

A new beginning with More Gold



ASX: AUE







21 November 2023

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This presentation also contains reference to certain intentions, expectations, future plans, strategy and prospects of the Company. Those intentions, expectations, future plans, strategy and prospects may or may not be achieved. They are based on certain assumptions, which may not be met or on which views may differ and may be affected by known and unknown risks. In particular, there is a risk that the Company will not be able to delineate JORC resources from exploration drilling. The performance and operations of the Company may be influenced by a number of factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company, or any of its directors, officers, employees, advisers or agents that any intentions, expectations or plans will be achieved either totally or partially or that any particular rate of return will be achieved. Given the risks and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual future results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expected, planned or intended, recipients should not place undue reliance on these intentions, expectations, future plans, strategy and prospects. The Company does not warrant or represent that the actual results, performance or achievements will be as expected, planned or intended.

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 or The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a non-executive director of the Company.

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.

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:

Tenement PR808

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.



Investment highlights



- Australian gold exploration company with projects in
 - Western Australia
 - Côte D'Ivoire, West Africa
- Board and Management with proven track record of value creation
- Changed the rules of exploration with self-owned diamond drill rigs and rig operators
 - Proven successful previous experience of self performed 350,000m DD saving shareholders over US\$40M compared to contract rates
- Diamond drilling on high priority targets commenced on 24th
 October with 3,000m/month on schedule
 - using our two new diamond drill rigs
- Growing exploration portfolio



Investment highlights (continued)



- AUE Shares on issue post transaction 61.9 million comprised of
 - AUE: 36.5 million (existing prior to Plusor transaction)
 - Plusor: Receives 25.4 million AUE consideration shares as payment
- Cash \$2.55 million (as of 30th September)
- Province scale Boundiali Gold Project with excellent historical drilling results
- 2 self-owned diamond drill rigs
- 10,000m diamond drilling consumables on project site



Investment highlights (continued)



Board of Directors

Aurum Resources

Troy Flannery – Non-Executive Chairman

- Mining Engineer with a Masters in Finance, has over 25 years' corporate and operational experience across all stages of exploration / Mining Projects.
- COO of Galena Mining for 3.5 years to Sept 2021.

Debra Fullarton - Non-Executive Director

- Experienced Chartered Accountant with over 30 years' experience in the resources industry.
- CFO of Dreadnought Resources & previously the CEO of Westgold Resources Limited.

Mauro Piccini – NED & Company Secretary

- Chartered Accountant (CA) and a member of the Governance Institute of Australia (GIA).
- Specialises in corporate advisory matters, previously worked for 7 years at the ASX.

Plusor Global

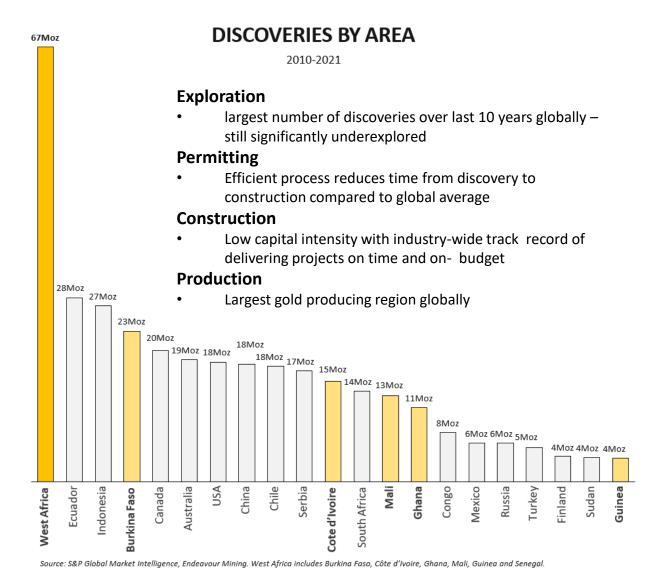
Caigen Wang – Founder and Managing Director

- Mining Engineer with >25 years mining industry experience and 7 years mining academic experience.
- Founder & Former 13 year Managing Director of Tietto Minerals from company onset to Abujar gold mine realizing full production in Côte d'Ivoire.
- PhD in Mining Geotechnical Engineering.

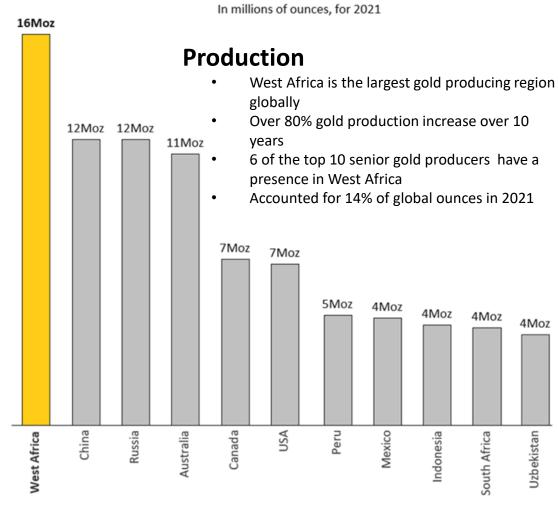
Mark Strizek – Founding Director

- Over 27 years of mining industry experience in gold, base and technology metal projects.
- Geologist and experienced executive/board member across Australia, West Africa, Asia and Europe.
- Former Director and Executive Director of Tietto
 Minerals from IPO to first gold at Abujar gold project
 in Côte d'Ivoire.

West Africa - Destination of Choice



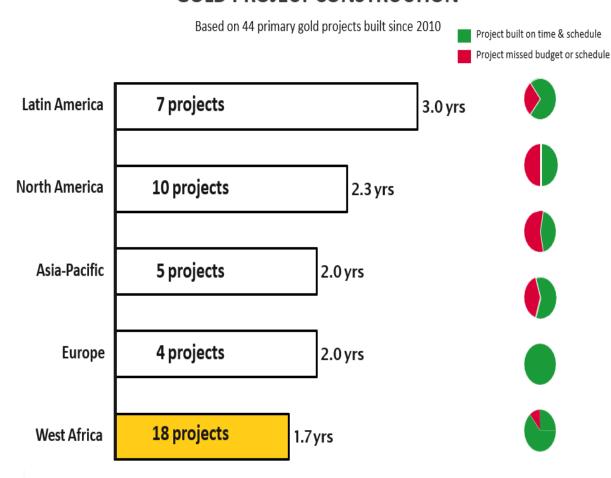
ANNUAL GOLD PRODUCTION BY REGION



Source: World Gold Council, Endeavour Mining. West Africa includes Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Guinea. Note: Numbers are rounded.

West Africa - Destination of Choice (continued)

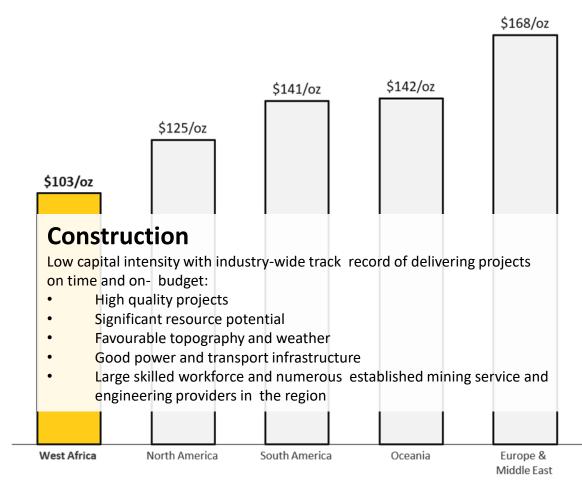
GOLD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION



Based on expected construction timeline that remains on track as at 22 March 2023. Source: S&P Global, Endeavour Mining. West Africa consists of Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, and Mali.

GOLD PROJECT CAPITAL INTENSITY

Capital intensity calculated as development capital costs divided by M&I Resource as per the feasibility study



Source: S&P Global Endeavour Mining. Considers primary gold mines with over 1Moz in M&I resources, with capital cost estimates published after 1 January 2018

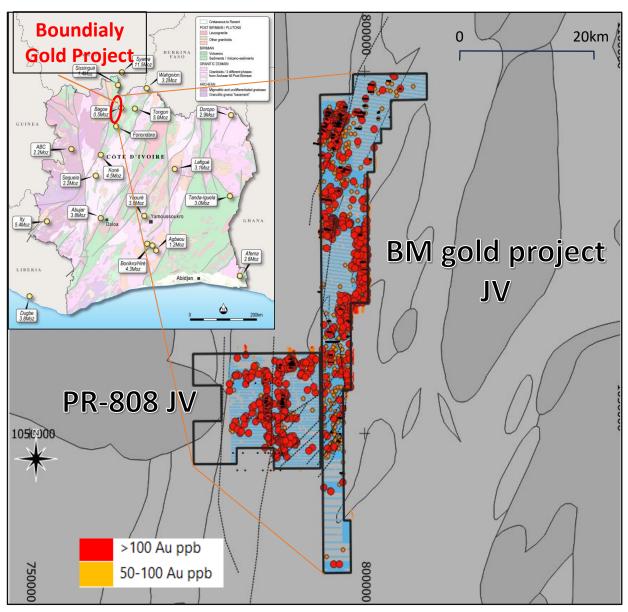
Côte D'Ivoire – Growing Gold Producer

- Stable Political governance and strong economic performance
- Extensive Birimian Gold bearing rocks with approximately 34% of West Africa's greenstone host over 60
 +1Moz deposits
- Underexplored World-class discovery potential
- Proven jurisdiction for mine development with modern, transparent and attractive mining code
- **Eight operating gold mines -** >1.0Moz pa (Barrick, Endeavour, Perseus, Tietto, Allied Gold and Fortuna)
- Excellent infrastructure Extensive network of sealed roads, grid power and HV transmission lines, skilled local workforce and contractors Alassane Ouattara Bridge 17 Aug 2023

Our Projects – Targeting Birimian greenstones

Prospective land package

- Host prospective Birimian greenstones
- Proximal to major mines or discoveries (e.g. Resolute's Syama gold mine and Perseus' Sissingue gold mine on the north and Montage Gold's 4Moz Koné project on the south)
- Tenements have excellent access to roads, services and power infrastructure
- Boundiali JV Two granted tenements located within the tightly held Tongon – Sissingué triangle
 - **BM gold project JV** Farming in to earn 80-88% interest in future gold production company
 - PR-808 Acquired 80% interest by paying USD430k and drilling 3,500m diamond holes



Boundiali - BM gold project JV

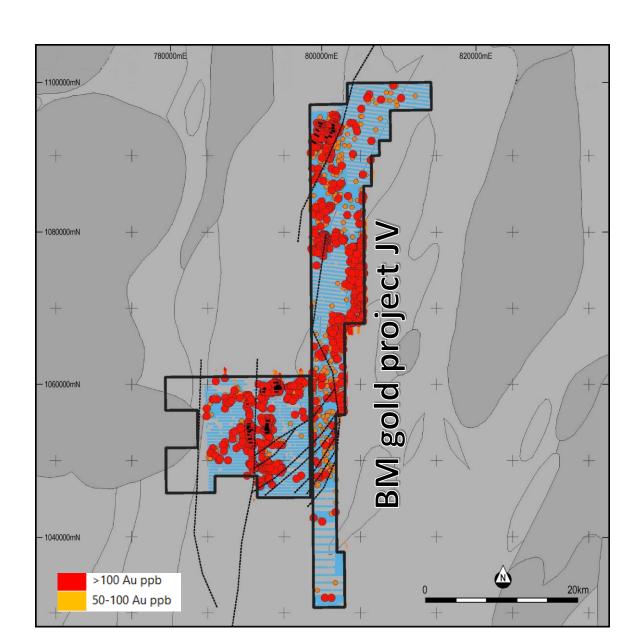
- Prospectivity and business model

Large scale gold system

- Extensive artisanal workings
- Proximal to major mines or discoveries
- Geochem database strong gold anomalism:
 - Seven (7) targets with >2km strike length
 +100ppb gold anomaly in NW of the permit
- Good access to roads and power infrastructure
- Significantly underexplored
- Diamond drilling commenced in October 2023

Drilling to earn interest

- Drill 4,000m diamond to earn 30% interest
- Drill another 4,000m diamond to earn 51% interest
- 80% interest on completion of work program and spend – vendor 20% free carry until decision to mine is made
- PlusOr to earn up to 80-88% in future gold production company



Boundiali - BM gold project JV

- Extensive artisanal working and nearby infrastructure



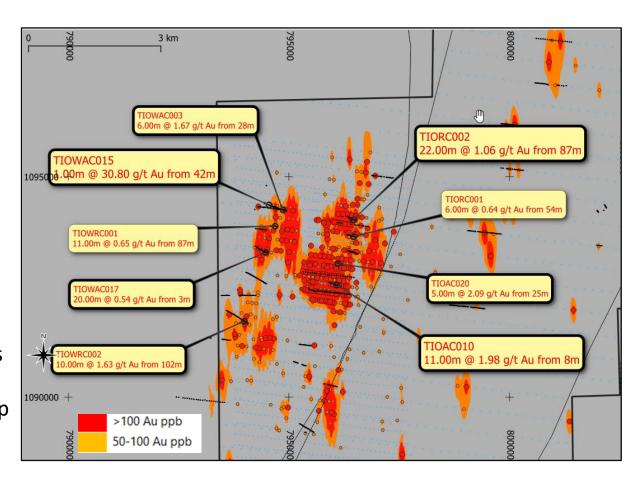




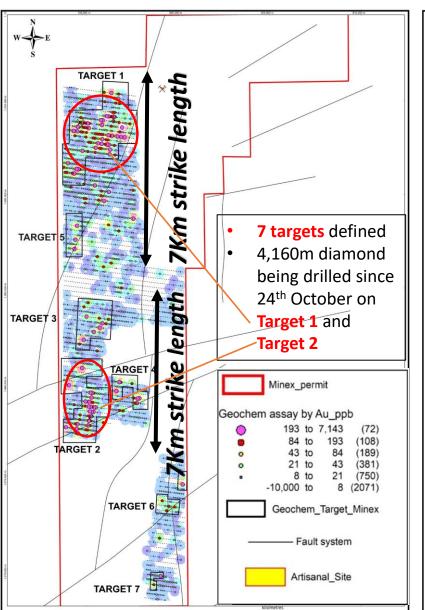
Boundiali - BM gold project JV

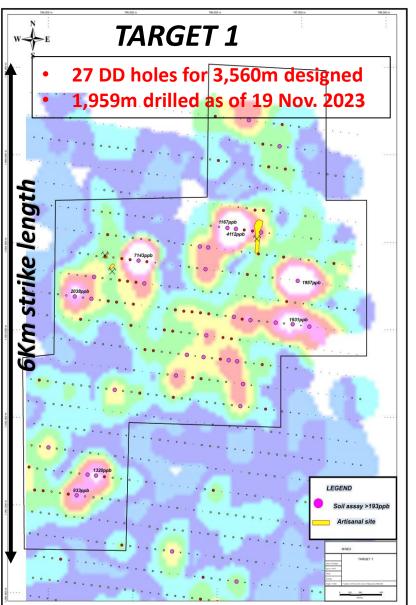
- Extensive database

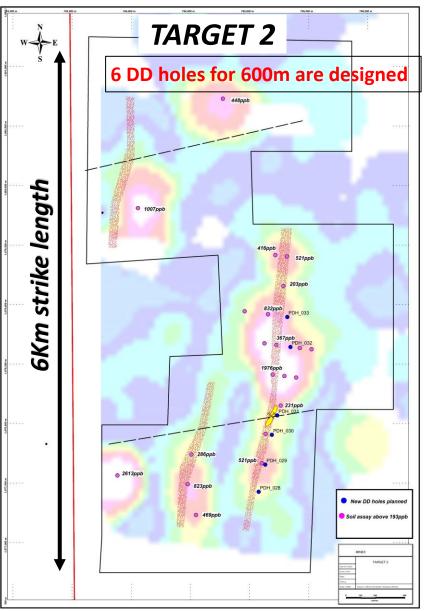
- Four RC holes drilled intersecting gold mineralisation:
 - > 22m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 87m and 9m @ 1.79 g/t Au
- 93 AC drill holes
- Extensive gold in soil anomalism:
 - > 13,368 samples.
 - Infill has been undertaken in areas, bringing sample density down to 50m x 100m. In large parts of the permit sampling density is at 200m x 500m and in the far south of the permit it is at 200m x 1,000m.
- 816 rock chip assays (gold-only).
- 1300 wells
- Geological mapping and interpretation:
 - slightly sinuous north-south trend of metasediments and granites. In the south, on the western margin of the permit, there appears to be a sheared and cut-up granite with metasediments wrapping around the ellipsoidal granitic which structurally is an exciting target zone
- EM airborne geophysical survey

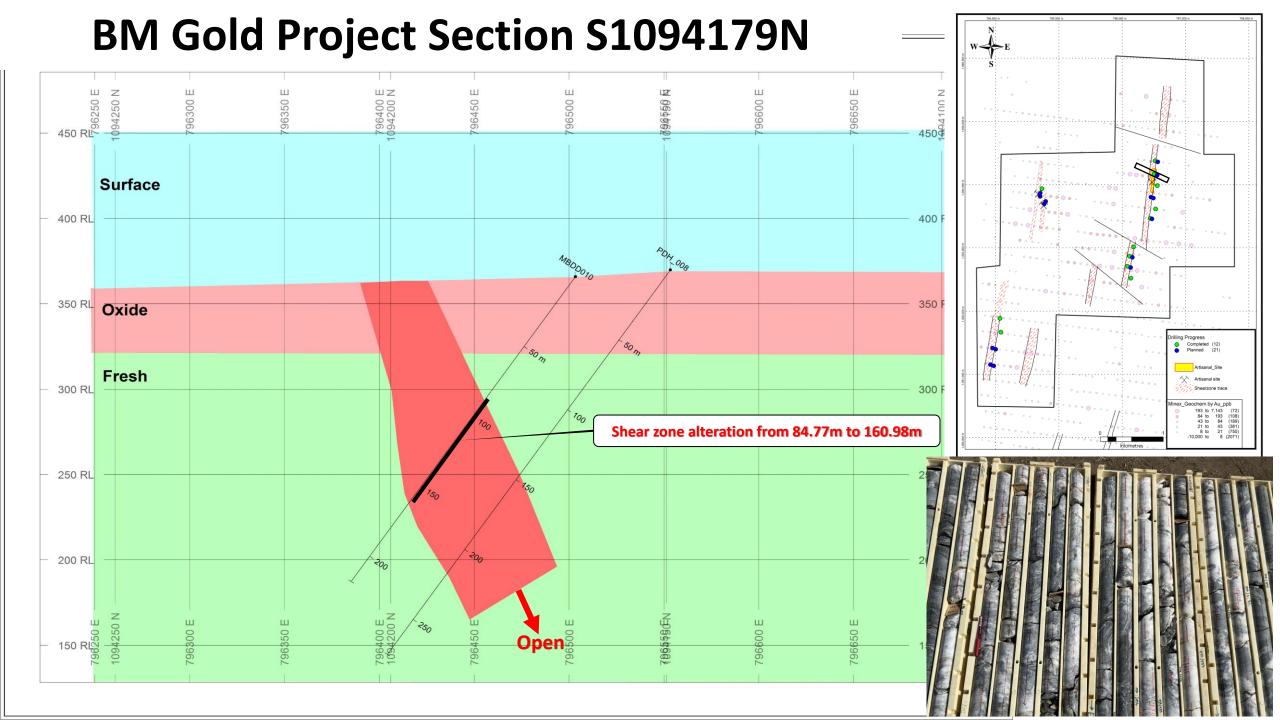


Boundiali - BM gold project JV - 4,160m DD drilling underway









Boundiali – PR-808 13km gold corridor

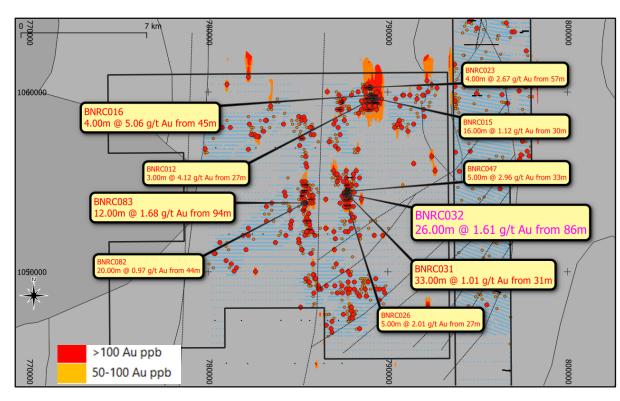
80% project interest acquired

Nyangboue gold structure

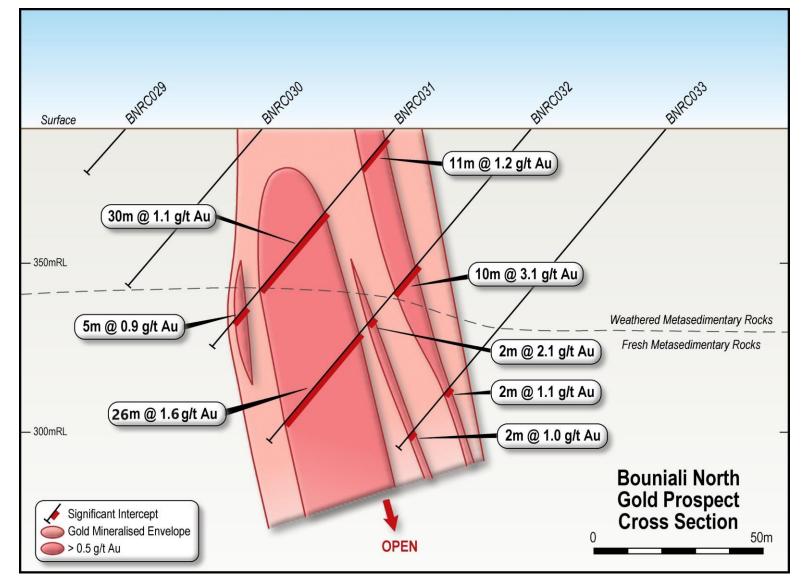
- Multiple corridors of +20ppb gold anomalism
- Higher gold values include 1,185, 806 and 626 ppb Au

Shallow drilling <60m depth

- Only ten holes extend beyond 100m downhole
- 91 RC holes drilled for 6,229m with results including:
 - 26m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 86m
 - 33m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 31m
 - 4m @ 5.06 g/t Au from 45m
 - 12m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 94m
 - 20m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 44m
 - 16m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 30m
 - 5m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 33m
 - 3m @ 4.12 g/t Au from 27m
 - 4m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 57m
 - 5m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 27m



Boundiali – PR-808 – Wide gold mineralisation





Refer Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) ASX announcements dated 23 June 2016, 25 July 2016, 8 August 2016, 17 May 2017, 29 May 2017

² Refer ASX announcement dated 17 June 2022

Boundiali – PR-808 – Upcoming drilling campaign



We care about our shareholders and look after all stakeholders

















5 GENDER EQUALIT































13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



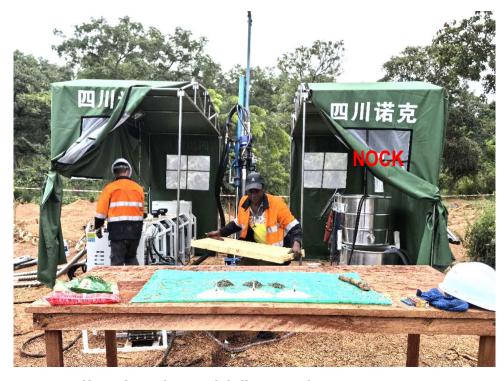
Drilling our dollars further

We own our diamond drill rigs

- Proven game changing strategy for junior explorers
- Reduce drilling costs by up +65%
- Fastrack resource growth
- Reduce cash burn delays capital raises needed to keep rigs spinning
- Small footprint and man portable
- Owners have done it before

Ongoing drilling operations

- Purchased 2 diamond drill rigs and first 10,000m diamond drilling consumables
- Diamond drilling commenced on 24 October 2023 at a planned to drill ~3000m DD per month
- 1,959 m drilled as of 19th November
- Maiden JORC resources Targeting H2 in 2024



Self- perform diamond drilling saved over US\$40M for Tietto shareholders



Tietto ASX:TIE

US\$60m

Typical Explorer

350,000m DD completed



Why invest in Aurum + PlusOr

Experience

 management has track record of creating value for shareholders from exploration and project development

Knowledge

over 10 years experience in Country and jurisdiction

Trust

by Government, investors and project partners

Care

about shareholders investment and ensure that funds are spent wisely

Commitment

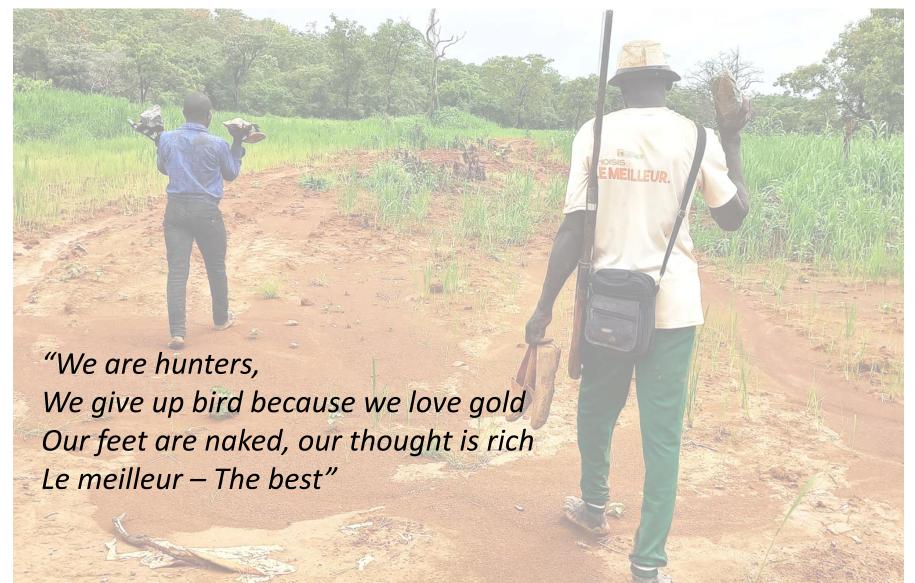
 dedicated to ensure positive outcomes for all stakeholders





A new beginning for more gold





Appendix One - Table of Drill Hole Details BM Project historical drilling

Hole_ID	UTM East Z29	UTM North Z29	Depth	DIP	AZM	ТҮРЕ	From	То	Interval	Au g/t
TIOAC010	796097	1092540	54	-50	290	AC	8.00	19.00	11.00	1.98
TIOAC020	796132	1093028	50	-50	290	AC	25.00	30.00	5.00	2.09
TIORC001	796,495	1,093,630	110	-50	290	RC	54.00	60.00	6.00	0.64
TIORC002	796,510	1,094,002	136	-50	290	RC	71.00	79.00	8.00	0.75
TIORC002	796,510	1,094,002	136	-50	290	RC	87.00	109.00	22.00	1.06
TIOWAC003	795561	1092416	53	-50	290	AC	28.00	34.00	6.00	1.67
TIOWAC015	795963	1092583	50	-50	290	AC	42.00	43.00	1.00	30.80
TIOWAC017	796216	1092995	50	-50	290	AC	3.00	23.00	20.00	0.54
TIOWRC001	794,746	1,093,851	132	-50	300	RC	87.00	98.00	11.00	0.65
TIOWRC002	794,047	1,091,687	123	-50	300	RC	102.00	112.00	10.00	1.63

Appendix Two - Section 1 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data – BM Project Area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Samples were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC)generally angled at 50° towards north-northwest to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. RC and AC samples were collected every 1m and sent for assaying. Sampling and QAQC procedures have been carried out to industry standards. Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories for analysis via 50g fire assay (ALS)
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	AC drilling size is 89 mm, RC drilling comprising 105mm diameter face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 AC, RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically	All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. Metallurgical, Geotechnical and structural data has been recorded • Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole • All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/secondhalf sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone. Sampling of AC, RC chips used industry standard techniques. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter). The 250gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to Ghana for analysis and the remaining 100gm kept at Intertek for checks. Field QC procedures involved the use of 2 types of certified reference materials (1 in 20) Primary RC duplicates: Generated from the first splitter off the rig and inserted 5% (1 in 20 samples). This sample is collected from a spear sample from the reject material of the primary split. Laboratory Internal Duplicates and Standards Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	 The analytical techniques used Fire Assay on 150g pulp samples. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No work has been done on QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Field data collection was undertaken by Randgold and BM geologists No holes have been twinned No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 AC and RC collar positions were located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/3m. The datum employed is WGS84, Zone 29
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Drillholes were completed on variable spacings and orientations. No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. The samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	Drill holes were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target geochemical anomaly and orthogonal to the interpreted mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information is available on sample security.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		out given the reconnaissance nature of exploration drilling and
		trenching.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	 Exploration results are from the Boundiali project area. There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 The exploration results reported in this announcement are from work undertaken by Rangold and confirmatory work has been conducted by BM 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.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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.
Drill hole information	 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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	 Complete drill hole data is provided in the referenced Predictive ASX announcements. Drill hole collar locations are shown in figures in main body of announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 All AC and RC samples were collected and assayed in 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to the drill results. Up to 3m (down-hole) of internal waste (<0.5g/t gold) is included for AC and RC holes Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 True widths have not been estimated as the geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet well understood. The holes were drilled from east to west to test a steeply east dipping foliation in the limited rock exposures seen in the area. The mineralisation lies within what has been interpreted to be a ductile shear zone which would suggest that mineralisation should lie parallel to foliation.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole 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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	 All RC intercepts containing grades above 0.5g/t Au and at least 1.0g/t*m with a maximum thickness of internal waste of 3m All AC intercepts containing grades above 0.5g/t Au and with a grade x width above 1.0g*m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is either reported in this announcement or has been reported previously by Randgold and is referred to in the announcement.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 PlusOr intends to continue exploration on the project and this work will include auger, aircore, RC and diamond core drilling, along with further geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling programs. Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by competent person