

ASX Announcement

17 May 2022

Shallow High-Grade Paleochannel Gold Mineralisation at Mulgabbie North

OzAurum Resources Ltd (**ASX: OZM** or **OzAurum** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce significant high-grade gold Aircore (AC) drilling results from 39 holes for 1,298 metres (m) of drilling at its Mulgabbie North Project.

Highlights

- Recent AC drilling has identified shallow high-grade paleochannel gold mineralisation at Mulgabbie North situated some 1.2km north of current diamond drilling at the Demag Zone.
- AC holes that intersected significant gold mineralisation from 1m samples include:
 - **1m @ 15.15 g/t Au** from 20m - MNOAC 665
 - **1m @ 14.90 g/t Au** from 23m - MNOAC 687
 - **1m @ 11.65 g/t Au** from 28m - MNOAC 678
 - **1m @ 8.28 g/t Au** from 30m - MNOAC 669
 - **1m @ 7.36 g/t Au** from 21m - MNOAC 665
 - **1m @ 7.32 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 670
 - **1m @ 7.05 g/t Au** from 25m - MNOAC 680
 - **1m @ 6.52 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 676
 - **1m @ 6.48 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 665
 - **1m @ 4.22 g/t Au** from 20m - MNOAC 679
 - **1m @ 3.81 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 669
 - **1m @ 3.80 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 664
- Future AC drilling is planned to test these high-grade paleochannel targets.
- New potential source of high-grade paleochannel gold within the Mulgabbie North Project, situated at an interpreted cross fault location north of James Prospect, will also be targeted with future AC, Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.
- The second diamond hole MNODH 003 at the Demag Zone is currently at a depth of 168.30m.
- The high-grade Patricia Gold Project structural review is due to commence 23rd May 2022, with two diamond drill holes already completed.

OzAurum's Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Pumphrey, said:

"The Company is proud to announce these additional high-grade AC paleochannel hosted intercepts uncovered by our recent AC drilling campaign. The potential connection between high-grade paleochannel gold mineralisation and primary gold mineralisation at Mulgabbie North has identified a new target area with the potential to make another significant new gold discovery. The widespread zone of gold mineralisation within the Mulgabbie North Project, which now extends over 4.2 km, provides us with even greater confidence in the large-scale potential of the Project. In particular, we are excited by the potential of this area where the host rocks are intermediate-felsic volcanoclastic units - very similar to the Northern Star Carosue Dam Karari and Whirling Dervish Gold Mines."

Mulgabbie Project: AC Drilling Results

A total of 35 vertical AC holes were drilled for 1,258m (MNOAC 664 -698) at the Mulgabbie North Project targeting high-grade paleochannel gold mineralisation situated 1.1km north of current diamond drilling at Demag Zone. A further four holes for 40m (MNOAC 699-701) were drilled south of Golden Goose Prospect within the Project area.

A number of AC holes intersected significant paleochannel hosted gold mineralisation. The typical paleochannel horizon intersected consisted of a transported quartz sand/clay horizon with an average thickness of four metres.

High-grade paleochannel gold mineralisation intersections include:

- **1m @ 15.15 g/t Au** from 20m - MNOAC 665
- **1m @ 14.90 g/t Au** from 23m - MNOAC 687
- **1m @ 11.65 g/t Au** from 28m - MNOAC 678
- **1m @ 8.28 g/t Au** from 30m - MNOAC 669
- **1m @ 7.36 g/t Au** from 21m - MNOAC 665
- **1m @ 7.32 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 670
- **1m @ 7.05 g/t Au** from 25m - MNOAC 680
- **1m @ 6.52 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 676
- **1m @ 6.48 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 665
- **1m @ 4.22 g/t Au** from 20m - MNOAC 679
- **1m @ 3.81 g/t Au** from 22m - MNOAC 669

The Company's geological understanding of the paleochannel gold mineralisation at Mulgabbie has significantly increased as a result of both the recent drilling campaign and the extensive geological interpretation that has been completed to date and which is still ongoing. Of particular importance, is the relationship of paleochannel gold mineralisation to the primary gold source. Paleochannel gold deposits represent the base of former stream and river channels into which primary gold mineralisation has been eroded and deposited.

The current interpretation is that the paleochannel flow direction is to the south east, indicating a potential significant primary gold source situated between the James and Libby Prospects where a significant cross fault has been interpreted in this area. OzAurum will be targeting this area with future AC, RC and diamond drilling.

Four AC holes were drilled south of the Golden Goose Prospect with the aim of testing a magnetic high target, but no significant gold mineralisation has been intersected.

Widespread gold mineralisation at the 4.2 km-long gold zone is currently open to the north and to the south. In addition, the new gold zone is co-incident with OzAurum's gold auger calcrete geochemistry anomalies, and a gravity low trough similar to the Northern Star (ASX: NST) Carouse Dam corridor of riches in which their operating gold mines are situated, which includes production of about 1.5 million ounces of gold to date.

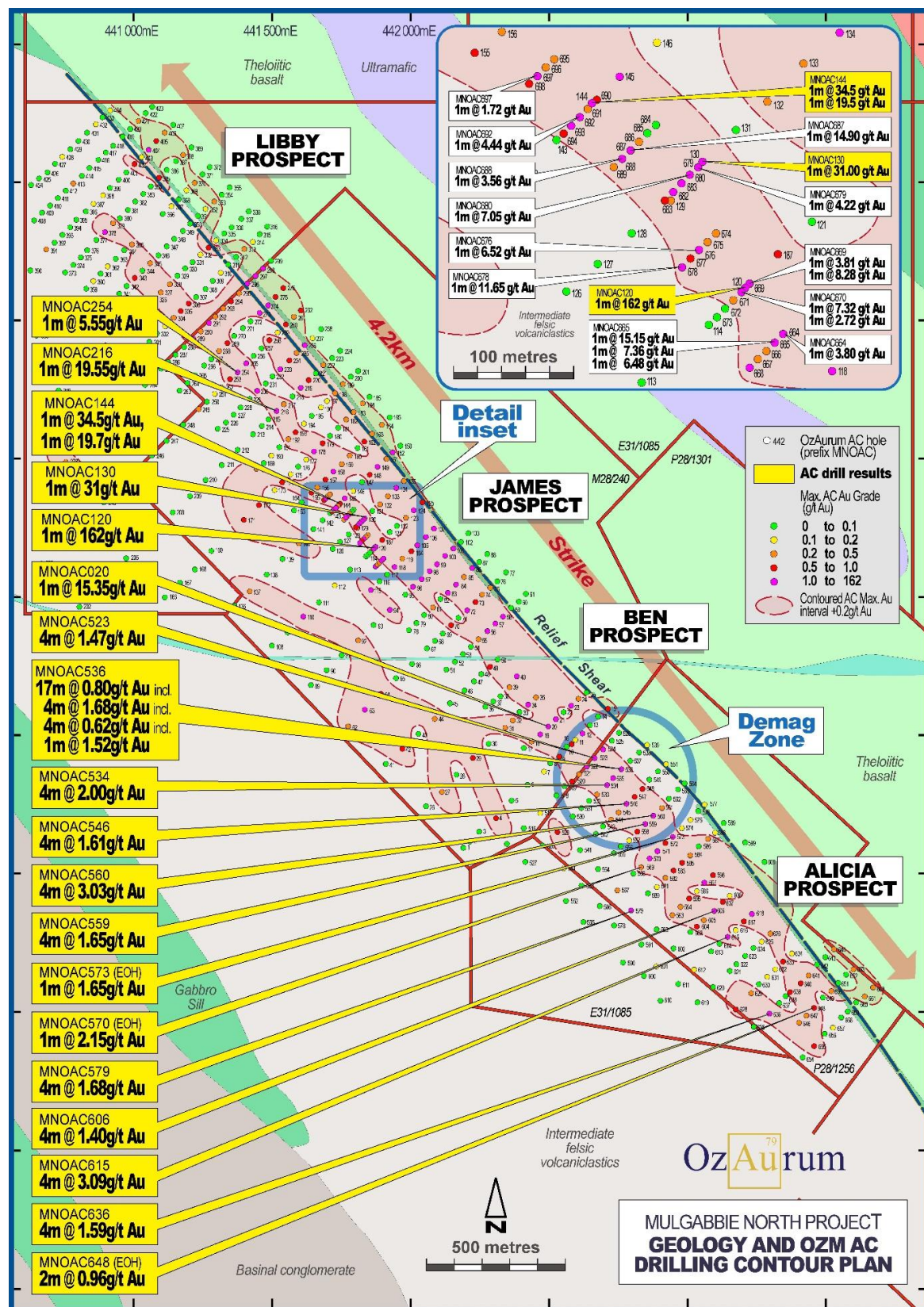


Figure 1: Mulgabbie North AC drill collar plan with Max Au g/t AC 1m and composite intervals

Patricia Project: Structural Review and Diamond Drilling Update

Two diamond drill holes (PTODH 001 + 002) have been completed for a total of 495.70m at the high-grade Patricia Gold Project with both holes planned to twin existing OzAurum drilled RC holes PTORC 024 (**5m @ 37.11 g/t Au**) and PTORC 022 (**5m @ 11.74 g/t Au**) to provide orientated diamond core from which structural measurements can be collected.

Structural measurements can be used to resolve the structural complexity that is seen at Patricia with the aim of targeting high-grade gold mineralisation at depth. A structural consultant is due to commence work on the Patricia Gold Project on the 23rd of May 2022.

Both diamond holes and have small sections of holes that have been half cut and sent for analysis with PTODH 001 (160-172m section) and PTODH 002 (162-177m) sections assayed.

Visible gold can be seen in the remaining half cut core of PTODH 001 at 165.5m, with that section assaying **6.87 g/t Au** (please see table 2). Poor correlation of RC results to current diamond results is due to the coarse gold nature of this deposit. Further diamond drilling will continue to assist with resolving this structural complexity.

Once the structural analysis has been completed, further analysis of the diamond core from holes PTODH 001 + PTODH 002 will be undertaken.

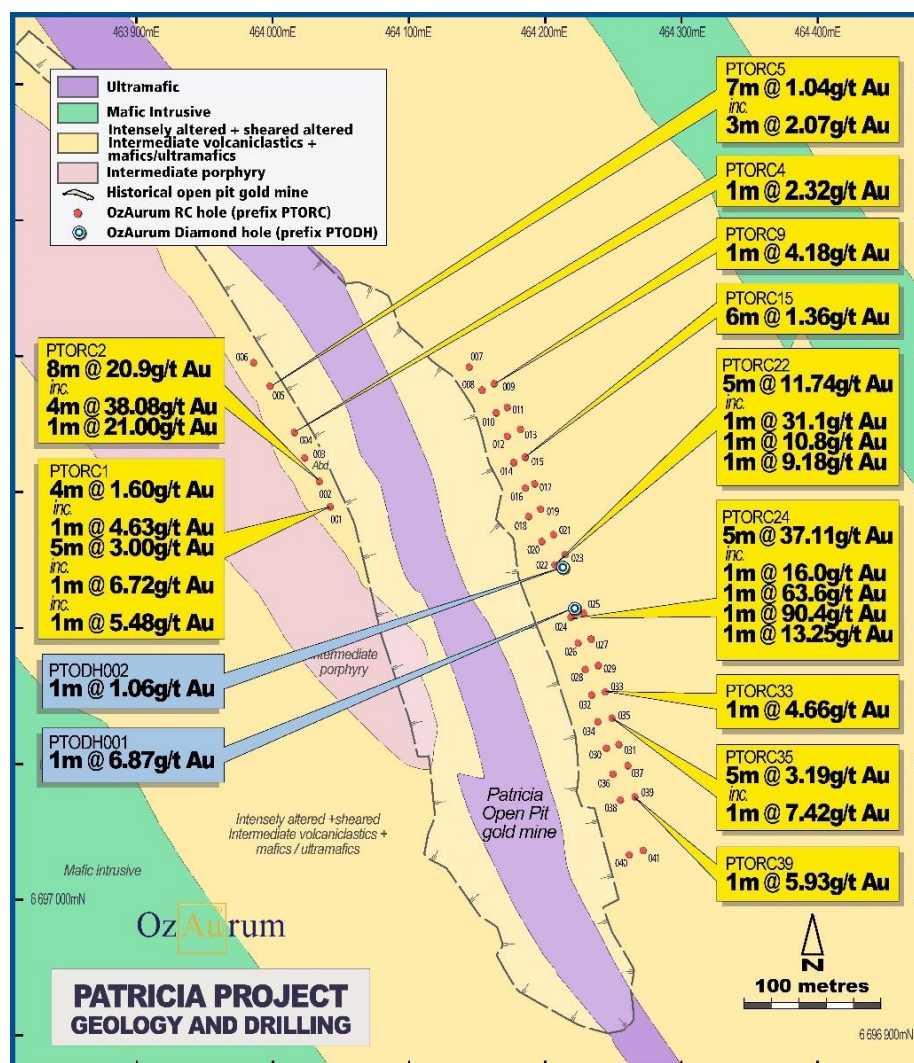


Figure 2: Patricia drill collar plan with Max Au g/t 1m and composite intervals

Table 1: Mulgabbie North AC Drill Holes – Selected 1m results.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au	Comments
MNOAC 664	441905	6664643	372	36	-90	360	22	1	3.80	
MNOAC 665	441898	6664636	372	34	-90	360	20	1	15.15	
							21	1	7.36	
							22	1	6.48	
MNOAC 669	441876	6664685	372	36	-90	360	22	1	3.81	
							30	1	8.28	
MNOAC 670	441869	6664678	372	36	-90	360	22	1	7.32	
							23	1	2.72	
MNOAC 676	441834	6664714	372	36	-90	360	22	1	6.52	
MNOAC 678	441820	6664699	372	36	-90	360	28	1	11.65	
MNOAC 679	441834	6664784	372	36	-90	360	20	1	4.22	
MNOAC 680	441827	6664777	372	36	-90	360	25	1	7.05	
MNOAC 681	441819	6664770	372	36	-90	360	30	1	1.01	
MNOAC 682	441812	6664763	372	36	-90	360	32	1	2.38	
MNOAC 687	441777	6664798	372	36	-90	360	23	1	14.90	
MNOAC 688	441770	6664791	372	36	-90	360	28	1	3.56	
MNOAC 692	441734	6664825	372	36	-90	360	35	1	4.44	
MNOAC 693	441727	6664818	372	36	-90	360	35	1	1.32	
MNOAC 697	441698	6664861	372	36	-90	360	18	1	1.72	
							23	1	1.19	

Table 2: Patricia Diamond Drill Holes –1m results or lessor interval Intercepts greater than 0.1 g/t Au and no more than 2 metres of internal waste. Greater than 1.0 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au reported separately.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au	Comments
PTODH 001	464218.2	6697209.2	344	219.35	-55	255	164	1	0.26	
							165	1	6.87	Visible Gold
							166	1	0.11	
							169	1	0.13	
PTODH 002	464233.30	6697222	344	276.35	-52	255	165	1	1.06	
							175	1	0.51	
							176	1	0.13	

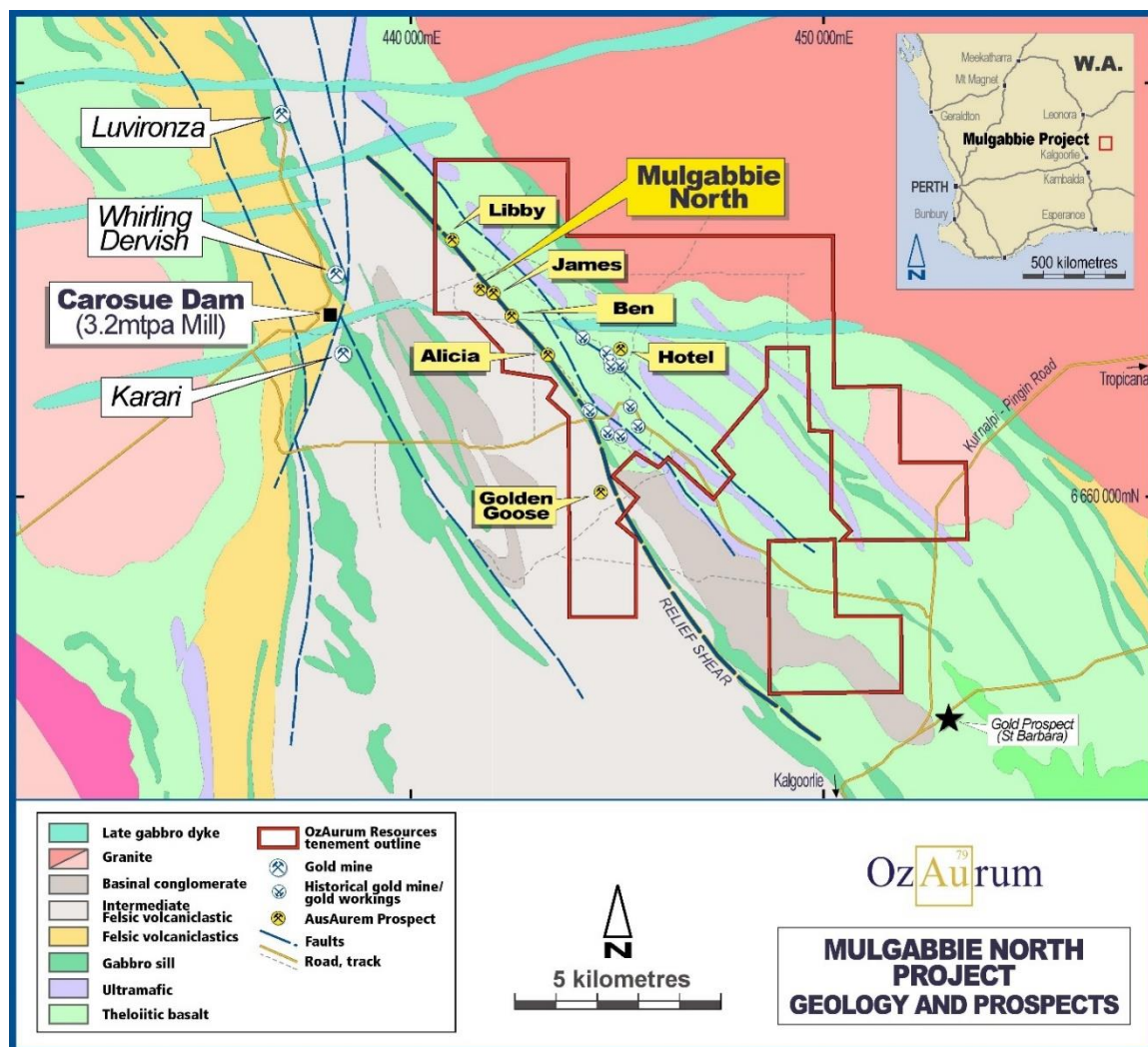


Figure 3: Mulgabbie North Projects and Prospects **For Further Information please contact:**

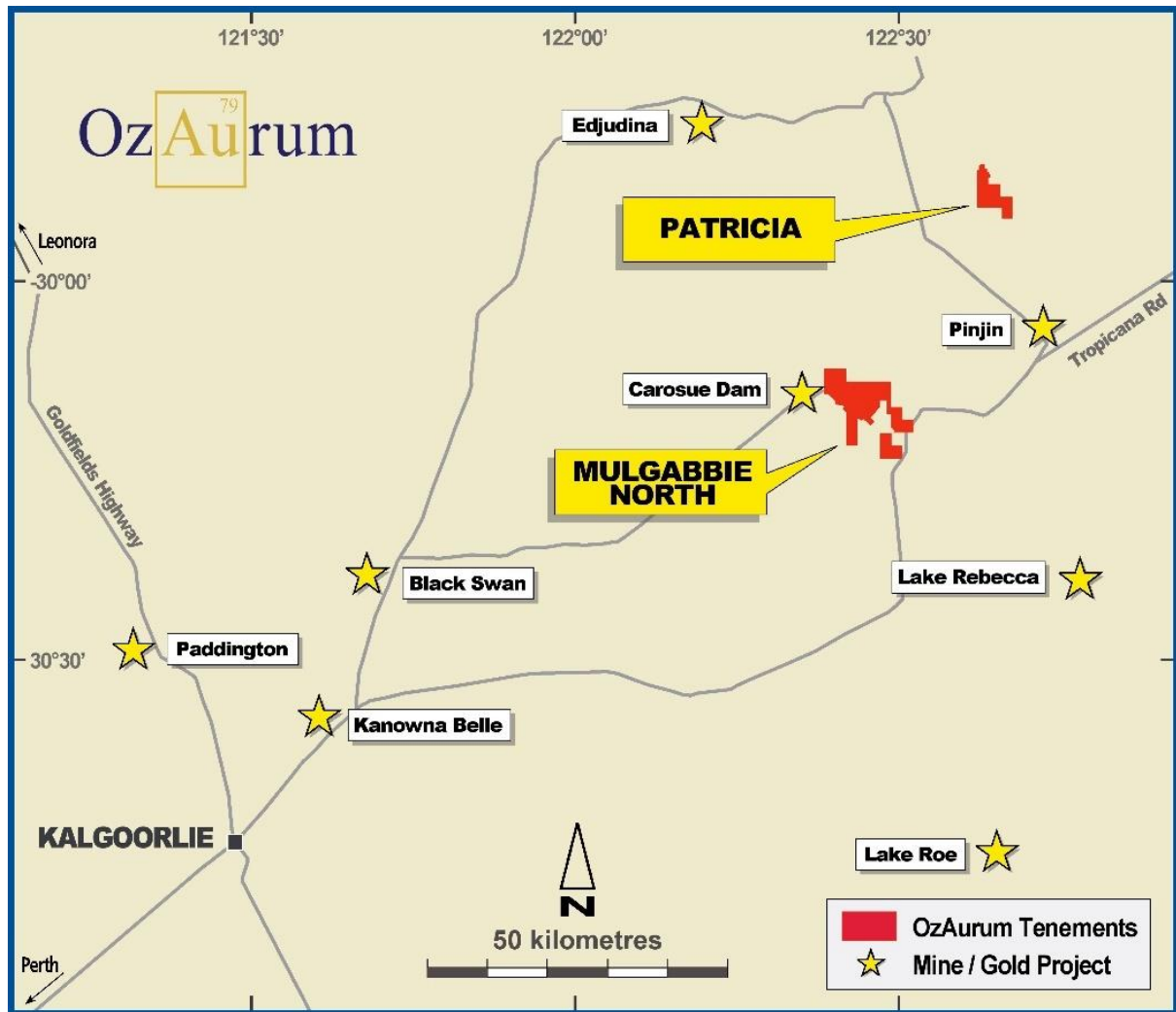
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This ASX Announcement was approved and authorised by OzAurum's Managing Director, Andrew Pumphrey.

About OzAurum

OzAurum Resources Ltd (ASX: OZM) is a Western Australian gold explorer with two advanced gold projects located 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Company's main objective is to make a significant gold discovery that can be brought to production.

For more information on OzAurum Resources Ltd and to subscribe to our regular updates, please visit our website at www.ozaurumresources.com or contact our Kalgoorlie office via email on info@ozaurumresources.com.



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Andrew Pumphrey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Pumphrey is a full-time employee of OzAurum Resources Ltd and 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 Pumphrey has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3: Mulgabbie North AC Drill Holes – All 1m or lessor interval Intercepts greater than 0.1 g/t Au and no more than 2 metres of internal waste. Greater than 1.0 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au reported separately.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au	Comments
MNOAC 664	441905	6664643	372	36	-90	360	18	1	0.16	
							21	1	0.12	
							22	1	3.80	
							28	1	0.56	
							29	1	0.63	
							31	1	0.17	
MNOAC 665	441898	6664636	372	34	-90	360	20	1	15.15	
							21	1	7.36	
							22	1	6.48	
							23	1	0.30	
							24	1	0.19	
MNOAC 666	441891	6664629	372	36	-90	360	18	1	0.26	
							20	1	0.43	
							21	1	0.12	
							23	1	0.12	
MNOAC 667	441884	6664622	372	36	-90	360	21	3	0.20	
MNOAC 668	441877	6664615	372	36	-90	360				NSR
MNOAC 669	441876	6664685	372	36	-90	360	19	1	0.13	
							22	1	3.81	
							23	1	0.25	
							30	1	8.28	
							31	3	0.47	
MNOAC 670	441869	6664678	372	36	-90	360	19	1	0.39	
							22	1	7.32	
							23	1	2.72	
							24	1	0.12	
							29	1	0.18	
MNOAC 671	441862	6664671	372	36	-90	360	19	1	0.21	
MNOAC 672	441855	6664664	372	36	-90	360				NSR
MNOAC 673	441848	6664657	372	36	-90	360				NSR
MNOAC 674	441848	6664728	372	36	-90	360	23	1	0.14	
MNOAC 675	441841	6664721	372	36	-90	360	24	2	0.18	
							22	1	0.12	
MNOAC 676	441834	6664714	372	36	-90	360	22	1	6.52	
							23	1	0.28	
							31	3	0.30	
MNOAC 677	441827	6664706	372	36	-90	360	19	9	0.23	
MNOAC 678	441820	6664699	372	36	-90	360	21	3	0.23	
							28	1	11.65	
							29	1	0.35	
MNOAC 679	441834	6664784	372	36	-90	360	20	1	4.22	
MNOAC 680	441827	6664777	372	36	-90	360	25	1	7.05	
							26	1	0.76	
							28	1	0.13	
MNOAC 681	441819	6664770	372	36	-90	360	26	1	0.24	
							30	1	1.01	
							31	1	0.14	
							33	1	0.13	
MNOAC 682	441812	6664763	372	36	-90	360	23	1	0.10	
							30	1	0.70	
							32	1	2.38	
							33	3	0.21	
MNOAC 683	441805	6664756	372	36	-90	360	21	6	0.23	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au	Comments
							29	1	0.17	
MNOAC 684	441798	6664819	372	36	-90	360				NSR
MNOAC 685	441791	6664812	372	36	-90	360				NSR
MNOAC 686	441784	6664805	372	36	-90	360	22	1	0.24	
MNOAC 687	441777	6664798	372	36	-90	360	19	3	0.13	
							22	1	1.04	
							23	1	14.9	
							24	1	0.29	
							26	1	0.10	
MNOAC 688	441770	6664791	372	36	-90	360	20	4	0.22	
							26	2	0.38	
							28	1	3.56	
MNOAC 689	441763	6664784	372	36	-90	360	19	7	0.20	
							34	2	0.14	
MNOAC 690	441748	6664840	372	36	-90	360	23	3	0.40	
MNOAC 691	441741	6664833	372	36	-90	360	26	1	0.39	
MNOAC 692	441734	6664825	372	36	-90	360	20	4	0.16	
							35	1	4.44	
MNOAC 693	441727	6664818	372	36	-90	360	21	3	0.36	
							35	1	1.32	
MNOAC 694	441720	6664811	372	36	-90	360	34	2	0.47	
MNOAC 695	441712	6664875	372	36	-90	360	20	1	0.18	
							23	2	0.20	
							27	1	0.15	
MNOAC 696	441705	6664868	372	36	-90	360	19	5	0.27	
MNOAC 697	441698	6664861	372	36	-90	360	18	1	1.72	
							19	4	0.33	
							23	1	1.19	
							24	3	0.19	
MNOAC 698	441691	6664853	372	36	-90	360	27	1	0.57	
MNOAC 699	444954	6658272	350	5	-60	225				NSR
MNOAC 700	444982	6658300	350	5	-60	225				NSR
MNOAC 701	445010	6658328	350	11	-60	225				NSR
MNOAC 702	445039	6658357	350	19	-60	225				NSR

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Mulgabbie North

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	<p>The Mulgabbie North Deposit 39 AC holes (MNOAC 664 – 702, 1,298m), azimuth 360° dipping -90° + azimuth 225° dipping -60°.</p> <p>The RC samples are collected from the drill rig cyclone in a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and are laid out in rows of either 20, 30 or 40 samples. A 2-4kg representative sample is split via the rig mounted cone splitter and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval.</p> <p>Diamond drilling completed using one metre sampling lengths, core half cut adjacent to bottom of hole orientation line.</p> <p>Aircore samples are laid out in rows of 10.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>All sampling is undertaken using OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practise which includes certified standards on average every 30 samples.</p> <p>The RC drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre.</p> <p>PQ diamond core was half cut to produce a 2-4 kg sample for analysis.</p> <p>Aircore composite samples weighing between 2-4 kg are collected from four one metre samples via a sample scoop with even quantities of each 1m sample collected to form the composite sample.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<p>Historic hole collars have been recovered where possible and surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (0.01 m).</p>
	<i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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</i>	<p>The RC one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p> <p>The diamond half core sample intervals were typically a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p> <p>The AC composite and one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p> <p>All analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish with the exception of cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i>	<p>The RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer using 137mm drill bits.</p> <p>The diamond drilling was undertaken using PQ3 (triple tube) and NQ3 (standard tube) techniques.</p> <p>The AC drilling was undertaken using a 75mm blade bit and face sampling percussion hammer using 78mm drill bits.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Each metre of RC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries.</p> <p>Drill core was measured and compared to drilled intervals and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in oxidised rock can be reasonable whereas recovery in fresh rock is excellent.</p> <p>Each metre of AC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Driller's experience is important. Steady drilling, using modern well maintained drilling equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss. Using a RC rig equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors is critical to maintaining good RC sample recovery.</p> <p>Using professional and competent core drilling contractor minimises issues with sample recoveries through the use of appropriate drilling equipment techniques and drilling</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		fluids suited to the particular ground conditions.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC sample recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. No sample was lost from 2-4 kg split from cyclone that was submitted for analysis, some loss of sample occurred from large green bags and some bias may have occurred to that sample as water was flowing from sample bag – this sample has not been analysed and therefore will not affect results reported in this release.</p> <p>The core sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in oxidised rock were lower.</p> <p>AC sample recoveries from the are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust).</p> <p>Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content.</p> <p>Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content. Structural, density and geotechnical data is also collected on drill core.</p> <p>Each AC hole drilled underwent general logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining.</p> <p>Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of</i>	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Core was half cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays.</p> <p>In some instances, oxidised and non-competent clay zones are carefully split in half using sampling wedge and sampled as half core.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. An estimated 30% of samples were moist to wet in nature that passed through the cyclone – splitter system.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>All samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Following that analysis in cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result.</p> <p>Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples are processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>All sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times.</p> <p>The RC drill rig mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average between 2-4kg. The cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m.</p> <p>OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples.</p>
	<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>	<p>For drill core, the entire core is sampled at one metre intervals to ensure that samples are representative of the entire in-situ rock being tested. The laboratory ensures that the entire sample submitted is crushed and split appropriately to provide a representative sub-sample.</p> <p>No duplicate samples are taken from the core</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>The sample sizes (0.5 kg to 4 kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Mulgabbie North.</p> <p>Half cut PQ diamond core samples over 1m length (normally at the end of hole) were up to 4kg.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result. In cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and reported instead of the fire assay result.
	<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>	None of these tools are used
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs at Mulgabbie North that have analysed as less than detection Au values.</p> <p>A standard sample followed by a blank sample are inserted every 30th sample. A duplicate sample is taken every 30 samples.</p> <p>Evaluation of the OzAurum submitted standards and blanks analysis results indicates that assaying is accurate and without significant drift.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the diamond core. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The spatial location and assaying accuracy of historical drilling was confirmed with RC and DD twinned holes.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and sampling.</p> <p>All geological and field data is entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the OzAurum geological code system and sample protocol.</p> <p>Data is verified and validated by OZM geologists and stored in a Microsoft Access Database</p> <p>Data is emailed to database administrator Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and importation into the database and periodically into a SQL database using Datashed.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
Location of data points	<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>	<p>Initial hole collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Diamond drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast at set up on hole. RC holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor.</p> <p>Diamond holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor.</p> <p>All holes are surveyed for deviation at end of hole by gyroscope method by drilling contractor using a hired Reflex gyro. This is normally inside rods but may be open hole for RC drilling.</p> <p>Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours.</p> <p>Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2018 with accuracy within 0.25m.</p>
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling at Mulgabbie North is at: 20m line x 10m hole

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution		<p>20m line x 20m hole</p> <p>40m line x 20m hole</p> <p>40m line x 40m hole</p> <p>The holes reported in this release were on 20m spaced lines that are 20m apart along the lines and 40m spaced lines and 40m apart along the lines..</p>
	<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>	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the current MRE classifications as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Diamond drill holes and RC holes were orientated 225°/-60° which is perpendicular to the shear zone hosting gold mineralisation and perpendicular to geology contacts.
	<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>	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias as the dominant mineralised shear zone at Mulgabbie North hosting mineralisation strikes at 315° and dips 70°NE.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Chain of custody is managed by OZM. Field samples are stored overnight onsite at site office + camp facility (if not delivered to laboratory) with staff in residence who are employees of OzAurum.</p> <p>Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by OZM personnel once the hole is completed. Whilst in storage at the laboratory, they are kept in a locked yard. ALS Geochemistry Webtrieve is used online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory.</p> <p>Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to OZM.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 Report Mulgabbie North

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	<p>The Mulgabbie North Project is located approximately 135km north east of Kalgoorlie, 2.5km west of Carosue Dam gold mine. The Mulgabbie North project is situated within mining lease M28/240, prospecting licences P28/1356, P28/1357 and exploration licences E31/1085 + E28/3003. This area is accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Pinjin Road via an unsealed access. The tenements are located within the Pinjin Pastoral Station.</p> <p>Normal Western Australian state royalties apply.</p> <p>No third party royalties exist.</p> <p>Situated within the Mulgabbie North Project area are the reserves associated with the Mulgabbie Townsite Common.</p> <p>OZM purchased the Mulgabbie North property on 19th October 2020 from A. Pumphrey. The tenements are held by OzAurum Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of OzAurum Resources Ltd.</p>
	<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>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>M28-240 - No historical mining activity is found at Mulgabbie North M28/240.</p> <p>Freeport of Australia Incorporated in between 1984 -1987 completed 15,101m of RAB drilling, 27 RC holes for 2,793m and 2 diamond holes for 313m.</p> <p>Auralia Resources NL in 1988 completed 106 RAB holes for 3,942m and 10 RC holes for 549m.</p> <p>Main Reef Gold Ltd estimated a Mineral Resource by a manual polygonal method at a 1 g/t cut-off a non JORC resource of 624,000 tonnes at 2 g/t.</p> <p>A. Pumphrey during 2000-2020 drilled 25 RAB holes for 1,274m, 9 AC holes for 593m, 15 RC holes for 1279m and 1 diamond hole 174m.</p> <p>A. Pumphrey during 2002-2020 drilled 1092 auger holes for 907m.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>E31/1085- No Historical mining activity is found on E31/1085</p> <p>Goldfields Exploration between 1995-1998 drilled 60 RAB holes for 3169m and 7 RC drill holes for 842m</p> <p>P28/1356 + P28/1357 - No historical mining activity is found at P28/1356 + P28/1357 other than shallow prospecting pits and shafts.</p> <p>Western Reefs 1987- 1988 drilled 150 RAB holes for 3708m and 44 RC holes 2328m.</p> <p>Burdekin Resources Ltd 1998 drilled 37 RAB holes 2391m.</p> <p>Gutnick Resources Ltd 1999-2000 drilled 82 RAB holes for 3188m and 6 RC holes for 1978m.</p> <p>E28/3003 - No Historical mining activity is found on E28/3003.</p> <p>Goldfields Exploration between 1995-1998 drilled 228 RAB holes for 7681m and 13 RC drill holes for 1300m</p> <p>Saracen gold Mines Pty Ltd 2012-2013 drilled 2 RC holes for 101m.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Mulgabbie North Au deposit is an Archean mesothermal Au deposit.</p> <p>The Mulgabbie North local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic, felsic – intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, with interflow carbonaceous sediments found on the lithological boundaries. Archean dolerite intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Mulgabbie North is lower greenschist facies.</p> <p>The alteration assemblage associated with Better Au grades consists of quartz carbonate and sericite. Pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation is associated with elevated Au grades at Mulgabbie North.</p> <p>Mulgabbie North gold mineralisation is found within the Relief Shear that occurs on a lithological contact between mafic/ultramafic volcanic/intrusives and Intermediate/felsic volcanic volcanoclastic.</p> <p>This contact represents a major trans lithospheric structure situated on the eastern margin of the Carosue Dam basin.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		A late east – west Proterozoic dolerite dyke Dissects mineralization at the Ben Prospect.
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>3. dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>4. down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>5. hole length.</i> 	Please refer to table 1 in the report for full details.
	<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>	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1-“Sampling techniques, “Drilling techniques” and “Drill sample recovery”.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>All one metre diamond drill results are reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of JORC table 1. Holes include up to 2m of internal dilution - host unit was intersected in the 2m diluted section with significant alteration. A bottom cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t was used, and no top cut grade was applied.</p> <p>The procedure applied to the aggregate intercepts quoted is length weighted average (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded by one decimal place.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	These drill holes are designed to drill perpendicular to the Relief Shear that strikes at 315°. The dominant mineralisation geometries seen at the Mulgabbie North gold project are; Shear zone hosted mineralisation on the lithological contact which strikes 315° and is moderately dipping to the east at -75°.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The true width of mineralisation at the Mulgabbie North is reasonably well known from existing drilling and all drilling is designed to intersect the Relief Shear mineralised envelope at 90° or perpendicular to the strike of the Relief Shear. The -60° planned dip of all drill holes results in the true width being 70% of the downhole intersection. For example, a downhole intersection of 10m has a true width of 7m.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<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. (NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</i>	Please refer to the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Please refer to table 1 in the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk</i>	The diamond holes were also utilised for bulk density measurements.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further RC & Diamond drilling is planned to further test mineralisation associated with this release.
	<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. (NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</i>	Please refer to the body of the report.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Patricia

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	<p>The Patricia Project –2 diamond drill holes PTODH001 + 002 (247.85m), azimuth 255° dip -55°, and azimuth 255° dip -52°.</p> <p>The RC samples are collected from the drill rig cyclone in a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and are laid out in rows of either 20, 30 or 40 samples. A 2-4kg representative sample is split via the rig mounted cone splitter and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval.</p> <p>Diamond drilling completed using one metre sampling lengths, core half cut adjacent to bottom of hole orientation line.</p> <p>Aircore samples are laid out in rows of 10.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>All sampling is undertaken using OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practise which includes certified standards and blanks every 30 samples.</p> <p>The RC drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre.</p> <p>NQ2 diamond core was half cut to produce a 2-4 kg sample for analysis.</p> <p>Aircore 4m composite samples weighing between 2-4 kg are collected from four one metre samples via a sample scoop with even quantities of each 1m sample collected to form the composite sample. At the EOH if the composite interval is less than 4m then that will be sample interval.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Historic hole collars have been recovered where possible and surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (0.01 m).
	<i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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</i>	<p>The RC one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p> <p>The diamond half core sample intervals were typically a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>The AC composite and one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis.</p> <p>All analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish with the exception of cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i>	<p>The RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer using 137mm drill bits.</p> <p>The diamond drilling was undertaken using NQ3 (standard tube) techniques.</p> <p>The AC drilling was undertaken using a 75mm blade bit and face sampling percussion hammer using 78mm drill bits.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Each metre of RC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries.</p> <p>Drill core was measured and compared to drilled intervals and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in oxidised rock can be reasonable whereas recovery in fresh rock is excellent.</p> <p>Each metre of AC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Drillers' experience is important. Steady drilling, using modern well maintained drilling equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss. Using a RC rig equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors is critical to maintaining good RC sample recovery.</p> <p>Using professional and competent core drilling contractor minimises issues with sample recoveries through the use of appropriate drilling equipment techniques</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		and drilling fluids suited to the particular ground conditions.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC sample recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. No sample was lost from 2-4 kg split from cyclone that was submitted for analysis, some loss of sample occurred from large green bags and some bias may have occurred to that sample as water was flowing from sample bag – this sample has not been analysed and therefore will not affect results reported in this release.</p> <p>The core sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in oxidised rock were lower.</p> <p>AC sample recoveries from the are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust).</p> <p>Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content.</p> <p>Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content. Structural, density and geotechnical data is also collected on drill core.</p> <p>Each AC hole drilled underwent general logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining.</p> <p>Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of</i>	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Core was half cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays.</p> <p>In some instances, oxidised and non-competent clay zones are carefully split in half using sampling wedge and sampled as half core.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. An estimated 30% of samples were moist to wet in nature that passed through the cyclone – splitter system.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>All samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Following that analysis in cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result.</p> <p>Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples are processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>All sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times.</p> <p>The RC drill rig mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average between 2-4kg. The cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m.</p> <p>OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples.</p>
	<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>	<p>For drill core, the entire core is sampled at one metre intervals to ensure that samples are representative of the entire in-situ rock being tested. The laboratory ensures that the entire sample submitted is crushed and split appropriately to provide a representative sub-sample.</p> <p>No duplicate samples are taken from the core</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>The sample sizes (0.5 kg to 4 kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Patricia.</p> <p>Half cut NQ2 diamond core samples over 1m length (normally at the end of hole) were up to 3kg.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result. In cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and reported instead of the fire assay result.
	<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>	None of these tools are used
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs at Patricia that have analysed as less than detection Au values.</p> <p>A standard sample followed by a blank sample are inserted every 30th sample. A duplicate sample is taken every 30 samples.</p> <p>Evaluation of the OzAurum submitted standards and blanks analysis results indicates that assaying is accurate and without significant drift.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the diamond core. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The spatial location and assaying accuracy of historical drilling was confirmed with RC and DD twinned holes.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and sampling.</p> <p>All geological and field data is entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the OzAurum geological code system and sample protocol.</p> <p>Data is verified and validated by OZM geologists and stored in a Microsoft Access Database</p> <p>Data is emailed to database administrator Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and importation into the database and periodically into a SQL database using Datasheet.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
Location of data points	<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>	<p>Initial hole collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Diamond drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast at set up on hole. RC holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor.</p> <p>Diamond holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor.</p> <p>All holes are surveyed for deviation at end of hole by gyroscope method by drilling contractor using a hired Reflex gyro. This is normally inside rods but may be open hole for RC drilling.</p> <p>Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours.</p> <p>Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2018 with accuracy within 0.25m.</p>
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Drilling at Patricia is at:</p> <p>20m line x 10m hole</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution		<p>20m line x 20m hole</p> <p>40m line x 20m hole</p> <p>The holes reported in this release were on 20m spaced lines that are 20m apart along the lines.</p>
	<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>	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the potential future MRE classifications as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Diamond drill holes and RC holes were orientated $240^{\circ} + 060^{\circ} / -58^{\circ} + -62^{\circ}$ and $255^{\circ} / -58^{\circ} + -62^{\circ}$ which is perpendicular to the shear zone hosting gold mineralisation and perpendicular to geology contacts.
	<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>	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias as the dominant mineralised shear zone at Patricia hosting mineralisation strikes at 320° to 350° and dips -between vertical and -60° east and west.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Chain of custody is managed by OZM. Field samples are stored overnight onsite at site office + camp facility (if not delivered to laboratory) with staff in residence who are employees of OzAurum.</p> <p>Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by OZM personnel once the hole is completed. Whilst in storage at the laboratory, they are kept in a locked yard. ALS Geochemistry Webtrieve is used online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory.</p> <p>Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to OZM.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 Report Patricia

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	<p>The Patricia Project is located approximately 150km north east of Kalgoorlie. The Patricia Project is situated within mining lease M31/487 and exploration licences E31/1083, E31/1186. This area is accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Edjudina Road via an unsealed access. The tenements are located within the Edjudina Pastoral Station.</p> <p>Normal Western Australian state royalties apply.</p> <p>No third party royalties exist.</p> <p>OZM has been granted a section 18 to undertake exploration drilling within Lake Reside mythological site 2708.</p> <p>OZM purchased the Patricia tenements M31/487, E31/1083 + P31/2063 on 19th October 2020 from A. Pumphrey. The tenements are held by OzAurum Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of OzAurum Resources Ltd.</p>
	<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>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Aztec Exploration Ltd Incorporated in between 1983 -1983 completed, 191 RC holes for 6,678m and 41 diamond holes for 4504.5m.</p> <p>In 1985 Aztec reported a combined reserve of 193,423 tonnes at 5.44 g/t Au.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Patricia Au deposit is an Archaean mesothermal Au deposit.</p> <p>The Patricia local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic, felsic – intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, with interflow banded iron formations found on the lithological boundaries. Archean mafic intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Patricia is amphibolite facies.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>The Patricia Project is found in a 500m long flexure of the shear zone where the strike changes from 320° to 350° and back to 320°.</p> <p>The alteration assemblage associated with higher Au grades consists of quartz and carbonate. Chalcopyrite, Pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation is associated with elevated Au grades at Patricia.</p> <p>Patricia gold mineralisation is found within a foliated ultramafic unit adjacent to lithological contact between ultramafic volcanic units and the Intermediate/felsic volcanic volcanoclastics.</p> <p>A later quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive is adjacent to known gold mineralisation.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. easting and northing of the drill hole collar 7. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 8. dip and azimuth of the hole 9. down hole length and interception depth 10. hole length. 	Please refer to table 1 in the report for full details.
	<p><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></p>	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1-“Sampling techniques, “Drilling techniques” and “Drill sample recovery”.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>All one metre diamond drill results are reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of JORC table 1. Holes include up to 2m of internal dilution - host unit was intersected in the 2m diluted section with significant alteration. A bottom cut off grade of 0.1 g/t was used, and no top cut grade was applied.</p> <p>The procedure applied to the aggregate intercepts quoted is length weighted average (sum product of interval x</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded by one decimal place.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>These drill holes are designed to drill as close as possible to perpendicular to the Patricia gold mineralisation that strikes at between 320°-350°.</p> <p>The dominant mineralisation geometries seen at the Patricia gold project are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shear zone hosted mineralisation on the which strikes between 320° -350° and is changes dip to the east and west between vertical and - 60°depending on location along the shear. <p>The true width of mineralisation at the Patricia is reasonably well known from existing drilling and all drilling is designed to intersect the shear hosted mineralised envelope at 90° or close perpendicular to the strike of the Shear. The -60° planned dip of all drill holes results in the true width being 70% of the downhole intersection. For example, a downhole intersection of 10m has a true width of 7m.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the body of the report.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</i>	
Balanced reporting	<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>	Please refer to table 1 in the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	The diamond holes were also utilised for bulk density measurements.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further RC & Diamond drilling is planned to further test mineralisation associated with this release.
	<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. (NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</i>	Please refer to the body of the report.