Brazil Niobium Exploration Update

OzAurum Resources Ltd (**ASX: OZM** or **OzAurum** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update on Brazil Niobium Exploration.

Highlights

- 179 km^2 of tenements that form the basis of the Brazilian Salitre Niobium REE Project tenure are now granted.
- 259 km^2 of tenements now granted out of a total 318 km^2 at the Catalao Niobium REE project area.
- First pass reconnaissance soil sampling and geological fieldwork was completed at Saltire and Catalao with samples being dispatched to a laboratory in Belo Horizonte, Brazil in the next week.
- Soil sampling was designed to investigate circular features and targets generated from recently completed hyperspectral interpretation over the Salitre project area.
- Gamma readings up to 600 Counts Per Second (CPS) 3 to15 times above background CPS values from the area.
- OZM is targeting carbonatite intrusion hosted Niobium and REE mineralisation at Saltire and Catalao.
- The Saltire and Catalao projects are situated within the Alto Paranaba Magmatic Province (APMP), a prolific host of carbonatite intrusions, that accounts for 97% of worldwide Niobium production - all hosted in carbonatite intrusions.
- OZM is well funded, with approximately A$1.1 million cash to undertake the exploration strategy in Brazil.

CEO and Managing Director, Andrew Pumphrey, commented:

"It's great to be on the ground in Brazil undertaking reconnaissance geological fieldwork and soil sampling at our Salitre and Catalao Niobium REE Project areas, where OZM tenements have recently been granted, to see the potential of these projects. The OZM Saltire and Catalao projects are situated within the Alto Paranaba Magmatic Province (APMP) that accounts for 97% of worldwide Niobium production, all hosted in carbonatite intrusions. We are very excited with the exploration opportunity that this project presents to OZM shareholders."

OzAurum Resources Limited ABN 63 643 244 544
Unit 1, 15 Williams St, West Kalgoorlie WA 6430 | PO Box 10396, Kalgoorlie WA 6430 | info@ozaurumresources.com

Brazil Niobium REE Update

Salitre + Catalao Niobium REE Projects

The Salitre and Catalao Niobium REE Projects were identified as highly prospective areas for carbonatite intrusion-related niobium mineralisation and are situated within the Alto Paranaba Magmatic Province (APMP). The APMP hosts 97% of worldwide niobium production, all from carbonatite intrusions.

The Salitre Project is adjacent to the Salitre and Serra Negra carbonatite complexes that host significant niobium and phosphate mineral resources. Open pit mining operations and processing at the Salitre carbonatite produces phosphate. The entire 100% owned 179km^2 tenure is now granted and is located in the state of Minas Gerais.

The Catalao Project adjacent to the Catalao 1 and Catalao 2 carbonatite complexes that host significant niobium and phosphate mineral resources. Open pit mining operations and processing at the Catalao 1 and 2 carbonatites produces niobium and phosphate. 259 km^2 out of the total 318 km^2 project area located in the state of Goiás, has been recently granted on 19th of June 2024.

Exploration Undertaken and Geological Discussion

First pass reconnaissance geological fieldwork and soil sampling was undertaken by OZM Business Development Manager, Dr Joao Hippertt, and OZM CEO/MD, Mr Andrew Pumphrey. The focus of soil sampling is to test the interpreted circular features for anomalous niobium and rare earth element (REE) geochemistry. A hyperspectral interpretation was recently undertaken over both the project areas and targets identified from this interpretation were also ground-truthed and soil-sampled.

A RS 125 Portable Gamma Spectrometer was positioned over the soil sample locations to measure a Count of gamma particles Per Second (CPS). This is a ground based geophysical survey method that has been used to discover primary high grade Niobium – REE mineralisation on projects in Brazil and around the world.

The majority of our soil sample location areas were also identified by high CPS readings that typically ranged 3-15 times above background CPS values (40-150 CPS) for the area. A peak CPS reading of 600 was recorded at the Catalao project soil sampling site CT 0008. The soils in these areas that we have sampled are typically dark red due to their high iron content (iron oxides) in contrast to the light cream – grey soils in the surrounding areas that reflect the underlying weathered metasedimentary hosting lithology.

Individual traverses of soil sampled, targeted areas have varied from 400m to 1.5km in strike length.

The Catalao and Araxa (largest producer of Niobium in the world) carbonatites that are currently being mined for Niobium are characterised on the surface by dark red iron rich soils. Carbonatite hosted Niobium REE deposits in Central Brazil are typically deeply weathered to depths of 100 - 200m before fresh rock is reached.

A total of forty-five samples have been collected and will be dispatched to the SGS Geosol laboratory in Belo Horizonte Brazil in the next week.

Future work will include systematic extensive soil sampling geochemistry program in conjunction with gamma ray spectrometry over the seven interpreted circular features at both Salitre and Catalao project areas to delineate areas for future auger and diamond drilling.

Figure 1: OZM CEO/MD soil sampling at the Salitre Project. Eurochem's Serra do Salitre phosphate production facility in the background.

Figure 2: Brazil Projects Location Plan

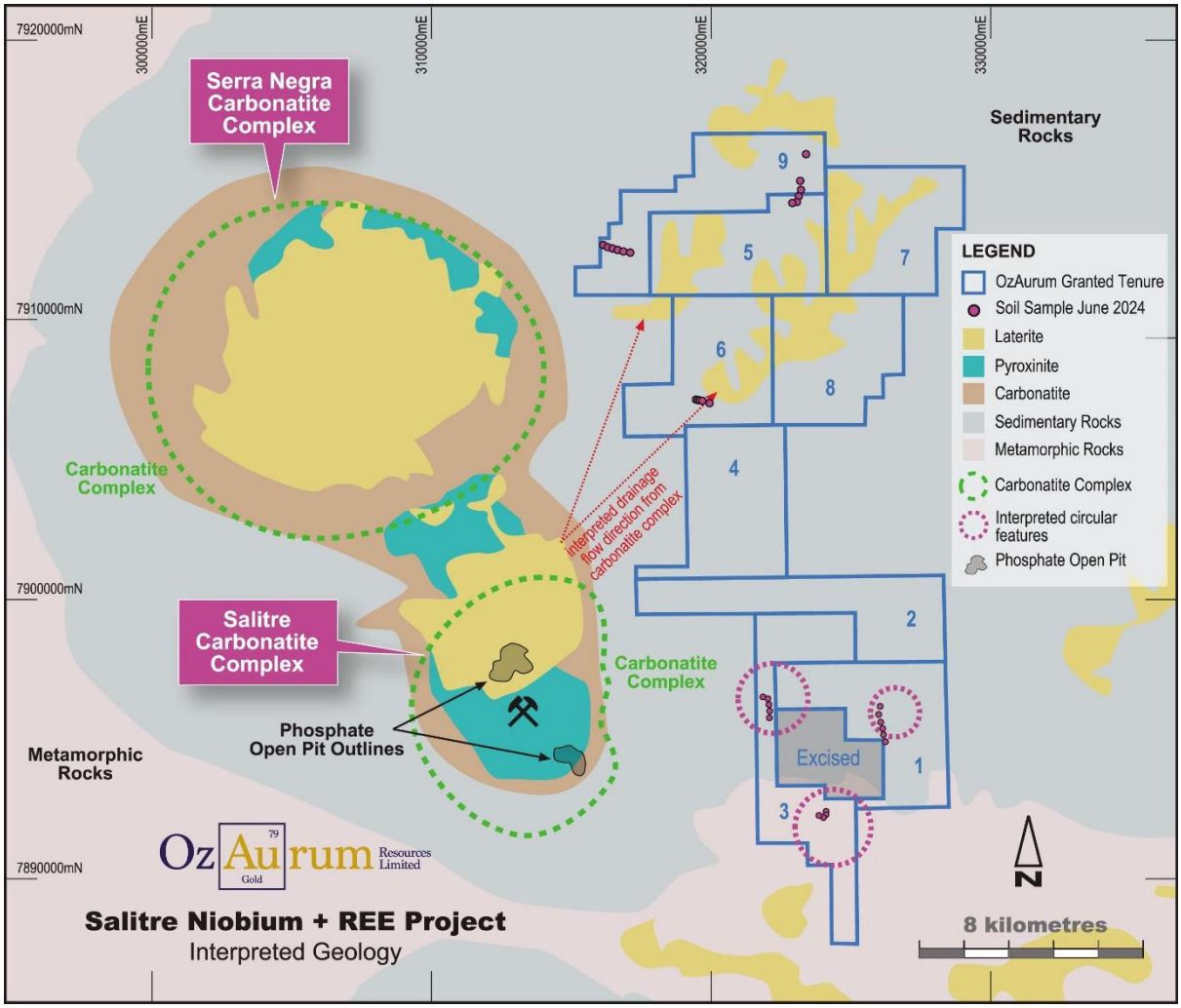


Figure 3: OzAurum Brazil Salitre Niobium REE Project location plan with soil sampling locations

Figure 4: Example of typical dark red soils that have been the focus of soil sampling areas.

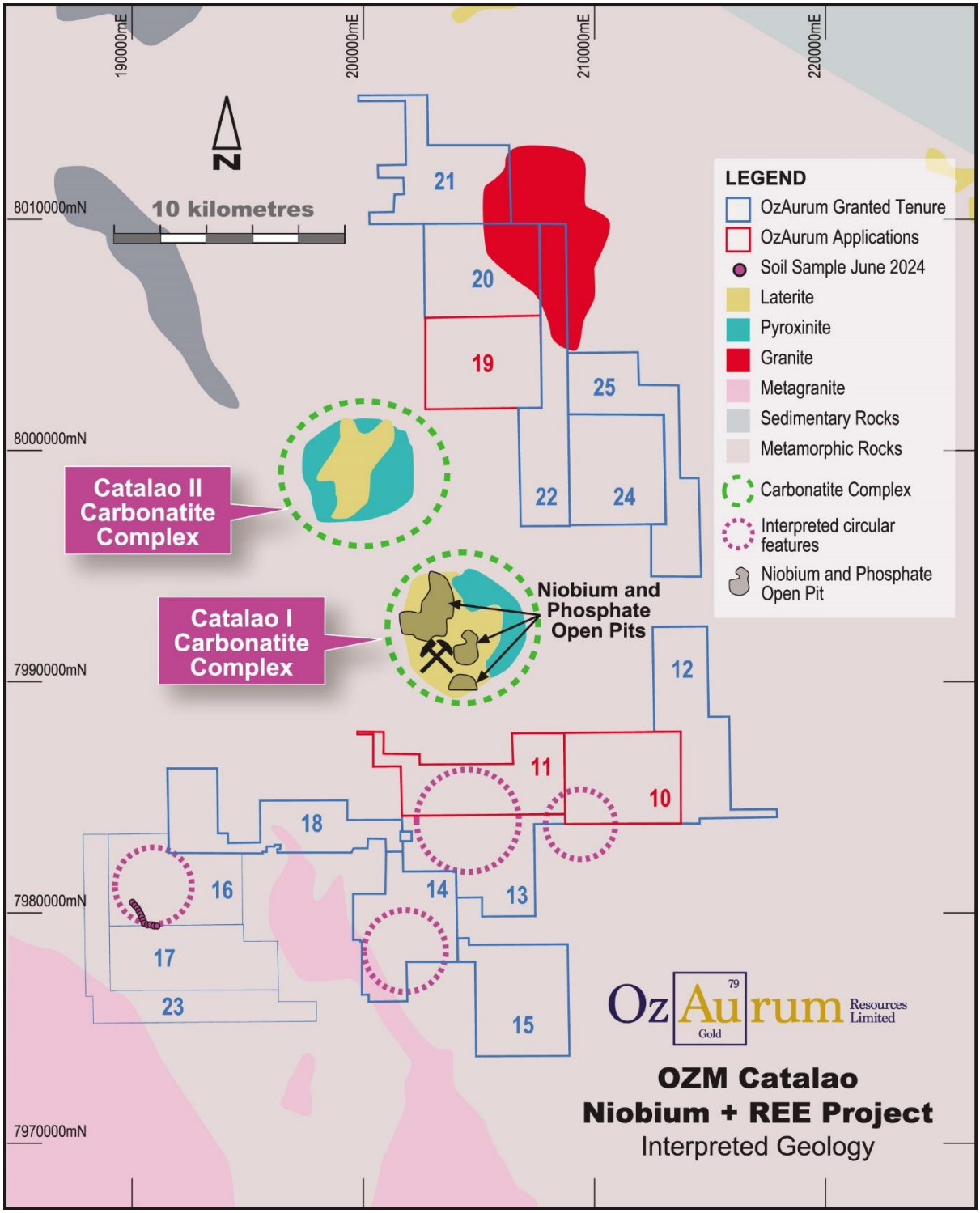


Figure 5: OzAurum Brazil Catalao Niobium REE Project location plan with soil sampling locations

Table 1: OZM Brazil Niobium and REE tenure schedule

Number	Lease ID	Date Applied	Status	State	Locality	Area ha
1	830.312/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1999.61
2	830.313/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1990.58
3	830.317/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1997.81
4	830.319/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1988.47
5	830.322/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1980.06
6	830.323/2025	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1998.6
7	830.324/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1988.74
8	830.325/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1995.47
9	830.348/2024	16/02/2024	granted	Minas Gerais	Salitre	1996
10	860.251/2024	13/02/2024	pending	Goias	Catalao	1984.71
11	860.252/2024	13/02/2024	pending	Goias	Catalao	1988.57
12	860.253/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1984.39
13	860.254/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1997.43
14	860.255/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1989.1
15	860.256/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1998.15
16	860.257/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1992.18
17	860.258/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1988.53
18	860.259/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1996.12
19	860.260/2024	13/02/2024	pending	Goias	Catalao	1990.37
20	860.261/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1987.46
21	860.262/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1995.97
22	860.263/2024	13/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1989.16
23	860.264/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1969.5
24	860.265/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1995.34
25	860.266/2024	14/02/2024	granted	Goias	Catalao	1986.02

Table 2: Salitre Project soil sample locations with CPS readings

Sample Id	Sirgas 2000 Zone 23k Easting (m)	Sirgas 2000 Zone 23k Northing (m)	RL (m)	CPS	Description
SN 0001	326145	7894898	1004	305	soil sample
SN 0002	326137	7895147	993	269	soil sample
SN 0003	326117	7895370	984	248	soil sample
SN 0004	326042	7895598	972	260	soil sample
SN 0005	325967	7895874	957	253	soil sample
SN 0006	326024	7896160	943	279	soil sample
SN 0007	320622	7910829	869	310	soil sample
SN 0008	323395	7915944	821		soil sample
SN 0009	316106	7912674	883	374	soil sample
SN 0010	316272	7912602	891	367	soil sample
SN 0011	316445	7912547	888	398	soil sample
SN 0012	316627	7912503	885	435	soil sample
SN 0013	316829	7912454	881	390	soil sample
SN 0014	317069	7912397	890	369	soil sample
SN 0015	319448	7907125	848	367	soil sample
SN 0016	319515	7907108	855	407	soil sample
SN 0017	319595	7907089	866	343	soil sample
SN 0018	319682	7907071	874	368	soil sample
SN 0019	319926	7906994	895	429	soil sample
SN 0022	321826	7896506	917	326	soil sample
SN 0023	322002	7896443	930	313	soil sample
SN 0024	322045	7896224	940	306	soil sample
SN 0025	322068	7895999	948	290	soil sample
SN 0026	322057	7895757	945	251	soil sample
SN 0027	323840	7892252	1001	276	soil sample
SN 0028	323994	7892188	987	277	soil sample
SN 0029	324085	7892286	976	292	soil sample
SN 0030	324087	7892403	973	281	soil sample
SN 0031	322899	7914192	855		soil sample
SN 0032	323064	7914235	856	288	soil sample
SN 0033	323133	7914431	852	317	soil sample
SN 0034	323216	7914669	850		soil sample
SN 0035	323182	7914987	851		soil sample
CT 0001	191072	7979394	780	389	soil sample
CT 0002	190927	7979394	783	522	soil sample
CT 0003	190782	7979456	787	451	soil sample
CT 0004	190653	7979454	792	453	soil sample
CT 0005	190510	7979513	794	445	soil sample
CT 0006	190458	7979644	797	428	soil sample
CT 0007	190400	7979784	798	485	soil sample
CT 0008	190343	7979923	799	600	soil sample
CT 0009	190278	7980057	798	533	soil sample
CT 0010	190195	7980184	799	503	soil sample
CT 0011	190101	7980296	797	348	soil sample
CT 0012	190007	7980413	795	356	soil sample

For Further Information please contact:

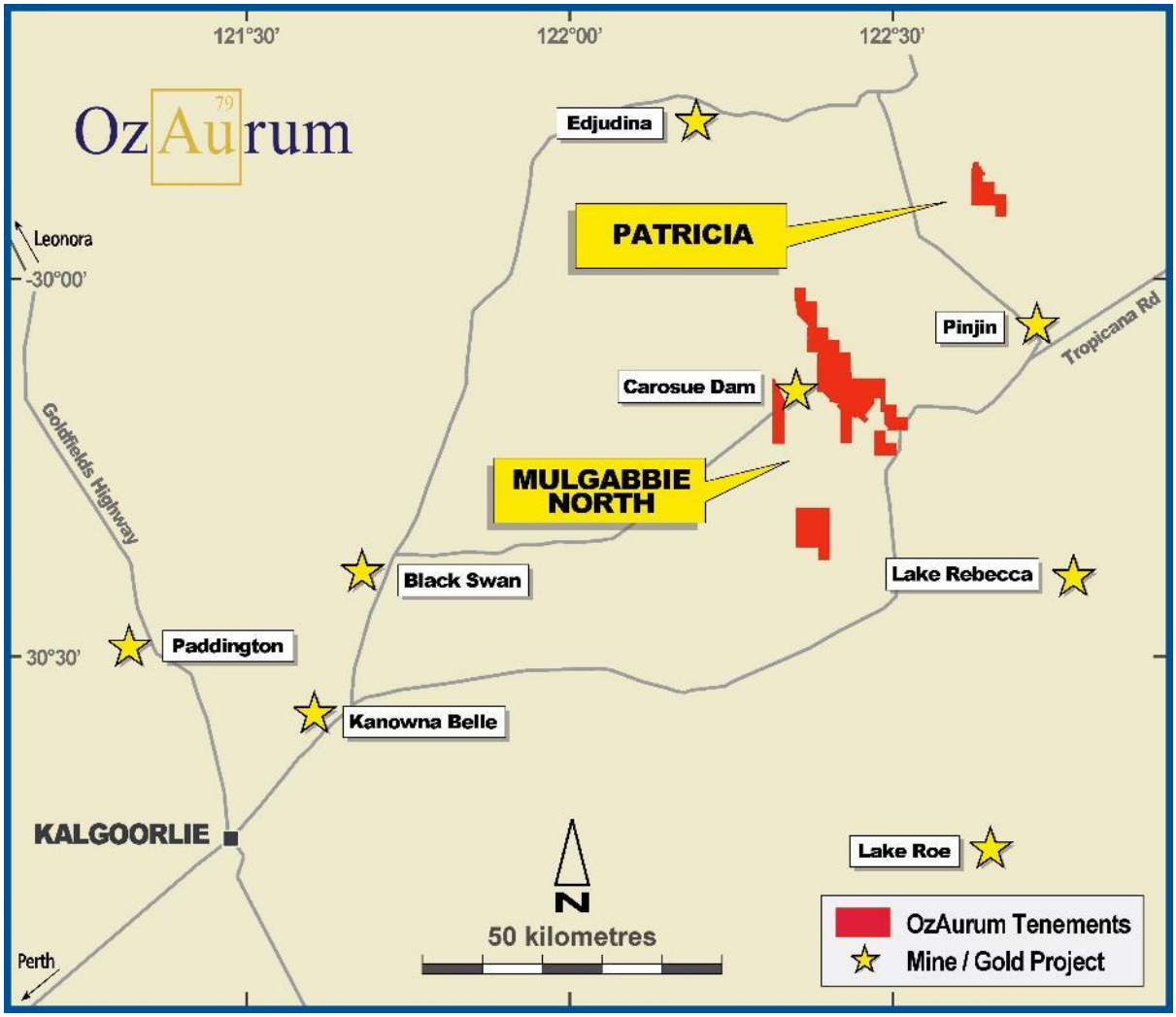
Andrew Pumphrey
Managing Director + CEO
+61 419 965 976

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 explorer with advanced gold projects located 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie and projects in Minas Gerais, Brazil, prospective for Lithium, Niobium and REE. The Company's objective is to make a significant discovery that can be brought into 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 Jeremy Peters who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Chartered Professional Mining Engineer and Geologist of that organisation and a full time employee of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd. Mr Peters has sufficient experience 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 Peters consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Soil samples have been collected as a first pass reconnaissance sampling of the Saltire project. Samples were collected by an OZM geologist.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The soil samples were investigative and selective and representativity is not material at this stage.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Assays have not been received from the laboratory and will be published once analysis is complete
	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 inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sample sizes collected ranged between one and two-kilograms, which the Competent Person considers to be an appropriate sample weight for scout, investigative sampling.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	No drilling has been undertaken

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling has been undertaken
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling has been undertaken
	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.	No drilling has been undertaken
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	OZM geologist logged sample noting location, regolith and state of samples. The Competent Person considers this to be appropriate for scout, investigative sampling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The sample has been described, photographed with sample location recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling has been undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Samples were collected to determine the Niobium and REE geochemistry, no systematic sampling was completed across the project area. Samples were collected from the soil profile. The Competent Person considers this appropriate for scout, investigative sampling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Soil samples only have been taken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The Competent Person considers this appropriate for scout, investigative sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The Competent Person considers this appropriate for scout, investigative sampling.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	No field duplicate samples were collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Approximately 1-2 kilograms of soil has been collected and this is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	All samples were analysed at SGS Geosol Laboratory Belo Horizonte Minas Gerais Brazil. Analysis procedures are considered appropriate for Lithium and multi elemental analysis. Sample analysis is via ICP-MS (IMS95) with over limit sample pulps analysed via IMS95RS. Elements analysed at ppm limits were as below: Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd Ni, Pr, Rb, Sm, Sn, Ta, Tb, Th Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb No OZM CRM has been used.
	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.	None of these tools were used.
	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.	Internal laboratory standards were only used and acceptable level of precision and accuracy were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	This has been undertaken
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling has been undertaken

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data is stored in proprietary commercial specialist geological database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sample locations were determined using GPS position.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data is shown using the UTM SIRGAS 2000 zone 23k South Geodetic Datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Handheld GPS used for survey control point and capturing pegmatite outcrop positions.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is considered by Competent Person to be appropriate for the type of mineral species and distribution and 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.	No data spacing parameter has been established due to the preliminary nature of the sampling programme.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing
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.*	The Competent Person considers that sampling orientation will not have a material effect on the results of scout soil samples.
	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.	No drilling has been undertaken
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples remained with a company representative at a secure location with 24 hr security.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	There has been no detailed external audits or data reviews undertaken. Competent Person has collected samples and undertaken fieldwork onsite. Competent Person has undertaken a technical review of the available geological data and other publicly available data.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 Report

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	*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 Saltire Project consists of Exploration Permits 830312/2024, 830313/2024, 830317/2024, 830319/2024, 830322/2024, 830323/2024, 830324/2024, 830325/2024 and 830348/2024, 860251/2024 – 860266/2024. No third-party royalties exist.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	OZM is not aware of any previous exploration being undertaken within the Saltire Project area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Salitre Project is situated within the Alto Paranaba magmatic province that consists of major carbonatite complexes, minor alkali related intrusions, and also tuffs and associated volcanic rocks of the Mata da Corda formation. The carbonatite complexes have intruded Quartzites and schists of the Late Proterozoic Araxá Group. The age of the carbonatite intrusions is approx. 80-90 My.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *3. dip and azimuth of the hole* *4. down hole length and interception depth* *5. hole length.*	No drilling has been undertaken
	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.	No drilling has been undertaken
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.*	No weighted averages or truncations are used.
	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.	No aggregation used
	assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents used
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The samples were scout soil samples taken from for the purpose of identification of mineralisation and the Competent Person

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	considers mineralisation geometry to be not material at this stage.
	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').	
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. (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).*	The Competent Person has included appropriately scaled and located schematic drawings of mineralisation and associated geology.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Competent Person has included appropriate descriptions of the mineralisation and associated geology.
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.*	The Competent Person has examined privately held data, written in Portuguese, relating to the deposit and has not identified anything material at this stage and will keep the Market informed, as the project progresses.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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).*	OZM intends to undertake further geological mapping, geochemistry.
	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).	The Competent Person has not completed planning for future work nor identified geological extensions with absolute certainty and will keep the Market informed, as the project progresses.