	66	20.0	23.0	3.0	2.79	
							incl.	20.0	21.0	1.0	6.61	
								35.0	46.0	11.0	0.82	
							incl.	40.0	44.0	4.0	1.17	
								47.0	48.0	1.0	0.58	
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_004	720988	6889846	492	270	-61	72	23.0	26.0	3.0	1.98	
							incl.	25.0	26.0	1.0	5.16	
								48.0	50.0	2.0	0.56	
								56.0	60.0	4.0	0.86	Composite Sample
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_005	721009	6889848	492	271	-61	84	23.0	24.0	1.0	0.63	
								27.0	31.0	4.0	1.08	
								38.0	39.0	1.0	0.58	
								42.0	52.0	10.0	0.66	Includes composites sample
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_006	721029	6889848	492	271	-61	66	40.0	48.0	8.0	0.84	
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_007	721016	6889870	492	271	-60	84				NSA	
Plum Pudding	SN_PP_RC_24_008	720926	6889940	493	270	-61	54				NSA	
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_001	723157	6892216	512	229	-61	138	12.0	20.0	8.0	2.15	Includes composites sample
								92.0	94.0	2.0	0.66	
								134.0	136.0	2.0	0.69	
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_002	723081	6892190	510	235	-62	78	27.0	34.0	7.0	0.51	
								39.0	40.0	1.0	1.45	
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_003	723116	6892216	511	234	-60	108	56.0	70.0	14.0	1.30	Includes composites sample
							incl.	56.0	60.0	4.0	2.42	Composite Sample
							and incl.	68.0	70.0	2.0	1.73	
								98.0	103.0	5.0	1.67	
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_004	723082	6892213	511	234	-60	84	21.0	22.0	1.0	0.57	
								25.0	26.0	1.0	0.82	
								53.0	54.0	1.0	0.79	
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_005	723076	6892307	513	231	-70	114	46.0	52.0	6.0	1.80	
								62.0	68.0	6.0	0.76	
								96.0	100.0	4.0	0.54	Composite Sample
Shillington	SN_SH_RC_24_006	723090	6892363	515	236	-60	132	77.0	81.0	4.0	2.02	
								91.0	92.0	1.0	1.49	

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
								115.0	119.0	4.0	0.86	
Shillington BIF	SN_SH_RC_24_007	722831	6892428	516	239	-60	60	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.67	Composite Sample
								21.0	22.0	1.0	0.53	
Shillington BIF	SN_SH_RC_24_008	722808	6892434	518	234	-60	36				NSA	
Shillington BIF	SN_SH_RC_24_009	722843	6892454	515	237	-61	60				NSA	
Shillington BIF	SN_SH_RC_24_010	722792	6892467	517	236	-60	44				NSA	

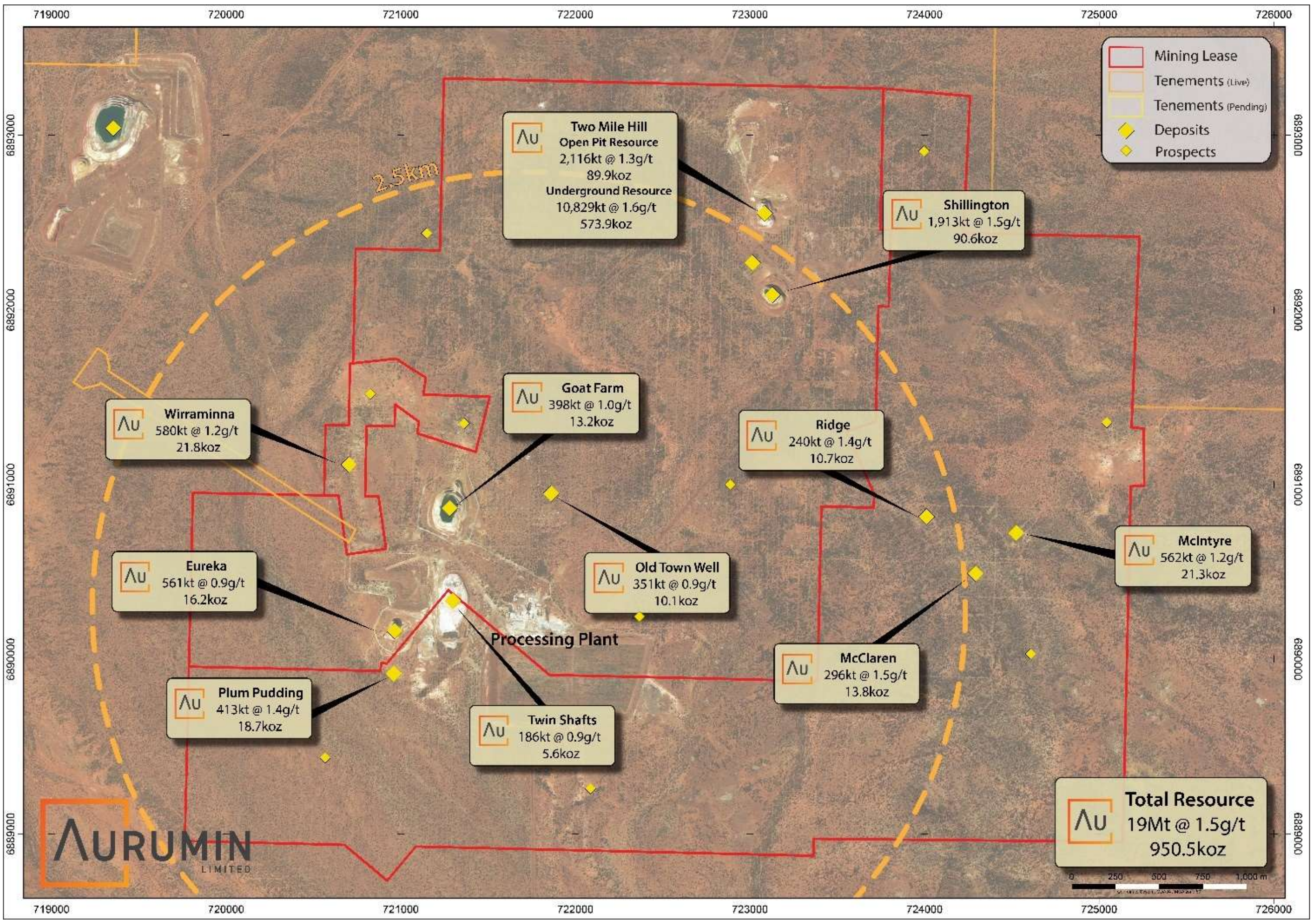
Annexure B – Mineral Resource Table[1 2 3]

Sandstone Operations Resources										
Deposit	Reported to Depth Below Surface	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz)
Central Sandstone Open Pit Deposits – Summary Mineral Resource Estimates (2012 JORC Code) at 0.5g/t 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	8,800	68	0.6	1,400	351	0.9	10,100
Plum Pudding	80m	325	1.5	15,200	88	1.2	3,500	413	1.4	18,700
Eureka	85m	340	0.9	9,700	221	0.9	6,500	561	0.9	16,200
Twin Shafts	95m	149	1	4,700	37	0.7	900	186	0.9	5,600
Goat Farm	120m				398	1	13,200	398	1	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		**5,339**	**1.3**	**219,700**	**2,277**	**1.3**	**92,300**	**7616**	**1.3**	**311,900**
Central Sandstone Underground Deposits – Summary Mineral Resource Estimates (2012 JORC Code) 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**
Johnson Range Open Pit Deposits – Summary Mineral Resource Estimates (2012 JORC Code) at 1.0g/t cut-off										
Gwendolyn	100m				803	2.51	64,700	803	2.51	64,700
Sandstone Operations Total		**5,387**	**1.3**	**230,100**	**13,862**	**1.6**	**720,500**	**19,248**	**1.5**	**950,500**

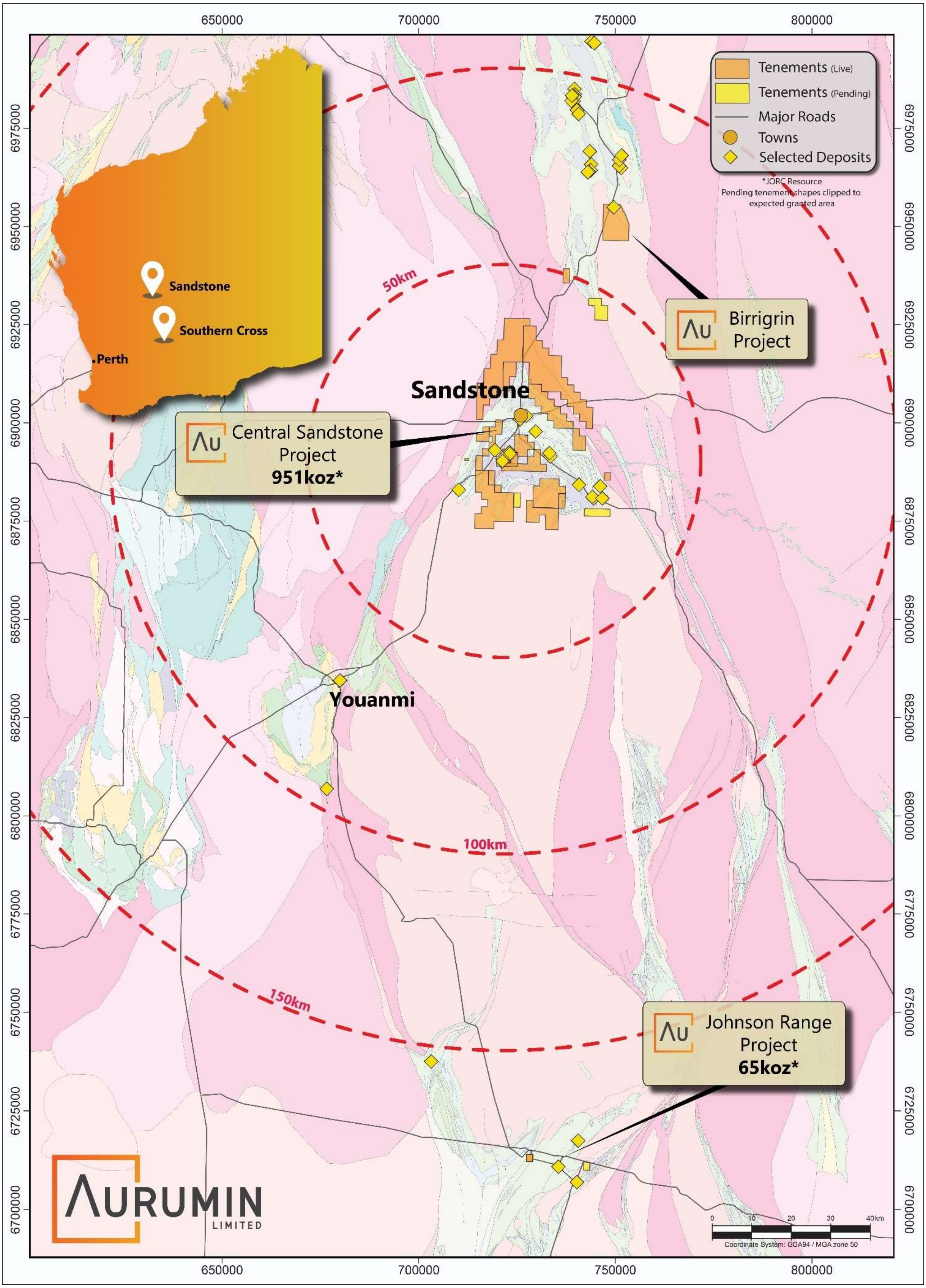
**Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t and 100 ounces. Rounding variations may occur.*

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

Annexure C – Central Sandstone Project Map and Resources



Annexure D – Sandstone Operations Location Map



Annexure E – 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	*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.*	• 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	*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).*	• RC Drilling using KWL 380 mounted on an 8x8 MAN truck with onboard 1100/350) air and supported by 1000cfm auxiliary, Hurricane 2400CFM 1000psi booster. • Drilling was conducted using a 5¼ inch face sampling hammer. • RC holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro north seeking survey tool at 30m intervals.
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 drill cutting material was monitored via sample bag and reject pile size. • 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

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.	were reviewed. • The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned. • Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the 1m sampling process has been identified. • There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in sampling.
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 RC drilling was geologically logged by a qualified geologist at the time of drilling. • Logging included, where practicable, but not is limited to lithology, alteration, mineralogy, vein quantification and description. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All holes are geologically logged in full. • 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.*	• The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • 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. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20. • 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. • 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. • QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	at 1:50. Duplicate 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 Excel spreadsheets at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the central Aurumin database. • All data is 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 GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPS will be used to finalise hole locations. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50. • The difference between magnetic north (MN) and true north (TN) is 0.53°. The difference between TN and GDA is 1.07°.
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. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all sample positions shown in the plans provided. • See MRE JORC table for comment on Mineral Resource
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*	• Drilling is designed to be orthogonal strike and dip of the interpreted controlling structure or vein or the primary plunge of the ore zones. • Drill holes are angled between 265-280° (West) at Plum Pudding and, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. Plum Pudding mineralisation is believed to be hosted in quartz stockwork and moderately east dipping shear vein arrays within a north-northwest striking shear zone. There is a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	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. • At Shillington drilling is oriented 230-240° which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted BIF stratigraphy. • 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.*	• All samples were collected by Aurumin and stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags.
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 Central Sandstone project is located on granted tenements M57/128, M57/129 and M57/654. • Drilling reported is on M57/128 and M57/129. • These tenements are wholly owned by Aurumin. • The project is located in the Sandstone Shire, approximately 10 kilometres south of Sandstone. • The historical town site of Nungarra is located on M57/128 but does not impede or encroach on any known resources. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration in the Sandstone area has occurred since the late 1800s. • Modern production commenced in 1993 from laterite material. Subsequently, in 1994, Herald constructed a CIP processing plant and began open pit mining. • Mining continued at various deposits until 2010. • Middle Island Resources acquired the project in 2016 and completed substantial exploration drilling, resource drilling and mining pre-feasibility work. • Aurumin acquired the project in 2022 and has been actively exploring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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. • Plum Pudding mineralisation occurs as a sub-vertical zone of quartz stockwork and quartz shear vein arrays within sheared ultramafic rocks. The alteration zone, which 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 shear corridor and alteration zone is highly variable but is inferred/modelled as broadly moderately dipping to the east-northeast. In detail mineralisation may have a steep component. 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 deposit/target style is 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.
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*	• 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. • Where available, duplicates and/or repeats are used to calculate the average grade for a sample point. • Reported mineralised intervals contain both 1m samples (preferenced where available) and 4m composite samples. The 4m composites are flagged in the drillhole table in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	the annexure. • 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').*	• Drill holes are designed to be perpendicular to the interpreted primary mineralised controls. • Drill holes are angled to 265-280° at Plum Pudding, At Shillington and Shillington Footwall holes are angled at 230-240°. • 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 and sectional view is provided. • Significant results are tabulated in the annexures.
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 plans, sections and 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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other information is considered material for this presentation.
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,*	• Split sampling and assaying of anomalous composite samples is underway. • Compilation and assessment of results. • Analysis of alteration indicators in drilling to map alteration corridor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Annexure F – JORC Tables

Sandstone Project – Plum Pudding Gold Deposits Mineral Resource

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.*	• Sampling details, procedures and analytical results have been compiled from a number of sources for the historical drilling; a large portion of this information was captured and stored in the database at the time of work by the operators of the project at the time. Additionally, historical results and assays are generally found to be consistent with the more recent Aurumin (AUN) and Middle Island Resources (MDI) work, and to fit the overall geological model. This has allowed AUN to time use all results with equal confidence in the resource estimation work. • A number of drilling methods have been used throughout the project's history including Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD), Air Core (AC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Auger Drilling (AG) and Vacuum (VC). See Section 2 for project history. • Only RC and DD have been used for estimation. <u>*RC Drilling*</u> • The vast majority of sampling at the deposits fall within this category. • AUN RC drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals. The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. RC Sample rejects were also placed on the ground in sequence at 1m intervals to indicate metres drilled for the hole, for geological logging, and for composite sampling. • Samples were subsequently collected as 1m intervals and 4m composites at the designation of the geologist onsite and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. Where composite samples returned anomalous results, the initial 1m samples collected from the cone splitter were submitted for the interval. • MDI RC drilling sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-3kg of RC chips from the drill rig's cone splitter at 1m intervals. Intervals of expected mineralisation were analysed at 1m intervals immediately. Other intervals were composited to 4m intervals from the 1m with a single-tier riffle splitter. Where 4m composites returned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assays greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m bulk samples were split down to 2-3kg sub-samples using a single-tier riffle splitter and submitted for analysis. • Troy Resources (TRY) RC drilling, samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits. From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values equal to or greater than 0.2 g/t Au. In certain cases selected samples from some holes were passed from the cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter, and samples collected into calico bags at 1m intervals were submitted directly for analyses. The remaining bulk sample was placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • Herald Resources (HRL) sample collection during RC drilling was carried out over 1m intervals via a cyclone and riffle splitter. A mix of 5 1/4" and 5 3/8" bits were used. All dry RC samples were split at 1m intervals using a 3-tier riffle splitter, with the excess collected in plastic bags and left on-site. Wet samples were generally ‘grabbed’ and of a lesser quality. • Sampling details for earlier explorers have not been found to date. _Diamond Drilling_ • In all cases, after drilling, the core was placed for storage in labelled core trays. Core was then logged by a geologist and sampled. Sample lengths over the course of the project have varied from 0.1m to over 3m in places where no grade was expected. • MDI DD drilling was completed by Orlando Drilling using a truck mounted DE820 (KL900) multipurpose rig to produce HQ3 diamond core. The diamond drill core was sampled as half core. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray.
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).*	• Only RC and DD drilling samples have been used for wireframing and estimation. _RC Drilling_ • RC drill testing and sampling has been the dominant method of exploration and resource definition at Plum Pudding.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• AUN RC holes were drilled by TopDrill SCHRAMM T685 mounted on an 8x4m Mercedes truck with onboard Sullair 20/12H (1350/500) air and supported by 2500cfm at 350psi - output 1000psi booster and a. Challenge drilling used a KWL 380 mounted on an 8x8 MAN truck with onboard 1100/350) air and supported by 1000cfm auxiliary, Hurricane 2400CFM 1000psi booster. Both rigs used a 5¼ inch face sampling bit was used to collect 1m samples. • MDI RC holes were drilled with a variety of drilling companies and rigs. A 5¼ inch face sampling bit was used to collect 1m samples. • RC holes drilled prior to this were drilled with a variety of drilling companies and rigs and used an unknown bit size to collect samples at 1m intervals. HRL notes that the majority of rigs used onsite were Schramm rigs. *Diamond Drilling* • All DD has been surface drilling. • MDI used Orlando Drilling to obtain HQ3 core (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*RC Drilling* • AUN monitored recovery of RC drill cutting material via sample bag and reject pile size. Recoveries were considered adequate. The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned. No issues with wet samples were recorded. Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the sampling process has been identified. • MDI recorded RC chip recovery for many of their drill programmes in a digital logging software package. Recovery was considered to be excellent with minor exceptions in some sheared/faulted intervals. Samples were at a consistent weight of 2–3 kg and consistently dry. In some isolated cases (<1% of the MDI samples), wet samples were produced when faults/shear zones with higher water flows were intercepted. Wet RC sampling and potential downhole smearing does not appear to be an issue. • No sample recovery information has been found for TRY or HRL drilling, however TRY reported that there were no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. • No sample recovery information has been found for earlier drilling. *Diamond Drilling* • Core recovery was reported by MDI as excellent. DD core was measured for each drill run and captured in a digital logging software package. Core recovery was reported as 95% on average. Some core loss was observed in softer

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ground in the oxide profile as well as in the case of cavities in the more competent transitional and fresh zones. • There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in RC or DD sampling.
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 RC and DD drilling was geologically logged by a qualified geologist at the time of drilling. • RC and Diamond 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, key geological logging and sample. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • Logged geology variation between project operators is considered to be within acceptable limits. • Geotechnical logging has not been carried out. • AUN considers the geological logging to be at a standard appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• AUN RC drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals. The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. RC Sample rejects were also placed on the ground in sequence at 1m intervals to indicate metres drilled for the hole. • Samples were subsequently collected as 1m intervals and 4m composites at the designation of the geologist onsite and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis. • The 4m composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. Where composite samples returned anomalous results, the initial 1m samples collected from the cone splitter were submitted for the interval. • AUN inserted CRM standards at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicates were collected at 1:20 as per Aurumin QAQC procedures using the same method of collection as the original samples. QC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis and no major issues were found. • MDI RC drilling sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-3kg of RC chips from the drill rig's cone splitter at 1m intervals. Intervals of expected mineralisation were analysed at 1m intervals immediately. Other intervals were composited to 4m intervals from the 1m with a single-tier riffle splitter. Where 4m composites returned assays greater than 0.2g/t Au, the 1m bulk samples were split down to 2-3kg sub-samples using a single-tier riffle

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		splitter and submitted for analysis. • MDI DD drilling was HQ3 diamond core. The diamond drill core was sampled as core. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray. • MDI collected RC field duplicates at a rate of 1:18 samples and inserted CRMs at a rate of 1:9. A quartz flush was inserted after every batch processed. QAQC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis. • TRY RC drilling samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits. From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values equal to or greater than 0.2 g/t Au. In certain cases selected samples from some holes were passed from the cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter, and samples collected into calico bags at 1m intervals were submitted directly for analyses. The remaining bulk sample was placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • TRY inserted a minimum of 1 CRM sample with each batch of samples for all exploration work. The actual standard used was dependant on the expected assay results and type of sample being taken (i.e. oxide, transitional or fresh rock). The grade of the standard used was also routinely varied. For RC and DD resource evaluation drilling an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. QC samples were inserted randomly throughout the sample sequence. • TRY's exploration drilling results of QC samples were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Batches of samples where the results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% were re-analysed by the laboratory. A periodic audit of the exploration QC data was carried out by Data consultants Maxwell Geoservices (Maxwell). • TRY's Resource definition drilling results of QC standards were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Where results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% samples were re-analysed by the laboratory. TRY had independent checking of all QC sample results carried out by Maxwell on a monthly basis. Maxwell monitored the laboratory performance over longer period and liaised with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory TRY when QC problems were detected. Maxwell reported that all standards and blanks fall within the expected limits. The field duplicate results had 20 to 25% of the repeat samples are outside of +/- 10% compared to the original sample values with no apparent bias. This is to be expected given the style of mineralisation. • HRL sample collection during RC drilling was carried out over 1m intervals via a cyclone and riffle splitter. A mix of 5 1/4" and 5 3/8" bits were used. All dry RC samples were split at 1m intervals using a 3 tier riffle splitter, with the excess collected in plastic bags and left on-site. Wet samples were generally 'grabbed' and of a lesser quality. • Details surrounding the specifics of HRL QAQC protocols has not been found. • Earlier explorers' sub sampling methods are currently not known. • To date there are no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results of samples. • All sample sizes and sampling methodologies are appropriate to the grain size and style mineralisation being sampled.
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.*	• All AUN samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay (AAS finish); the detection limit was 0.005ppm. A fire assay fusion-gravimetric analysis was used for gold analysis in samples that returned a greater than 100ppm result using the standard fire analysis technique. These methods are considered an estimation of total gold content. • MDI used a fire assay (FA) method with either an ICP-OES or an ICP-AAS finish for gold analysis. Analysis by Intertek was a 50g FA/ICP-OES, analysis by Nagrom was FA/ICP-OES by and Analysis by SGS was FA/AAS. Sample preparation was completed by Intertek, Nagrom and SGS laboratories. The samples were dried and crushed to -10mm before being split and a 300 g subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction was then split again to a 50 g sample charge for fire assay. • TRY samples were assayed by SGS Australia Pty Ltd in Perth, Western Australia. The samples were dried and crushed to - 10mm before being split and a 300 g subsample pulverized to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction was then split again to a 50g sample charge for FA/AAS. • HRL samples were sent to Analabs in Mt Magnet for 50g fire assay, however, the precise preparation procedure is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not documented. • Previous explorers' laboratory procedures are not currently known. • No bias has been reported and all assays are considered suitable for use in mineral estimation. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations. • Certified reference materials, where available, demonstrate that sample assay values are reliable.
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.*	• Significant intersections are part of a data set that include multiple holes and drilling from multiple previous operators. There is no indication that any single data set is not in line with other datasets. Specific twinned holes have not been drilled. • AUN acquired a Microsoft SQL Server based database for MDI upon purchase of the project. This database was originally compiled by Troy Resources using historical, more localised, databases from both TRY and HRL work. The SQL data is stored in a modified legacy Gbis / Geobank schema. • Geological data consultants Expedio Services Pty Ltd (Expedio) built and supported the original database on behalf of TRY before handing over the database for TRY to self-manage. Subsequent to TRY's work, Expedio has managed the database for MDI and AUN. • The continuity of ownership and management of the database gives confidence in the integrity of the data. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • All data is stored by Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. • In September 2022 Expedio conducted an audit of drillhole samples and assay results whilst improving database validation techniques. The database had originally allowed duplicate SampleIDs; previous workflows for the assay loading process included some safeguard measures to prevent a mix-up of results, but the process was not foolproof. Expedio determined there was no mix-up of assay results during this process, made several duplicated SampleIDs unique by adding a suffix before enforcing greater database integrity through a unique SampleID key constraint on the sample table. • Both AUN and MDI collected field data by logging and validating directly into a customised field logging tool (OCRIS). This allows the capture of accurate data and easy migration of the data into the database. • More recently AUN has used formatted spreadsheets with dropdown code selection for data capture. • AUN has records of many of the original TRY and HRL

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling and logging sheets. In records checked, no major discrepancies have been found. • No adjustment to assay values has been completed, except for assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.*	• AUN holes were surveyed by handheld GPS and RLs were adjusted to fit known topography. • All MDI holes were surveyed using a DGPS system by either a contract surveyor or prior to 2020, trained MDI staff. MDI also completed a programme of resurveying historical holes onsite with a DGPS and concluded survey control was accurate. • Prior to MDI's work specific information to collar survey methods are not uniformly recorded. TRY and HRL make reference to surveying collar locations and routinely had surveyors onsite. This, coupled with MDI's resurveying programme allows for confidence in collar locations. • All AUN holes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking Gyro survey tool. • MDI diamond drillholes were surveyed by gyro survey instruments at 10-20m increments. Prior to 2020 most MDI RC drilling was surveyed by a downhole camera tool, with adjustments made for magnetic intensity where readings were out of specification for the tool. • Holes prior to MDI are variably surveyed, both TRY and HRL recorded the use of single shot surveys although the method of shot and magnetic intensity has not been recorded in the database. Some historical RC drilling is surveyed only for dip with no change or precision noted for the azimuth. • The grid system used onsite is MGA94 Zone 50. • The supplied topography was derived from 25cm contour data sourced from a UAV survey flown in June 2020.
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.*	• Nominal hole spacings drilling is approximately 20m by 20m, out to 40m by 40m. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using fixed length techniques in Datamine prior to the Mineral Resource analysis and estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the*	• The majority of Drill holes were angled to 270° (West) at Plum Pudding, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation • Several of the earlier exploration holes are orientated at different azimuths to the normal grid; these are a minority of holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Diamond holes are orientated at varying angles depending on the structures and/or mineralisation they were specifically targeting. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All AUN samples were collected and stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags. Upon receival by the laboratory Sample IDs and total number of samples were checked, a sample receipt was issued and AUN was notified of any discrepancies. Results were sent to Aurumin personnel by the assay laboratory. • MDI Chain of custody was managed by MDI geological personnel. Samples were stored on site until collected for transport to the laboratory in Perth WA. MDI personnel had no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets were set up to track the progress of samples. • TRY samples were placed in a labelled and tied calico bag. After wet samples had been dried, six bags were placed in a larger plastic polyweave bag that was labelled with the laboratory address and sender details and tied with wire. Samples were dispatched three times per week. On each occasion, a sample submission form was completed which listed the sample IDs, the total number of samples and analyses to be conducted. This form was faxed to the laboratory and to the database technician in TRY's Perth office. Samples were picked up by a courier firm, who counted the total number of polyweave bags before taking them to the Mt Magnet depot 250km to the west of Sandstone. Here the samples were picked up by the courier's road train and taken to the Perth depot before being dispatched to the lab. Upon receipt of the samples, the lab checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified TRY of any differences from the sample submission form. After the analysis of the samples was completed, results were sent to the senior geologist and database technician in both digital and paper format. • Chain of custody and sample security is not documented by earlier explorers.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• AUN has reviewed sampling procedures and associated QAQC data as part of the mineral estimation process. No fatal flaws were noted, and it is believed that industry standard practices have been adhered to throughout the project life. • Expedio audited the database for sample mix-up errors (described above) and found no issues.

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 Central Sandstone project is located on granted tenements M57/128, M57/129 and M57/654. • The resource reported is on M57/129. • These tenements are wholly owned by Aurumin. • The project is located in the Sandstone Shire, approximately 10 kilometres south of Sandstone. • The historical town site of Nungarra is located on M57/128 but does not impede or encroach on any known resources. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration in the Sandstone area has occurred since the late 1800s • Modern production commenced in 1993 from laterite material. Subsequently, in 1994, HRL constructed a CIP processing plant and began open pit mining. • TRY acquired the project in 1999 and mining continued at various deposits until 2010 • MDI acquired the project in 2016 and completed substantial exploration drilling, resource drilling and mining pre-feasibility work. • AUN acquired the project in 2022 and has started exploration and mineral resource estimation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. • Plum Pudding mineralisation occurs as a sub-vertical zone of quartz stockwork and quartz shear vein arrays within sheared ultramafic rocks. The alteration zone, which 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 but is inferred/modelled as broadly moderately dipping to the east-northeast. In detail mineralisation may have a steep component. 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.
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:*	• A plan of drill hole locations for holes used in estimation is available at the end of section 2 and in the document. • All relevant drill hole information has been released previously. Please refer to AUN ASX Announcements released on:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 16th December 2021, • 28th May 2024 and, • 2nd July 2024
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.*	• Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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').*	• At Plum Pudding drill holes are most frequently angled at 60° towards 270° (West), which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60-80% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include,*	• Plan views and long sections of the resources are attached in the body of the text and at the end of Section 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Not applicable for reporting of mineral resources.
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.*	• The interpretations for mineralisation are consistent with observations made in outcrop in the field, geophysical surveys and supported by historical workings.
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.*	• Further work requirements will be assessed by Aurumin with the intent of advancing to production.

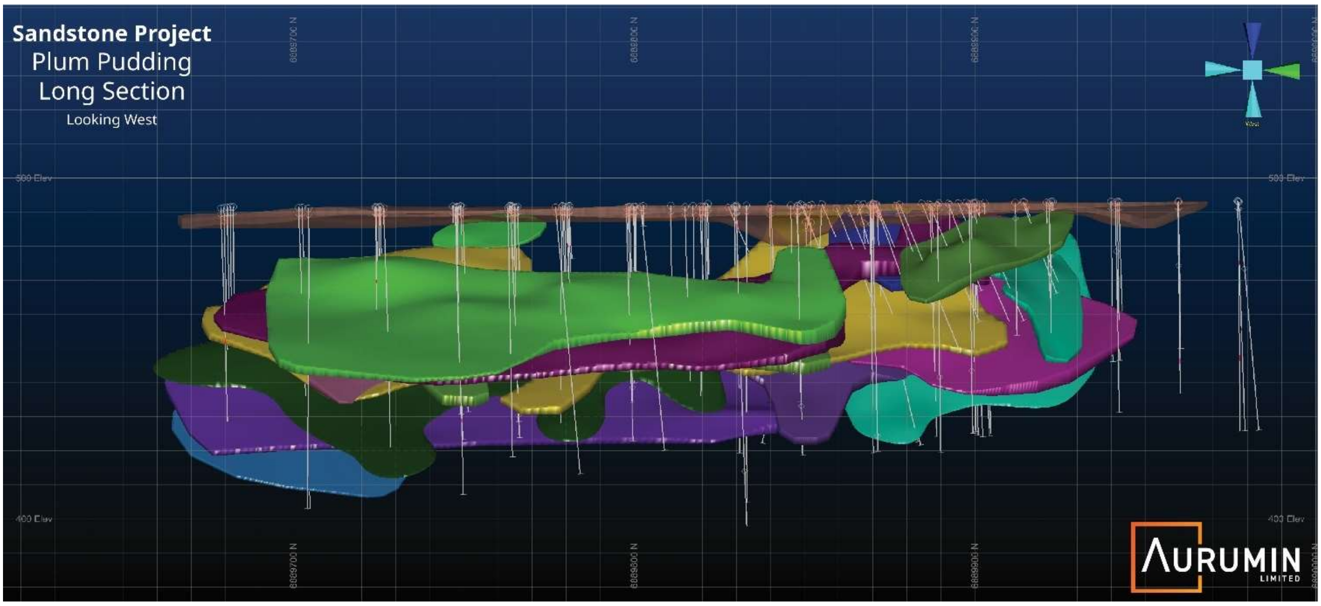


Figure 7. Long Section view of Plum Pudding Resource

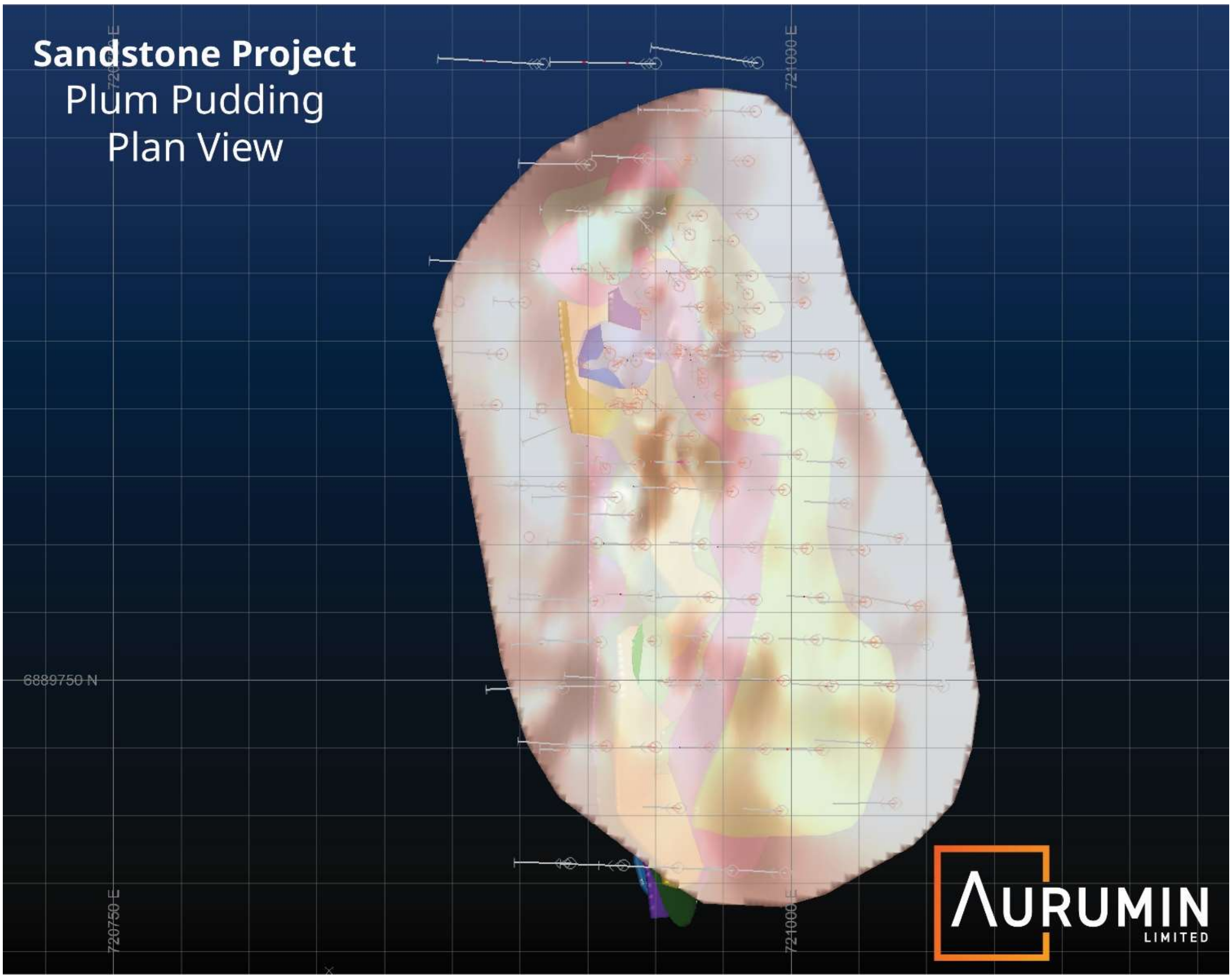


Figure 8. Plan View of Plum Pudding Resource with Drilling

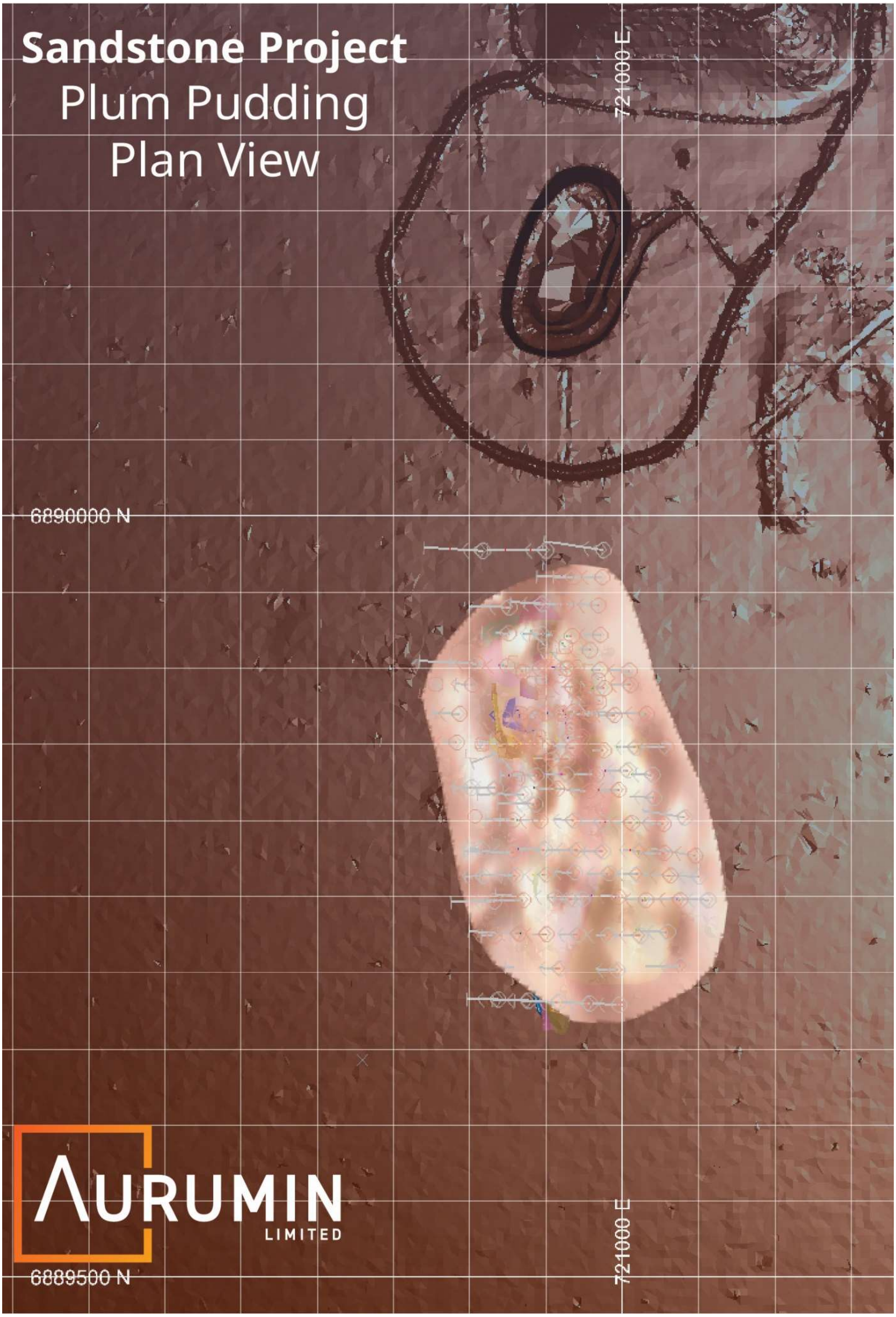


Figure 9. Plan View of Plum Pudding Resource are, extended to Eureka Pit with Drilling

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• The historical database received by Aurumin was validated and audited by Expedio database consultants. Expedio managed the database on behalf of AUN during Aurumin's exploration. • All geological and field data during MDI and Aurumin's exploration have been entered using data-loggers and software developed by OCRIS, or Microsoft Excel, that include lookup tables and fixed thus only allowing data to be entered using the AUN geological code system and sample protocol. • Historical logging was carried out according to MDI, HRL and TRYs internal protocols at the time of drilling. • The database is yet to be fully rationalised and therefore different logging schemes persist in the database to a limited extent. • Checks between the current database and the original logging spreadsheets and assay certificates have been completed. No material discrepancies have been found. • AUN technical personnel validated the database using Datamine software. • Following importation the data goes through a series of digital checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by validation by the relevant project geologist who manually checks the collar, survey, assay and geology for errors against the original field data and final paper copies of the assays. • Drill holes that are missing critical information have been excluded from work. • Data has been checked for: - Overlapping sample intervals - Duplicate Hole IDs - Duplicate Sample IDs - Duplicate/erroneous collar locations • All MDI and AUN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the database the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are checked by a company geologist and any corrections are completed by the database manager.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has undertaken multiple site visits to the Sandstone Gold Project which has included extensive time at the Plum Pudding Deposit whilst data collection was underway.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation of Plum Pudding was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource. All wireframes were constructed using geological guided implicit modelling techniques in Datamine RM software on approximately 20m spacing sections. Checks were made to ensure that the wireframed volume agreed with the true ore widths of drillhole intersections. • The confidence in the geological interpretations is considered good and is based on visual confirmation in outcrop and within drill hole intersections. • Validated RC and DD drillholes have been utilised in the creation of the wireframes. • Geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • Plum Pudding mineralisation occurs as a sub-vertical zone of quartz stockwork and quartz shear vein arrays within sheared ultramafic rocks. The alteration zone, which 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 shear corridor and alteration zone is highly variable but is inferred/modelled as broadly moderately dipping to the east-northeast. • No alternative interpretations were completed
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Plum Pudding Mineral Resource area extends over a north- south strike length of 300m (from 6,889,670mN – 6,889,970mN), has a maximum width of 200m (720,870mE – 721,070mE) and includes the 80m vertical interval from 490mRL to 410mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade*	• Geological modelling using hanging wall and footwall points derived from the drill hole database were used to create both geological and mineralisation wireframes utilising the Datamine RM implicit modelling module in a sectional environment. • The deposits' mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade and geological logging. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • A statistical analysis using Snowden's Supervisor software was undertaken to determine the appropriate composite length and grade outliers with each domain and determine appropriate top cut valves. • The Top cutting strategy used and applied includes: • - Disintegration analysis of log Histogram • - Log probability plot, histogram data and coefficient of variation • - Outlier analysis: removal of outliers and

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>

- - analysis of impact on the CV of domain
- Top cuts were applied to the composite data, before any estimate was conducted. For laterite mineralisation, a 2g/t top cut is used for 1m composites and 1g/t for seam composites. For all the other lodes, a 30g/t top cut was used for the 1m composites and 11g/t for the seam composites.
- Variogram modelling was completed with Snowden's Supervisor software, with good correlation between those directions and geological observations. The parameters determined from this analysis were used in the interpolation process.
- Search distances and directions used for estimation are based on variogram ranges and vary by domain.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Domain</th><th colspan="3">Rotation</th><th colspan="3">Search Range</th><th rowspan="2">Min Samples</th><th rowspan="2">Max Samples</th><th rowspan="2">Max Samples/</th></tr>
<tr><th>Z</th><th>X</th><th>Z</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 1</td><td rowspan="3">Plum Pudding Main</td><td rowspan="3">-85</td><td rowspan="3">140</td><td rowspan="3">15</td><td>9.5</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td rowspan="3">9</td><td rowspan="3">27</td><td rowspan="3">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 2</td><td>19</td><td>14</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 3</td><td>38</td><td>28</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 1</td><td rowspan="3">Plum Pudding Laterite</td><td rowspan="3">0</td><td rowspan="3">0</td><td rowspan="3">-50</td><td>50</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td rowspan="3">9</td><td rowspan="3">27</td><td rowspan="3">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 2</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 3</td><td>200</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr>
</table>

- Ordinary Kriging, inverse distance (ID1.5, ID2 and ID3) and Nearest Neighbour block estimation techniques employed on all domains using Datamine RM software.
- Ordinary kriging and Inverse Distance estimation methods used a 1m composites, while the Nearest Neighbour uses a seam composite
- Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) and inverse distance squared were used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Datamine software. After these passes, un-estimated blocks area assigned a nearest neighbour estimate valve
- Estimation to sub-cells was employed.
- The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.5m. The parent block size dimensions were selected as a results of a Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis suggesting optimal block size for the datasets.
- Only Au was interpolated into the block model.
- No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products
- No estimate of deleterious elements has been done on this deposit.
- No assumptions were made on selective mining units
- Several block model validations were completed to ensure the block modelling and estimation techniques employed were appropriate for the deposit. These methods include:
- - Visual validation methods comparing blocks against raw and composited drill hole data, in section and 3D

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• - Numerical validation methods, such as histogram, log-probability and swath plots as way a block/composite comparison of different estimation techniques. • - Block model/wireframe volume checks. • -Swath Plots comparing composite data against various estimation methods • No extensive mining was completed at the Plum Pudding deposit, therefore reconciliation was not conducted. Minor laterite pit extracted, but no production data was available. • The validation showed the block model estimates appropriately reflect the composites, showing a reasonable global estimate
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource was reported at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. The cut-off grade was estimated based on parameters derived from the Sandstone Gold Project Pre- Feasibility Study completed in 2016.
Mining factorsor assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Aurumin Limited has assumed that the deposits could be mined using open pit mining techniques, which has been validated by several pit optimisation studies utilising parameters derived from mining and processing studies
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where*	• For Plum Pudding, gravity recoverable gold (GRG) test work was completed by ALS in 2020 and showed an average GRG was 60%. • The gold extraction recovery obtained at 75µm was 92.4%

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmentalfactors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>No environmental factors or assumptions have been applied. Mitigation of environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing will be considered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>Bulk densities were assigned in the block model dependent on lithology and weathering.
These densities were applied based on average bulk density measurements obtained from core drilled at the respective deposits or analogous adjacent deposits.
It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at the project.
The bulk densities assigned to the block model are:
<table>
<tr><th>Material Type</th><th>Density</th></tr>
<tr><td>Laterite</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.82</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution</td><td>The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).
The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity.
The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced RC and DD drilling of less than 20m by</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the data). *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	20m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. • The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal peer reviews have been completed by Aurumin Ltd which concluded the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate are appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good, and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No extensive mining was completed at the Plum Pudding, therefore reconciliation was not conducted