

November 20th, 2023

POTENTIAL NICKEL-COPPER-PGE HOST ROCKS HIGHLIGHTED AT MOORA, WA

AusQuest Limited (ASX: AQD) is pleased to advise that it has identified potential for prospective host rocks (ultramafics) for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation at the Moora Nickel-Copper-PGE Project in WA.

Results from recent soil sampling across the Latham Intrusion have highlighted several areas around the margins of the interpreted layered intrusion where ultramafic rocks are most likely to occur, based on interpretation of trace element geochemistry within the soils, using chrome to titanium and other trace element ratios (*Figure 1*).

A total of 151 samples were collected at 100 metre intervals along fence-lines and tracks (to avoid impacting cropped areas) and analysed for 48 elements using low level detection methodologies. Priority target areas for ultramafic rocks occur around the eastern and north-western contacts of the intrusion. No anomalous nickel or copper values were reported.

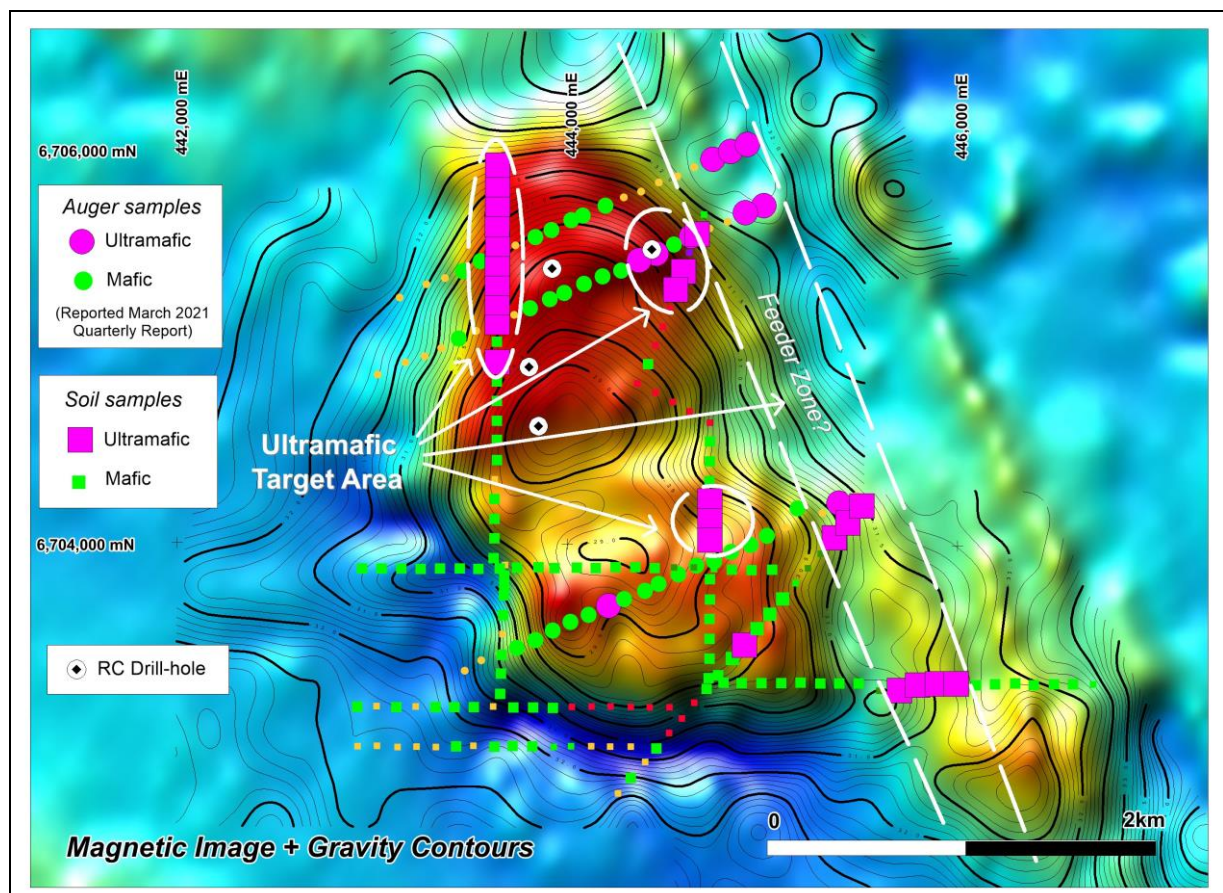


Figure 1: Shows the areas where ultramafic signatures in soils have been identified and their association with magnetics, gravity, and earlier drilling. The main areas containing potential ultramafic rocks occur marginal to the strongest magnetics and along the intrusion's eastern contact where possible feeder dykes may occur.

These results support the conclusions reached from modelling of the aeromagnetic data and interpretation of earlier Reverse Circulation drilling results which suggested that strongly magnetic ultramafic rocks should occur within the Latham Intrusion, most likely below the ferro-gabbro unit intersected by the initial drilling program (ASX release 24 April 2023, and June 2023 Quarterly Report).

The fertile ultramafic host rocks that contain nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation within the Gonneville Intrusion at the Julimar Prospect, north of Perth, are known to be strongly magnetic, suggesting that similar magnetic units at Latham should be high-priority targets for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation.

AusQuest's Managing Director, Graeme Drew, said the latest soil results have re-affirmed that potential ultramafic host rocks for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation are highly likely to be present within the Latham Intrusion.

"Whether they contain Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides or not will be the subject of ongoing exploration, which is currently being considered under the Strategic Alliance Agreement with a wholly-owned subsidiary of South32," he said.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G Drew', is positioned above the name and title.

Graeme Drew
Managing Director

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The details contained in this report that pertain to exploration results are based upon information compiled by Mr Graeme Drew, a full-time employee of AusQuest Limited. Mr Drew is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Drew consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by AusQuest Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Soil Sampling – Moora Nickel-Copper Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance track and fenceline soil sampling was completed along 7 lines located 4.5 kilometres SW of Latham in the WA wheatbelt. Sample were collected at 100m intervals along each line for a total of 151 samples. Sample locations were recorded by hand-held GPS. Soil sampling sites were logged by the sampler and recorded on a sampling spread sheet. Each soil sample was collected by digging a 10 to 30 cm deep hole and screening the material to pass a 2mm sieve. Approximately 200g of material was collected in a numbered kraft packet.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sub-sampling was completed
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Maddington, WA, for 48 element suite 4A/MS48 • Samples were subjected to a multi-acid digest, including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids, in teflon tubes providing close to a total digest for most elements. • Samples were analysed (48 elements) by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • No standards or duplicates were supplied, QA/QC provided by laboratory processes, batch assays checked by ioGas processing of data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field sample locations were compiled onto Excel spreadsheets for merging with assay data. • Assays are as reported by the laboratory and stored in the company's database and have not been adjusted in any way. • Digital data is regularly backed-up on the company's servers.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations are established with a handheld GPS to +/- 5m accuracy. • All coordinates are expressed in GDA94 datum, Zone 50.

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<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample were collected at 100m intervals along each line. • Sample spacing is appropriate for early stage level of exploration.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample lines followed fence lines and tracks and were oriented north-south, east-west and northeast-southwest as a result.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were securely sealed in the field, followed by packing into larger sealed plastic bags or boxes for transport by AusQuest personnel to the assay laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been carried out on the sampling to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Moora Project is located northwest of Dalwallinu, approximately 240 km north-east of Perth in Western Australia. • Tenement holdings include Exploration Licences E70/5388, E70/5389 and E70/5401, all 100% held by AusQuest Limited. • Access agreements are in place, or in the process of being negotiated where necessary. • Aboriginal heritage surveys will be completed where required ahead of ground disturbing activities.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous exploration is very limited and was mainly focused on bauxite and BIF associated magnetite iron ore. • Limited aircore, RC drilling and surface sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>was reported, targeting magnetic anomalies as possible iron ore deposits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed aeromagnetic data were available over the northern half of EL 70/7389,5401, 5402 and the extreme western part of EL 70/5388 as part of the search for iron ore. These data are being used in the current exploration of the area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Moora Project is targeting nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation in mafic/ultramafic intrusions within the extreme western part of the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project and sample location diagrams have been included in the body of the ASX release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional soil assay data have been used to identify lithochemical trends and rock types. • No anomalous base metal values were reported from this sampling program.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area was selected for sampling based on geological and geophysical data interpretations by the company.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work will be planned once a more complete analysis of the data is completed.