ASX Announcement

26 May 2025

HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS AT JOHNSON RANGE INCL 6M @ 16.5g/t Au – RESOURCE UPGRADE UNDERWAY

Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) ("Aurumin" or the "Company") is pleased to report strong gold assay results from its recent RC drilling program at the Gwendolyn deposit, part of the Johnson Range Gold Project in Western Australia. The program marks the first drilling at Johnson Range since 2013 and was designed to infill and validate the existing 64.7koz @ 2.5g/t Au Inferred Mineral Resource[1]. Gwendolyn is located on a **granted mining lease** and within haulage distance of multiple processing centres (*Figure 4*).

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-grade intercepts include:**
  - **6m @ 16.5g/t Au from 65m (incl. 3m @ 32.1g/t Au and 1m @ 76.1g/t Au)** [GWRC250008]
  - **7m @ 9.3g/t Au from 16m (incl. 2m @ 23.4g/t Au)** [GWRC250013]
  - **9m @ 3.6g/t Au from 111m (incl. 2m @ 13.3g/t Au)** [GWRC250002]
- The drilling was designed to validate and infill the **current 65koz Gwendolyn Resource**.
- 18 RC drillholes completed for 1,353m across three high-priority zones in the top 80m of the deposit.
- Program confirmed continuity of mineralisation and supports resource upgrade from Inferred to Indicated.
- **Mineralisation is relatively shallow, with several high-grade zones starting from less than 20m depth** – a positive indicator for potential low-cost open pit development.
- Drilling has materially improved confidence in the existing resource, feeding into technical studies and mine permitting.
- Gwendolyn is located on a granted mining lease, with multiple regional processing options.

AURUMIN'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, DANIEL RAIHANI, COMMENTED: "The assay results from our first drilling program at Johnson Range in more than a decade have exceeded expectations. These high-grade intercepts confirm the strength of the Gwendolyn deposit and support a resource upgrade — a key step in positioning this asset for near-term development.

"Importantly, several of the strongest results are from shallow depths, including 7m @ 9.3g/t Au from just 16m downhole. This highlights the potential for a low-strip, low-cost open pit mining scenario, which is particularly attractive given the current gold price environment.

"With gold trading above A$5,000/oz, the timing is ideal to progress this asset. Our technical team is now advancing resource modelling and planning the next phase of drilling. We anticipate further news flow in the months ahead as we continue to drive Johnson Range toward development and integrate it into our broader Sandstone gold production strategy."

NEXT STEPS: Aurumin is advancing to transition Gwendolyn from exploration to development:

- Submit 1m samples from anomalous composite intervals for analysis (in progress).
- Update the Mineral Resource based on results from the April 2025 drill program.
- Initiate scoping-level economic studies.
- Plan and execute follow-up drilling, including down-dip extensions to expand the resource & unexplored strike extensions along the corridor.

JOHNSON RANGE

Gwendolyn Resource Drilling

Johnson Range is home to the Gwendolyn Deposit, a near-term development opportunity with a current inferred JORC Mineral Resource of 64,700 ounces at 2.51g/t Au[1]. Gwendolyn is located on a granted mining lease and is within haulage distance of multiple processing centres.

Aurumin completed an 18 hole 1,353m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme with drilling designed to validate and infill the Gwendolyn deposit in order to increase geological confidence in existing inferred resources, with the goal of supporting future upgrades to Indicated classification as well as mining studies [11] . The drill programme was the first drilling at the project since 2013, recognising the benefit of the current record gold price environment. Drillhole positions are shown in Figure 1.

Aurumin's drilling focussed on three main target areas within the top 80m of the resource that represent higher value areas of the current model (Figure 2).

Drilling has successfully improved confidence in the existing resource modelling and Aurumin will now look to update the mineral resource.

ASSAY RESULTS INCLUDE:

- GWRC250001 **4m @ 6.25g/t Au** from 68m
  - including 2m @ 10.11g/t Au from 68m
  - and **7m @ 3.28g/t Au** from 85m
- GWRC250002 **9m @ 3.56g/t Au** from 111m
  - including 2m @ 13.30g/t Au from 111m
- GWRC250004 **7m @ 3.65g/t Au** from 85m
  - including 2m @ 8.43g/t Au from 86m
- GWRC250008 **6m @ 16.54g/t Au** from 65m
  - including 3m @ 32.12g/t Au from 66m
  - including 1m @ 76.10g/t Au from 66m
- GWRC250011 20m @ 1.28g/t Au from 12m*
  - and 5m @ 1.77g/t Au from 61m
- GWRC250013 **7m @ 9.34g/t Au** from 16m
  - including 2m @ 23.36g/t Au from 19m

** Reported intercepts contains composite samples – see Annexure B – Drillhole Table for details*

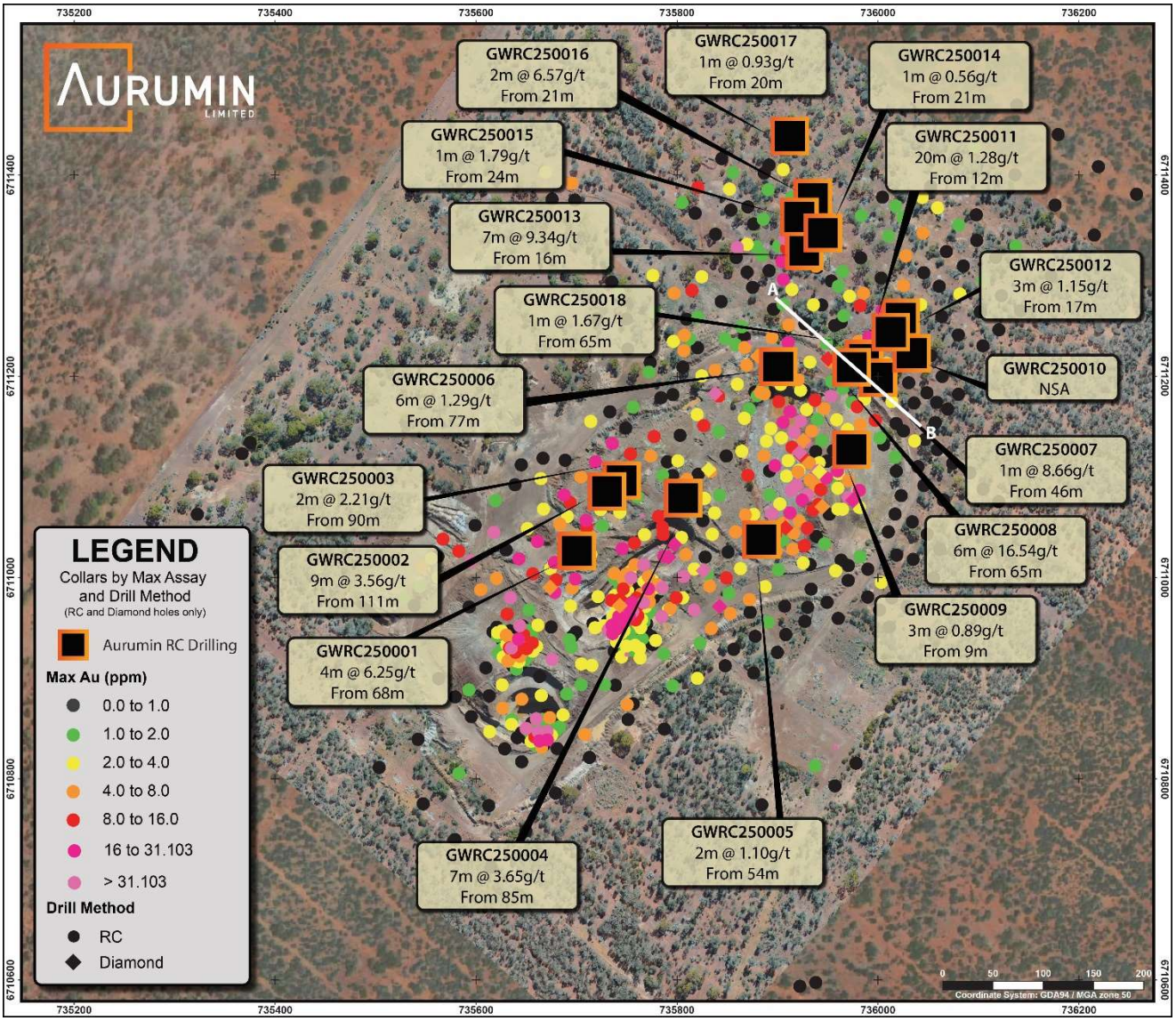

Figure 1. Plan View of Gwendolyn Deposit with Aurumin April 2025 Drilling

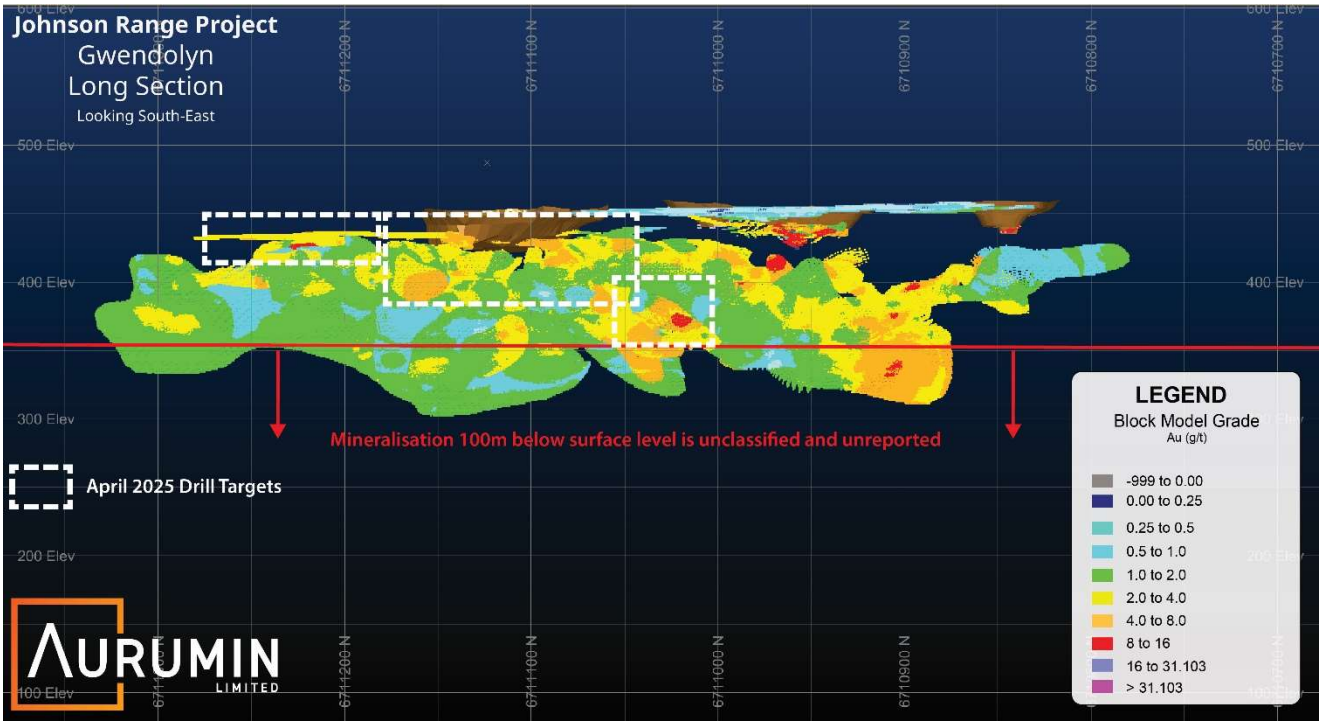

Figure 2. Gwendolyn Target areas over block model. Mineralisation 100m below surface area is based on geological modelling. It does not constitute a Mineral Resource and is subject to further exploration. There is no guarantee that further work will result in resource estimation.

Best results from the programme include 6m @ 16.54g/t Au in GWRC250008 from 65m, with 1m @ 76.10g/t Au from 66m, 7m @ 9.34g/t Au in GWRC250013 from 16m and 9m @ 3.56g/t Au in GWRC250002 from 111m (Figure 1 and Figure 3).

The drilling has also returned some anomalous composite samples, up to 2.05g/t Au; original 1m samples that were collected at the time of drilling will now be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

The Gwendolyn deposit sits on an existing mining lease which has a history of mining dating to the late 1980s, including a bulk sample programme conducted by Vector Resources Limited in 2014 producing 3,150oz Au from 29,219dmt @ 3.35g/t recovered at 94.08% [11].

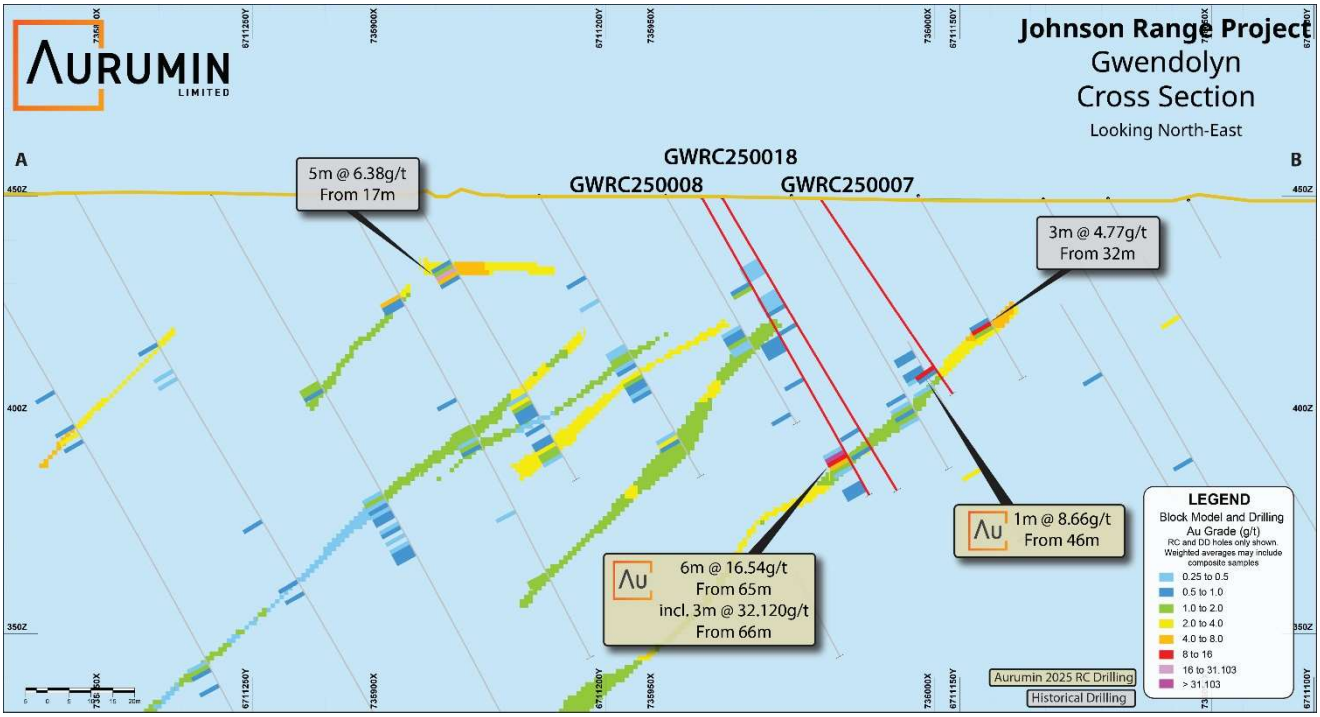

Figure 3. Gwendolyn cross section showing drilling and existing resource model.

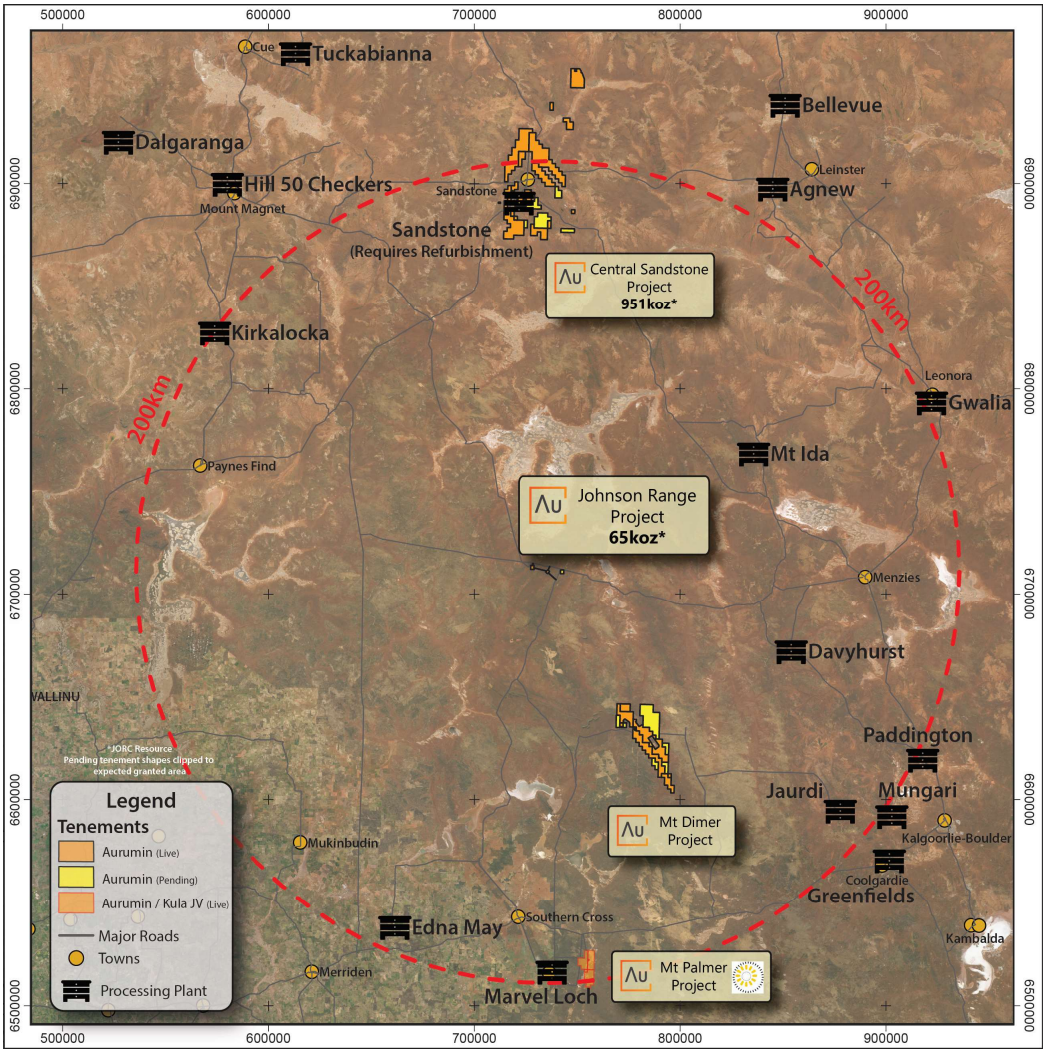

Figure 4. Johnson Range Location Map with Potential Processing Options

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 **885,800 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, 8,]
- 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] Aurumin recently executed a binding term sheet with Newcam Minerals Pty Ltd ("Newcam") that allows Newcam to earn up to 50% interest in the Johnson Range and Mt Dimer gold projects via staged expenditure and establish a joint venture over the gold mineral rights ("Gold JV"). Aurumin can elect to be free-carried to Net Profit [10]
- The **Birrigrin Project** area was added in late 2022 and is 70km north of the Central Sandstone Gold Project. The Project has 39 mapped shafts dating to the early 1900s with **recorded production grades up to 196g/t Au**.
- In addition to the Sandstone 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] Mt Dimer is subject to the binding term sheet with Newcam including Johnson Range [10].
- 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, 7]
- 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 80% of Mt Palmer to Kula Gold Limited. Aurumin can dilute to a 1% royalty on all minerals. [6, 9]

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

Capital Structure

494.2 million shares

144.9 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

Daniel Raihani
Managing Director
Phone: +61 (8) 6555 2950
Email: admin@aurumin.com.au
Website: www.aurumin.com.au
Post: PO Box 446, Subiaco WA 6904

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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	6-Aug-24	ASX:BCN Mt Dimer Maiden Ore Reserve Defined by Pre-Feasibility Study
8	5-Feb-25	33% Increase for Plum Pudding Resource
9	2-Apr-25	ASX:KGD Mt Palmer Gold Mine 80% Earn-in Expenditure Completed
10	19-May-25	Aurumin and Newcam Execute Binding Term Sheets
11	9-Apr-25	Drilling commenced at Johnson Range

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations and mineral resources for the Johnson Range Project were first released in the Company's announcement dated 25 August 2021, 9 April 2025, 15 April 2025 and 19 May 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed except as updated in this announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to new geological interpretations for the Johnson Range Project is based on information compiled by Graeme Bland, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results and data quality for the Johnson Range Project is based on information compiled by Peter Aldridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Aldridge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Aldridge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 202, 5 February 2025 and 6 February 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information", including statements and forecasts. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "is expecting", "budget", 'outlook", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information is based on assumptions and judgments of Aurumin's directors and management regarding future events and results.

The purpose of forward-looking information is to provide the audience with information about Aurumin's expectations and plans. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Aurumin and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Forward-looking information and statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of Aurumin directors and management made in light of their experience and their perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that Aurumin directors and management believe to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Aurumin believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Aurumin does not undertake to update any forward-looking information or statements, except in accordance with applicable securities law.

Annexure A – Mineral Resource Table[1, 2, 3, 8]

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.

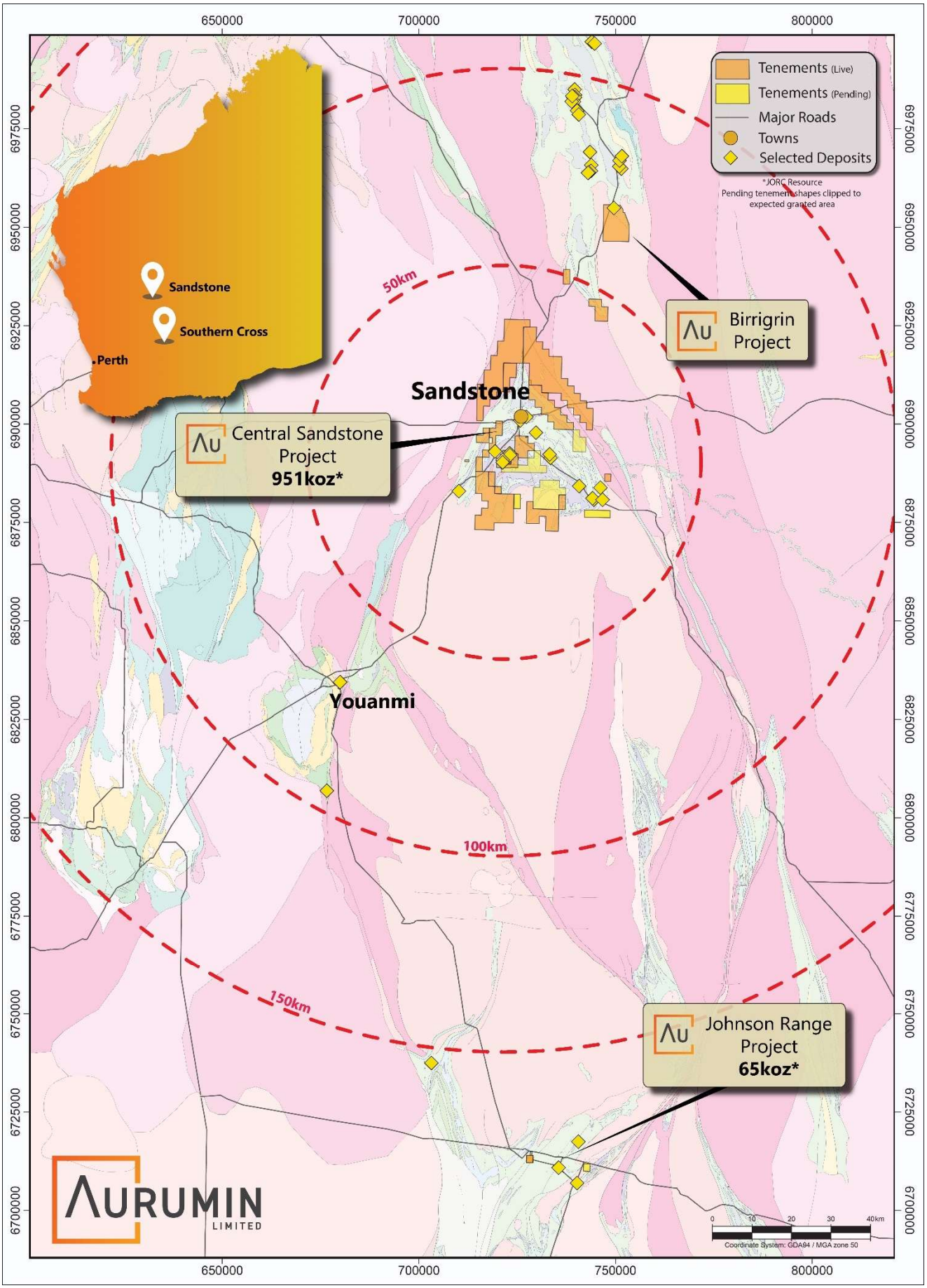
Annexure B – Drillhole Table

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
GWRC250001	735680	6710998	455	-60	130	126	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.61	Composite Sample
GWRC250001	735680	6710998	455	-60	130	126	44.0	48.0	4.0	1.10	Composite Sample
GWRC250001	735680	6710998	455	-60	130	126	68.0	72.0	4.0	6.25	
						incl.	68.0	70.0	2.0	10.11	
GWRC250001	735680	6710998	455	-60	130	126	85.0	92.0	7.0	3.28	
						incl.	90.0	1.0	1.0	10.25	
GWRC250002	735709	6711057	457	-60	130	138	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.63	Composite Sample
GWRC250002	735709	6711057	457	-60	130	138	111.0	120.0	9.0	3.56	
						incl.	111.0	113.0	2.0	13.30	
GWRC250002	735709	6711057	457	-60	130	138	123.0	124.0	1.0	1.22	
GWRC250003	735724	6711067	457	-64	131	138	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.56	Composite Sample
GWRC250003	735724	6711067	457	-64	131	138	90.0	92.0	2.0	2.21	
GWRC250003	735724	6711067	457	-64	131	138	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.52	
GWRC250003	735724	6711067	457	-64	131	138	129.0	130.0	1.0	0.84	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.74	Composite Sample
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	48.0	49.0	1.0	0.85	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	65.0	66.0	1.0	0.52	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.53	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	75.0	76.0	1.0	0.52	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	85.0	92.0	7.0	3.65	
						incl.	86.0	88.0	2.0	8.43	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	94.0	95.0	1.0	0.58	
GWRC250004	735785	6711050	458	-55	137	120	101.0	102.0	1.0	0.58	
GWRC250005	735863	6711009	459	-55	128	66	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.66	Composite Sample
GWRC250005	735863	6711009	459	-55	128	66	37.0	41.0	4.0	0.91	
GWRC250005	735863	6711009	459	-55	128	66	54.0	56.0	2.0	1.10	
GWRC250006	735880	6711181	450	-50	130	114	77.0	83.0	6.0	1.29	
GWRC250006	735880	6711181	450	-50	130	114	101.0	102.0	1.0	0.76	
GWRC250007	735979	6711170	450	-56	130	54	46.0	47.0	1.0	8.66	
GWRC250008	735953	6711180	450	-61	131	78	23.0	24.0	1.0	1.04	
GWRC250008	735953	6711180	450	-61	131	78	65.0	71.0	6.0	16.54	
						incl.	66.0	69.0	3.0	32.12	
						incl.	66.0	67.0	1.0	76.10	
GWRC250009	735953	6711098	450	-90	0	36	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.55	
GWRC250009	735953	6711098	450	-90	0	36	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.11	
GWRC250009	735953	6711098	450	-90	0	36	9.0	12.0	3.0	0.89	
GWRC250009	735953	6711098	450	-90	0	36	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.63	
GWRC250010	736013	6711194	450	-60	131	60					NSA
GWRC250011	735992	6711215	450	-60	132	72	12.0	32.0	20.0	1.28	Includes Composite samples
						incl.	18.0	19.0	1.0	5.30	
GWRC250011	735992	6711215	450	-60	132	72	36.0	40.0	4.0	2.05	Composite Sample

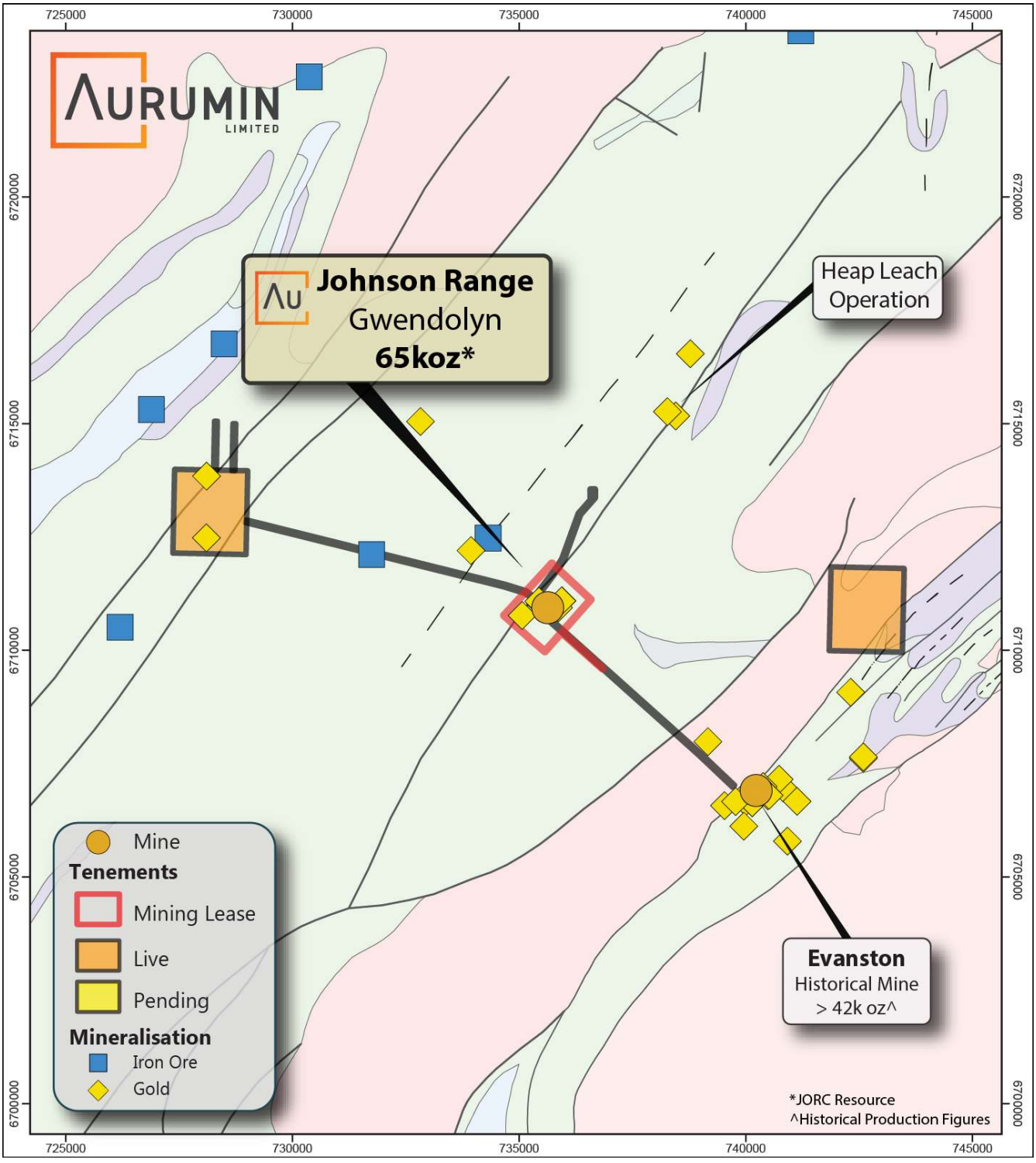
Hole #	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Notes
GWRC250011	735992	6711215	450	-60	132	72	61.0	66.0	5.0	1.77	
						incl.	62.0	63.0	1.0	5.06	
GWRC250012	736002	6711229	451	-60	130	69	17.0	20.0	3.0	1.15	
GWRC250013	735906	6711296	451	-60	129	36	16.0	23.0	7.0	9.34	
						incl.	17.0	18.0	1.0	12.55	
						and incl.	19.0	21.0	2.0	23.36	
GWRC250014	735924	6711314	451	-60	144	30	21.0	22.0	1.0	0.56	
GWRC250015	735901	6711330	451	-85	132	42	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.79	
GWRC250016	735914	6711348	452	-70	156	48	19.0	21.0	2.0	6.57	
GWRC250016	735914	6711348	452	-70	156	48	24.0	28.0	4.0	0.64	Composite Sample
GWRC250017	735892	6711410	452	-60	130	48	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.93	
GWRC250018	735965	6711188	450	-60	122	78	16.0	20.0	4.0	0.90	Composite Sample
GWRC250018	735965	6711188	450	-60	122	78	24.0	28.0	4.0	0.66	Composite Sample
GWRC250018	735965	6711188	450	-60	122	78	65.0	66.0	1.0	1.67	

Mineralised intervals may contain both 1m samples (preferenced where available) and 4m composite samples. Intervals with 4m composites are flagged noted.

Annexure C – Sandstone Operations Location Map



Annexure D – Gwendolyn Project



Annexure E – JORC Tables

Johnson Range 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. • In most instances recoveries were considered adequate. • The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned. • Based on the sampling method and sample weight no

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.	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 used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay. • The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method. • Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicate samples are taken every 1:20. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 initially located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. Subsequently a Differential GPS was used to finalise hole locations. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50. • Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis Champ Gyro north seeking survey tool at 30m intervals.
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 should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is designed to be orthogonal to strike and dip of the interpreted controlling structure or vein and to test and verify the existing resource model. • Vertical holes were designed to test cover depth and grade • No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist. • Assay results are reported as downhole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Johnson Range Gold project is located on granted tenements M77/1263, E77/2595, G77/119, L77/245, L77/247, L47/248. • These tenements are wholly owned by AUN. • Drilling reported occurred on M77/1263 • The project is located in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 170 kilometres north of Southern Cross in Western Australia. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Johnson Range Gold Project area was first actively explored by SJB in the mid-1980s. SOG took over the project in 1987 and started mining the Gwendolyn mine via a shallow open pit in the early 1990s. In the mid-1990s Herbert Mining acquired the project and setup a CIP plant onsite. Tailings from the nearby Evanston Mine were also disposed of in the pits onsite at this time. Little further work was completed until Golden Iron Resources (GIR) and VEC took over the project in 2009 whereby VEC completed drilling, resource definition and bulk sampling work. • GIR/AUN has been the sole operator of the Project since 2016
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Johnson Range Gold Project is located within the northern area of the Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. Within this project area is the Gwendolyn Mine • The primary mineralisation within the Gwendolyn deposit is hosted by quartz veins and breccias within mafic/ultramafic and BIF lithologies. The lithologies are shallowly (30-40 degrees) dipping to the North-West. • The alteration in the orebody includes quartz-silica-carbonates veins, pyrite (or pseudomorphs of pyrite), hematite and goethite, rare fuchsite, ankerite and sericite. • The area has been sheared, and the metamorphism

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reaches commonly greenschist to upper greenschist facies. • Lateritic and supergene mineralisation is also present at shallow depths. • Outcrop is limited within the area
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in 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 procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged. • Reported mineralised intervals are reported as downhole weighted averages. No grade truncations or lower cut-offs are used. • Where available, duplicates and/or repeats are used to calculate the average grade for a sample point. • Reported mineralised intervals may contain both 1m samples (preferenced where available) and 4m composite samples. The 4m composites are flagged in the drillhole table in 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*	• Drill holes are primarily designed to be as perpendicular to the interpreted primary mineralised controls as possible. • Mineralisation is modelled to strike to the northwest and dip gently to the west. • Down hole lengths are reported. No estimation of true width of mineralisation has been completed at this stage. • Vertical holes were designed to test cover depth and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	grade
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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Split sampling and assaying of anomalous composite samples is underway. • Compilation and assessment of results. • Re-evaluation of current resource model