

15 May 2024

### Aurum expands Boundiali Gold Project with partnership over adjacent tenement

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) ("Aurum" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a strategic partnership agreement to earn up to a 70% interest in exploration tenement PR283, to be renamed Boundiali North (**BN**). The tenement is located immediately north of the Company's existing **BD** tenement (PR808) within the highly prospective Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

### Highlights

- Aurum, through subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd, has partnered with Ivorian company Geb & Nut Resources Sarl and related party (GNRR) to explore and develop the Boundiali North (**BN**) tenement
- **BN** tenement covers 208.87km<sup>2</sup> immediately north of Aurum's BD tenement, which is currently under renewal in accordance with Côte d'Ivoire's mining code
- Aurum reported 90m at 1.16g/t Au from 143m and grades up to 16.82g/t Au<sup>1</sup> from recent step-back drilling at **BD**
- Upon grant of a new exploration licence, Aurum and GNRR will jointly conduct systematic exploration of the tenement
- Aurum is well funded to continue aggressive exploration at Boundiali, with an unaudited cash balance of ~A\$6 million and is on track to deliver an inaugural resource estimate in CY2024.

### Key Terms of the Partnership Agreement

- **Stage 1:** Aurum earns 35% interest by spending US\$1.2 million within 36 months of licence grant
- **Stage 2:** Aurum earns 51% interest by spending a total of US\$2.5 million within 60 months of licence grant
- Stage 3: Aurum earns 70% interest upon completion of a pre-feasibility study on the tenement
- Upon grant of a mining exploitation licence, the ownership structure will be: Aurum (70%), GNRR (20%), Ivorian Government (10%)
- Aurum to make an initial cash payment of USD 30,000 to GNRR within 10 working days
- Diamond drilling conducted by Aurum will be valued at USD 140 per meter for expenditure calculations

**Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang** said: "This partnership with Geb & Nut Resources is a significant step in expanding our footprint at Boundiali with the addition of the exciting Boundiali North

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See AUE ASX announcement dated 10 May 2024

tenement. Our existing knowledge of the region's geology and mineralization will be invaluable as we explore **BN**.

We are grateful for GNRR's confidence in our exploration capabilities and are eager to unlock the potential of this highly promising tenement. The addition of this new joint venture project strengthens our belief in the potential for discovering a multi-million-ounce gold resource at Boundiali."



Figure 1: GNRR and Plusor signing partnership agreement in Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire, on 13 May 2024

### **Next steps**

Aurum will maintain its high-tempo exploration activities at Boundiali, with ongoing scout drilling and assay results expected in the coming weeks. The Company is well-funded, with an unaudited cash balance of ~A\$6 million and is on track to deliver an inaugural resource estimate by late CY2024.

This update has been authorised by the Board of Aurum Resources Limited.

### ENDS

### COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek has agreed to join the Company as a non-executive Director effective from the 1 February 2024. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this presentation.

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### COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and available for viewing at www.asx.com and includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform:

10 May 2024, AUE hits 90m @ 1.16 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE) 01 May 2024, Aurum Appoints Country Manager in Cote d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE) 23 April 2024, AUE drilling hits up to 45 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE) 19 March 2024, AUE signs binding term sheet for 100% of Boundiali South (ASX:AUE) 12 March 2024, AUE hits 73m at 2.15g/t incl 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali (ASX:AUE) 01 March 2024, Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling (ASX:AUE) 22 January 2024, Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX: AUE) 21 December 2023, Rapid Drilling at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX.AUE) 21 November 2023, AUE Acquisition Presentation (ASX.AUE) 21 June 2021, Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form (MSR.ASX) 21 May 2021, PlusOr to Acquire 6194 sq kms Ground Position in Cote d'Ivoire (MSR.ASX) 22 August 2019, Boundiali RC Drill Results Continue to Impress (PDI.ASX) 15 July 2019, RC, Trench Results Grow Boundiali Potential In Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX) 27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX 16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX) 26 November 2018, Boundiali North - Large Coherent Gold Anomalies in 14km Zone (PDI.ASX)

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.



Figure 2: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

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Figure 3: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

### About Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

The Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of four neighbouring exploration tenements (Figure 3):

- 1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km<sup>2</sup>, holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum is earning interest of up to 80-88% through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd ("Plusor").
- 2) Boundiali DS tenement PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km<sup>2</sup>, holder DS Resources Joint Venture Company, of which Aurum is 80% share capital owner through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor.
- 3) Boundiali South tenement PR414 ("BST"), 167.34km<sup>2</sup> and is located directly south of Aurum's BD and BM tenement. The BST exploration tenement was granted to Predictive Discovery Côte d'Ivoire SARL on 1 August 2014 and is currently under renewal. Predictive Discovery Côte d'Ivoire SARL (89% owned by Turaco Gold Limited and 11% owned by Predictive Discovery Limited) agreed to sell 100% interest to Aurum, subject to Aurum obtaining a renewal of the Boundiali South tenement (or the granting of a replacement tenement) and being satisfied that the terms of the renewal (or replacement) do not restrict exploration or potential future mining rights, along with all required Government approvals.
- 4) Boundiali North tenement PR283 ("**BN**"), 208.87km2, under renewal, Aurum to earn up to 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Plusor.

The Boundiali Gold Project is located within the same greenstone belt as the large Syama (11.5Moz) and Sissingue (1.0 Moz) gold mines to the north and Montage Gold's 4.5Moz Koné project located to the south. Barrick's Tongon mine (5.0Moz) is located to the northeast (Figure 2).

### BM gold project JV

Plusor is earning interest through carrying out diamond drilling programs of 8,000m to earn 80% interest in two stages.

- Drilling 4000m diamond holes to earn 30% interest
- Drilling 2<sup>nd</sup> 4000m diamond holes to earn accumulated 51% interest
- Earn an accumulated 80% interest with a total exploration expenditure of USD2.5M with a normal diamond drilling cost of USD140/m in calculation for expenditure commitment.
- 80-88% interest in future gold production company

### **BD gold project JV**

Plusor owns 80% interest acquired from DS Joint Venture Company's two shareholders:

- acquired 45% share capital of DS Joint Venture Company Sarl by paying USD430k to DS Resources Sarl; and
- acquired 35% share capital of DS Joint Venture Company Sarl from Turaco Gold Ltd by drilling 3,500m diamond holes in Turaco's other gold projects in Cote D'Ivoire. This commitment is yet to be performed.

### Consideration and payment for the BST binding term sheet

- Purchase of the tenement is subject to Aurum obtaining a renewal of the **BST** tenement (or the granting of a replacement) and being satisfied that the terms of the renewal (or replacement permit) do not restrict exploration or potential future mining rights, along with required Government approvals.
- Within 15 business days of the satisfaction (or waiver) of the conditions precedent above, the Seller will, by written notice to the Purchaser, elect to receive **one** of the following forms of consideration (**Election**):
  - (i) A\$800,000 in cash (Cash Consideration); or
  - (ii) If the 20-day volume weighted average trading price of Shares (VWAP) is:
    - Less than or equal to A\$0.20 at the time of the Election, 5,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Purchaser (Shares) (Consideration Shares 1); or
    - Greater than A\$0.20 at the time of the Election, Shares to a value of A\$1.2 million, as determined by dividing A\$1.2 million by the 20-day VWAP for the Shares (Consideration Shares 2).

### **BN gold project JV**

Aurum is earning interest through carrying out exploration to earn 70% interest in three stages:

- Stage 1: Aurum earns 35% interest by spending USD 1.2 million within 36 months of license grant
- Stage 2: Aurum earns 51% interest by spending USD 2.5 million within 60 months of license grant
- Stage 3: Aurum earns 70% interest upon completion of a pre-feasibility study on the tenement.
- Upon grant of a mining exploitation license, the ownership structure will be: Aurum (70%), GNRR (20%), Ivorian Government (10%)
- Diamond drilling conducted by Aurum will be valued at USD 140 per meter for expenditure calculations.

### Section 1 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Sampling Techniques and Data

Sampling techniques       • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerols 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.       • NA         • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representitivy 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 carse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine modules) may warrout disclosure of detailed information.       • NA         Drilling techniques       • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, tripile or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether care is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • NA         Drill sample recovery       • Method of recording and assessing core an chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       • Ma         Logging       • Whether a relationship exists between sample bias may have occurred due to preferentiol loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       • NA	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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problems. Unusual commadities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. <ul> <li>NA</li> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole 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> <li>NA</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul> <ul> <li>NA</li> </ul>             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 metalluratical studies.</li> </ul> <ul> <li>NA</li> </ul>		coarse gold that has inherent sampling	
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techniques       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).         Drill sample       • 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.       • NA         • Whether a relationship exists between sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       • NA         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.       • NA	Drilling	<ul> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-</li> </ul>	• NA
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Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether recovery       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core and chip sample recovery and results assessed.       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sample, bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       NA         Image: standard tube, depth of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.       NA		sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter,	
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etc).       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       • NA         recovery       • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.       • Mhether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       • NA         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.       • NA		core is oriented and if so, by what method,	
Drill sample       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       • NA         recovery       • 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.       • NA         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.       • NA		etc).	
recovery       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.         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.       • NA	Drill sample	• Method of recording and assessing core and	• NA
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samples.       • Whether a relationship exists between         sample recovery and grade and whether       sample recovery and grade and whether         sample bias may have occurred due to       preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.         Logging       • Whether core and chip samples have been       • NA         geologically and geotechnically logged to a       Ievel of detail to support appropriate Mineral       Resource estimation, mining studies and         metallurgical studies.       •       •       •		and ensure representative nature of the	
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Logging</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		samples.	
sample recovery and grade and whether         sample bias may have occurred due to         preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.         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 a relationship exists between	
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.		sample recovery and grade and whether	
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. • NA		sample bias may have occurred due to	
• 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.		preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been	• NA
level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.		geologically and geotechnically logged to a	
Resource estimation, mining studies and metalluraical studies.		level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	
metallurgical studies.		Resource estimation, mining studies and	
		metallurgical studies.	
Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative		vvnetner logging is qualitative or quantitative	
in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)		in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)	
pnotography.		protography.	
<ul> <li>The total length and percentage of the</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections leaved</li> </ul>	
		relevant intersections logaed.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether	• NA
techniques	quarter, half or all core taken.	
and sample	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,	
preparation	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	
Quality of	grain size of the material being sampled.	N/A
Quality of accay data	Ine nature, quality and appropriateness of	• NA
and	and whather the technique is considered	
laboratory	nartial or total	
tests	<ul> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers</li> </ul>	
10515	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 (i.e. lack of bias) and	
	precision have been established.	
Verification of	• The verification of significant intersections by	• NA
sampling and	either independent or alternative company	
assaying	personnel.	
	Ihe use of twinned holes.	
	Documentation of primary data, data entry	
	procedures, data verification, data storage	
	<ul> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</li> </ul>	
Location of	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<ul> <li>The datum amployed is WGS84, Zone 20</li> </ul>
data noints	<ul> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate</li> <li>drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys)</li> </ul>	
	trenches mine workings and other locations	
	used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	• Specification of the arid system used.	
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration	• NA
and	Results.	
distribution	• 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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	• NA
Sample security Audits or reviews	<ul> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	• NA. • NA

### Section 2 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Boundiali North tenement PR283 ("BN"), 208.87km2, under renewal, Aurum to earn up to 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Plusor.</li> <li>Exploration results are from the Boundiali project area.</li> <li>There are no impediments to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The exploration results reported in this announcement are from work undertaken by PlusOr and BM on behalf of Aurum Resources Limited</li> <li>The license area is known as a prospective region for gold and recent artisanal workings revealed the presence of primary gold mineralisation in artisanal pits and small-scale underground mining.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The geology consists of granitoid intrusives, metasediments, typical of granite – greenstone belt Birimian terrains. Mineralisation style is typical structurally controlled, mesothermal, lode gold orogenic style.</li> </ul>
Drill hole information	<ul> <li>A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length</li> </ul> </li> <li>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract</li> </ul>	• NA

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	from the understanding of the report, the	
	Competent Person should clearly explain why	
	this is the case.	
Data	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting	• NA.
aggregation	averaging techniques, maximum and/or	
methods	minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	
	<ul> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of</li> </ul>	
	metal equivalent values should be clearly	
	stated.	
Relationship	These relationships are particularly important	• NA
between	in the reporting of Exploration Results.	
mineralisation	<ul> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with</li> </ul>	
widths and	respect to the drill hole angle is known, its	
intercept	nature should be reported.	
lengths	<ul> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole</li> </ul>	
	lengths are reported, there should be a clear	
	statement to this effect (e.g. down hole	
	length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	<ul> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales)</li> </ul>	Appropriate diagrams relevant to material
	and tabulations of intercepts should be	results are snown in the body of this
	included for any significant discovery being	announcement.
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar	
	locations and appropriate sectional views	
Balanced	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate	• Yes
Reporting	drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),	
	trenches, mine workings and other locations	
	used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	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	
	avoia misiedanig reporting of Exploration Results	
Other	• Other exploration data if magninaful and	• All relevant exploration data is either
substantive	<ul> <li>Other exploration data, ij meaningjul and material, should be reported including (but not</li> </ul>	• All relevant exploration add is either reported in this appouncement or has been
exploration	limited to): geological observations:	reported previously by Aurum PlusOr
data	aeophysical survey results: aeochemical survey	Global Randaold Predictive Discovery and
	results: hulk samples - size and method of	is referred to in the announcement
	treatment; metalluraical test results: bulk	
	density, aroundwater, geotechnical and rock	
	characteristics; potential deleterious or	
	contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work	• The Company intends to continue
	(e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth	exploration on the project and this work will
	extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).	include auger, aircore, RC and diamond core
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of	drilling, along with further geophysical
	possible extensions, including the main	surveys and geochemical samplina

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling	programs.
	areas, provided this information is not	• Diagrams included in body of report as
	commercially sensitive.	deemed appropriate by competent person