4 December 2024

Testwork demonstrates gold recoveries in excess of 95% from the Boundiali Gold Project

Clarifying Announcement

Aurum Resources Limited provides supplementary information to the below announcement released on 2 December 2024, being the addition of Appendix 1, 2 and 3 containing collar locations, individual sample intervals and grade, and a plan view of the drill samples used for the metallurgical testwork. The Company has also updated the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 details with further information regarding the preparation and the quality of the metallurgical test data.

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to report highly encouraging results from scoping study level metallurgical testwork completed on diamond drill core from **BD Target 1** and **2** prospects on the **BD** Tenement, part of its 1,037km^2 Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Highlights

- Independent metallurgical testwork on diamond core samples from oxide, transitional and fresh material from **BD Target 1** & **Target 2** prospects on the Boundiali **BD** tenement demonstrates potential for high gold recoveries at a relative coarse grind size (P_{80} of 106µm):
  - **Easy to crush**: Ore is likely suitable for a single-stage SAG mill circuit
  - **Gravity gold recovery**: Gold can be recovered using gravity methods (29.3% - 56.0%)
  - **Relative fast leaching kinetics**: Leaching can generally be achieved in 24 hours or less
  - **High overall gold recoveries**: Overall gold recoveries (gravity + leaching) are excellent **(95-99% at 106 µm)**
  - **Standard free milling process circuit suitable**: A typical gravity concentration and Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) circuit should be effective for processing this ore.
- Aurum has **six self-owned diamond rigs** at Boundiali Gold Project and will complete more than **50,000m** in CY2024, with up to ~10,000m drilling capacity per month
- **Inaugural Mineral Resource Estimate** for Boundiali Gold Project targeted for **late CY2024**
- Aurum's takeover of Mako Gold (ASX: MXG)[1] **declared unconditional** – merger to achieve greater scale and market presence, with a stronger platform for future growth and success
- **Aurum is well-funded** for continued aggressive exploration with **>$19M at 30 Sept 2024**.

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang said: *"This scoping study level testwork has reported very promising results, demonstrating the potential for a standard free-milling gravity and CIL circuit following a single-stage crushing and SAG milling (SSAG).*

The BD gold mineralisation looks to have a moderate to high proportion of gravity-recoverable gold for all domains and ore characteristics that favour a coarse primary grind size P_{80} of 106µm with leaching of about 24 hours for total gold recovery including gravity and leaching of between 95-99%.

[1] The full terms of the bid are set out in the Bidder Statement lodged with ASX and ASIC on 30 October 2024 (declared unconditional on 22 November 2024)

We still have some more leach and gravity testwork underway and we will require further variability samples will also be required to firm up these excellent results.

"Our six rigs continue to systematically ramping up drilling as we work to unlock the full potential of Boundiali. We're well-funded, allowing us to build on these encouraging results. We're targeting an ***inaugural JORC resource*** *for Boundiali by* ***late 2024****."*

INTRODUCTION

Aurum engaged MACA Interquip Mintrex (MIQM) to manage a scoping study metallurgical testwork program for its Boundiali Gold Project overseen by accredited laboratory ALS Global in Perth, Western Australia.

This report provides a summary and analysis of the results of the scoping level comminution and gravity/cyanidation leach testwork program.

Sample Identification and Selection

MACA selected representative intervals from diamond drill hole sections, and the half core diamond drill samples were shipped to ALS Global Perth where they were divided into seven composites. **Table 1** shows the formation of each composite with details on drill hole identification, oxidation state, prospect and received sample mass.

Table 1: Sample Identification

Sample ID	Oxidation state	Metallurgical Drill Hole ID	Prospect	Total Sample Mass (kg)
METDS001	Fresh	DSDD0011	BDT1	44.6
		DSDD0012		
METDS002	Fresh	DSDD0038	BDT2	33.2
		DSDD0050	BDT1	
METDS003	Oxide	DSDD0004	BDT1	14.9
		DSDD0010		
METDS004	Fresh	DSDD0028	BDT2	43.9
		DSDD0051	BDT1	
METDS005	Oxide	DSDD0029	BDT2	26.7
		DSDD0034		
		DSDD0038		
METDS006	Transitional	DSDD0003	BDT1	44.7
		DSDD0074		
METDS007	Transitional	DSDD0007	BDT1	28.1

Location details of the diamond drill hole used to provide the samples making up the metallurgical composites (**Table 1**) are tabulated below in **Table 2** and the sample intervals can be found in **Table 11** and a plan view showing the location of the drill collars is presented in Figure 1 and a cross section showing a typical interval as example is presented in Figure 2.

Table 2: Metallurgical Drill Collar Location

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Depth (m)	Dip deg	Azi deg	Prospect	Type
DSDD0003	787,782	1,054,531	156.00	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0004	787,873	1,054,480	235.00	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0007	787,658	1,054,269	241.50	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0010	787,831	1,054,412	142.50	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0011	787,844	1,054,256	199.50	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0012	787,926	1,054,320	304.50	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0028	789,313	1,059,301	231.00	-50	270	BM Target 2	DD
DSDD0029	789,163	1,060,036	251.00	-50	270	BM Target 2	DD
DSDD0034	789,315	1,059,521	201.45	-50	270	BM Target 2	DD
DSDD0038	789,303	1,059,731	213.00	-50	270	BM Target 2	DD
DSDD0050	787,881	1,054,397	300.50	-55	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0051	787,927	1,054,492	355.50	-55	270	BM Target 1	DD
DSDD0074	787,844	1,054,491	251.50	-50	270	BM Target 1	DD
13 holes			**3,082.95m**			**TOTAL**	DD

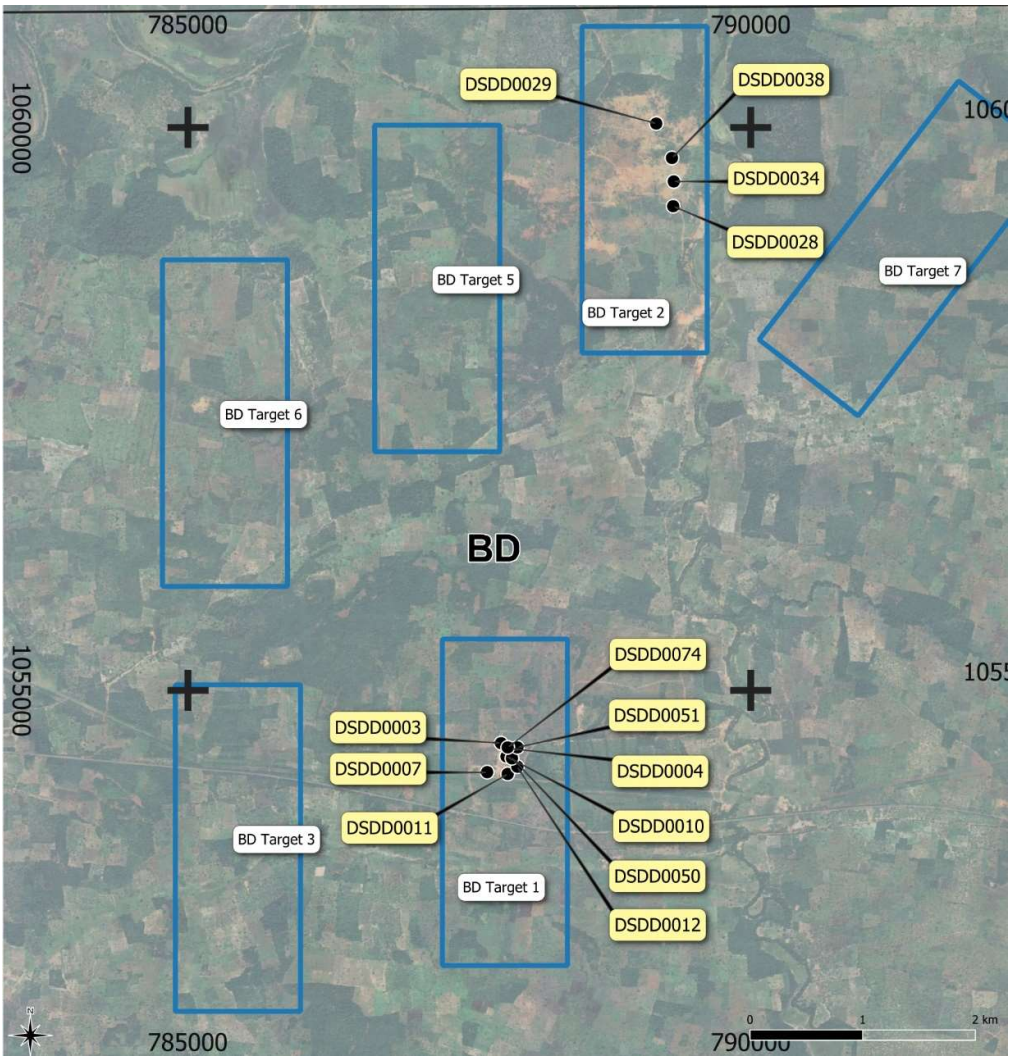

Figure 1: Location of the Diamond Drill Collars used for the Metallurgical Composites

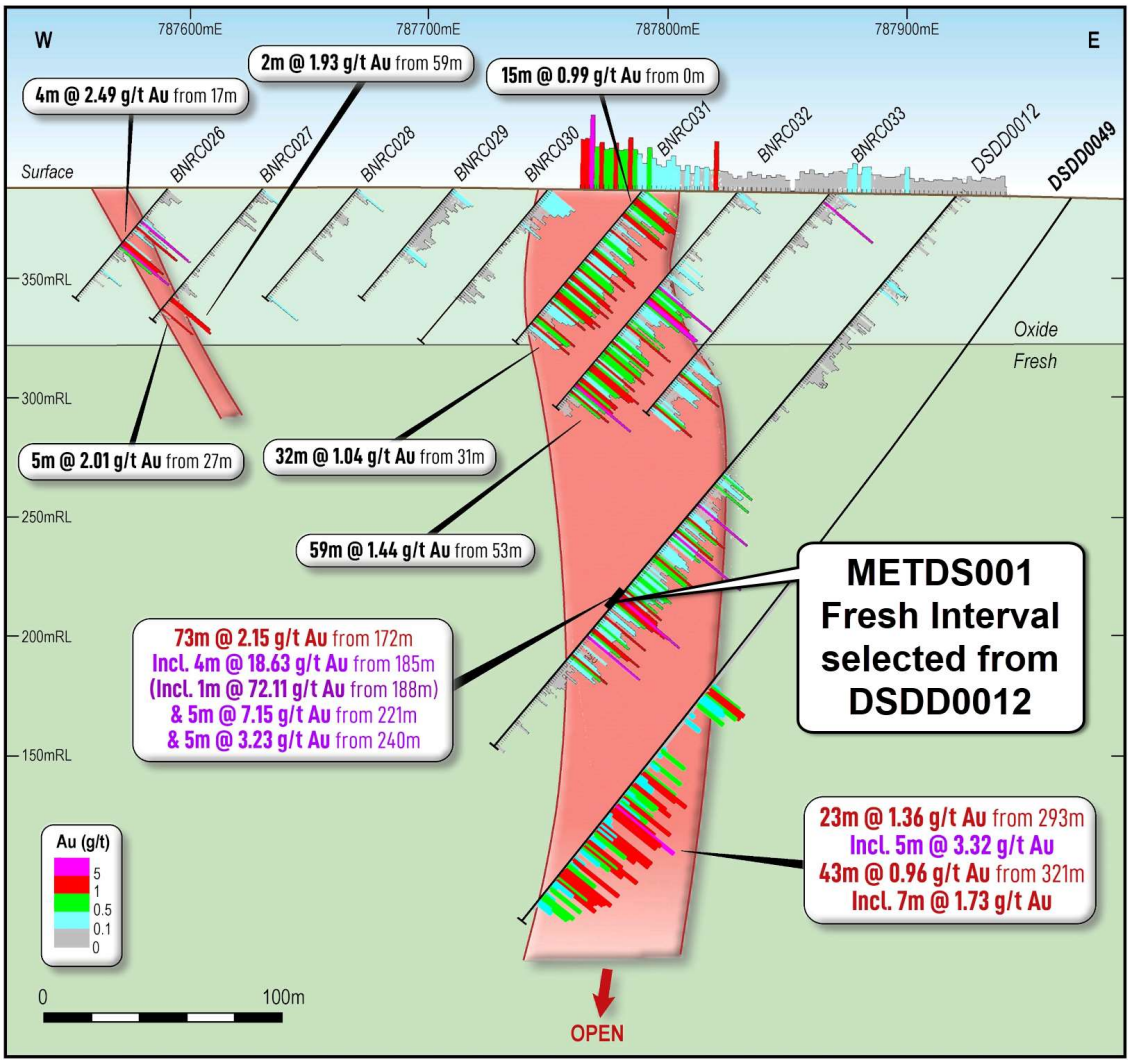

Figure 2: Cross-Section showing Interval Selected from DSDD0012 for Metallurgical Composite METDS001

COMMINUTION TESTWORK

The first stage of testwork included comminution tests to help determine the ore's hardness, abrasiveness and breakage properties in order to provide input for comminution circuit selection and modelling before further study work. The intended testwork program included Bond abrasion index (Ai), ball mill work index (BWi), crushing work index (CWi), and SMC tests.

Bond Crushing Work Index

Five of the composites were subjected to Bond crushing work index testing. Up to 20 pieces of -76mm, +51mm material was selected for each test. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Bond Crushing Work Index Results

Sample ID	CWi (kWh/t)	Density (kg/m3)
METDS001	7.86	2,620
METDS002	10.5	2,670
METDS004	9.07	2,630
METDS006	5.12	2,600
METDS007	7.99	2,760

The CWi results obtained over the five composites tested shows that the ore is soft to medium hardness with respect to the crushability of each ore type.

Bond Work Index – Abrasion (Ai)

The Bond Abrasion Index (Ai) is a measure of the abrasiveness of an ore. Each composite is tumbled in a mill fitted with a paddle of known weight. After the process is finished, the mass of the paddle is weighed again, and the percentage wear of the paddle is the Ai. Ai is used to determine the wear rates of liners and grinding media consumption. Five kilograms of each composite between -19mm, +12.5mm was set aside for testing. **Table 4** depicts the Ai for each composite.

Table 4: Bond Abrasion Index Results

Sample ID	Ai
METDS001	0.334
METDS002	0.359
METDS004	0.363
METDS006	0.217
METDS007	0.041

The Ai values for composites METDS001, METDS002 and METDS004 are deemed to be moderately abrasive when compared to ores of similar types. Composites METDS006 and METDS007 possess low abrasiveness.

Bond Work Index – Ball Mill (BWi)

The Bond Ball Mill index (BWi) is a measure of the resistance of the ore to grinding to a fine product size. Each composite was crushed to a P_{100} of 3.35mm and ten kilograms set aside for BWI testing. **Table 5** shows the BWi for each composite to a closing sieve size of 106µm.

Table 5: Bond Ball Work Index

Sample ID	Closing Screen Size (µm)	F80 (µm)	P80 (µm)	BWi (kWh/t)
METDS001	106	2,837	83	17.5
METDS002	106	2,804	82	18.6
METDS004	106	2,700	83	18.4
METDS005	106	364	50	10.5
METDS006	106	2,705	82	14.9
METDS007	106	2,706	78	14.1

The BWi of the ore indicates that it is of medium to moderate hardness.

SMC Testwork

The SMC suite of testwork is intended to provide parameters for use in comminution modelling. The following definitions are a guide to the results presented in **Table 6**.

- A is the resistance of breaking larger particles.
- b is the resistance of breaking smaller particles.
- A*b allows comparison of different ore types – the smaller value the greater resistance to comminution.
- ta is a measure of resistance to abrasion grinding.

As described in the JKTech SMC report for these composites, Mia is the work index for the grinding of coarser particles (> 750 µm) in tumbling mills such as autogenous (AG), semi- autogenous (SAG), rod and ball mills. Mih is the work index for the grinding in High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) and Mic for size reduction in conventional crushers. Along with the DWi values, these are required for comminution circuit modelling during subsequent studies. One hundred particles at -31.5mm, + 26.5mm were selected for testing for each composite.

Table 6: SMC Results

Sample Info	SMC										
	A	b	A x b	DWi (kWh/m3)	DWi (%)	ta	Mia (kWh/t)	Mic (kWh/t)	Mih (kWh/t)	SCSE	SG
METDS001	83.8	0.37	31.0	8.67	75	0.30	23.9	9.6	18.6	11.1	2.70
METDS002	81.3	0.39	31.7	8.53	74	0.30	23.4	9.4	18.1	11.1	2.73
METDS004	76.4	0.45	34.4	7.85	66	0.33	22.1	8.7	16.9	10.6	2.70
METDS006	71.3	0.74	52.8	4.90	28	0.53	15.8	5.7	11.0	8.62	2.58
METDS007	74.1	0.56	41.5	6.81	52	0.38	18.8	7.2	13.9	9.98	2.83

The A x b values of 31.0 to 34.4 for composites METDS001, METDS002, and METDS004 are relatively hard when compared to similar projects. METDS006 and METDS007 are much softer with A x b vales of 52.8 and 41.5, respectively.

LEACH TESTWORK

The second stage of testwork was focussed leaching the gold from the ore by cyanidation including selected gravity separation testwork. The first step for this testwork was to determine the extractable gold with a whole ore leach on each composite at three different primary grind sizes. Selected composites were then subjected to gravity concentration before leaching to determine the effectiveness of the inclusion of a gravity step in the process.

Head Assays

Sub-samples of each of the composites was subjected to duplicate gold assays, carbon speciation, sulphur speciation, and a 40-element ICP scan. The duplicate gold results are shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Gold Head Assay Data

Sample ID	Gold Grade 1 (g/t)	Gold Grade 2 (g/t)	Average Gold Grade (g/t)
METDS001	2.39	2.26	2.33
METDS002	2.36	2.70	2.53
METDS003	0.86	0.68	0.77
METDS004	1.15	1.10	1.13
METDS005	0.76	1.78	1.27
METDS006	1.10	1.10	1.10
METDS007	1.81	1.55	1.68

Full assay analysis shows that minimal problem elements are present with organic carbon (<0.03% Corg), sulphide sulphur (<1.92% S2-), copper (<72 ppm Cu), and mercury (≤0.10 ppm Hg) content being negligible. All composites contained less than 1,000ppm As, except METDS007 at 3,880 ppm As.

Whole Ore Leach

Each of the seven composites underwent a series of cyanidation leach tests at three different primary grind sizes. The conditions for each test are as follows (results in **Table 8**):

- Grind size
  - P_{80} of 150µm
  - P_{80} of 106µm
  - P_{80} of 75µm;
- Sparge oxygen at >20ppm for 48 hours;
- Sodium cyanide addition
  - Start at 1,000ppm (0.10% w/w)
  - Maintain at 500ppm (0.05%);
- Maintain at pH >10.0 with lime;
- 45% solids w/w.

Table 8: Whole Ore Cyanidation Results

Sample ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Leach Recovery after 8h (%)	Leach Recovery after 24h (%)	Leach Recovery after 48h (%)
METDS001	150	88.0	91.8	92.5
METDS001	106	94.9	95.7	95.7
METDS001	75	96.3	96.0	96.9
METDS002	150	91.6	93.0	93.4
METDS002	106	96.0	96.9	97.0
METDS002	75	95.0	95.4	95.8
METDS003	150	95.8	98.7	98.7
METDS003	106	96.3	98.6	99.3
METDS003	75	98.2	99.4	99.4
METDS004	150	86.6	87.7	87.2
METDS004	106	92.2	91.6	92.8
METDS004	75	92.8	92.1	94.2
METDS005	150	83.6	88.3	89.4
METDS005	106	80.6	96.2	96.8

METDS005	75	91.4	94.8	93.7
METDS006	150	88.8	90.9	92.3
METDS006	106	90.5	93.4	94.1
METDS006	75	96.5	97.4	96.5
METDS007	150	92.1	95.1	95.1
METDS007	106	92.8	94.9	94.9
METDS007	75	94.0	94.4	96.6

In each test, >80% of the available gold was extracted after 8 hours, which suggests fast gold leaching kinetics in each sample regardless of grind size. Only two samples, at the coarsest primary grind size of a P_{80} of 150µm, did not reach 90% gold extraction over 48 hours of testing. In most composites, gold extraction was lower at the coarsest primary grind size of a P_{80} of 150µm. Gold extractions were similar across each composite at primary grind sizes of P_{80} of 75µm and 106µm.

Gravity Concentration

The composite samples were then subjected to gravity concentration testwork to determine the gravity gold component that can be expected from the various domains. Gravity concentration was tested using a laboratory-scale Knelson concentrator. **Table 9** shows gravity recovery test results.

Table 9: Gravity Recovery Results

Sample ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Gravity Recovery (%)
METDS005	150	29.3
METDS005	106	56.0
METDS005	75	31.3

The composites showed high proportions of gravity gold, with 29.3% - 56.0% of the total gold in the samples being recoverable by gravity. This is indicative of possible spotty gold, having small areas of high concentration. Overall gold extraction results are shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Overall Gravity/Leach Results

Sample ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Gravity Recovery (%)	Leach Recovery after 48h (%)	Total Recovery (%)
METDS005	150	29.3	62.8	92.1
METDS005	106	56.0	39.4	95.4
METDS005	75	31.3	63.0	94.4

Leaching on the gravity tails showed that much lower lime and cyanide consumptions were also achievable, with a decrease of 25% in lime consumption and a decrease of 40% in cyanide consumption at a P_{80} of 106µm when compared to whole ore cyanidation leaching.

CONCLUSIONS

From this testwork, the following conclusions are drawn regarding Boundiali Gold Project ore:

- The ore can overall be classified as a medium to moderate hardness ore, (pending further testwork and comminution modelling during next study phase):
    - Ai indicates that the ore is not overly abrasive;
    - CWi, BWi and SMC results indicate that the ore is of medium to moderate hardness;
    - The SMC testwork indicates that the ore is likely to be amenable to single-stage crushing followed by SAG milling (SSAG) in closed circuit with or without a pebble crusher.
- It has a moderate to high proportion of gravity-recoverable gold for all domains and ore characteristics.
- The initial optimum conditions for the ore were investigated and found to be:
    - Primary grind size P_{80} of 106µm;
    - It was observed that leaching times in excess of 24 hrs were probably not necessary;
    - The total gold recovery including gravity and leaching was between 95-99%.
- Gravity separation helped reduce lime and cyanide consumptions significantly.
- This all indicates that a standard free milling gravity and CIL circuit following the SSAG will probably be applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While the results to date have been very promising, further testwork is recommended to firm up the results to feasibility-study level. MIQM recommendations for further testwork include:

- More representative samples from all domains and areas within the possible mining pit for testwork to confirm/optimise/select the possible process flowsheet.
- Increase the total number of representative samples that have been tested for comminution characteristics and continue the comminution testing.
- Further comminution tests should also be undertaken with a closing screen size of 125µm to achieve a target grind size of 106µm.
- Continue with more leach and gravity testwork on more representative samples at various grind sizes to help to optimise the gravity circuit and select the appropriate grind size for comminution.
- Model the various comminution circuits to find the optimum economic circuit for the selected ore characteristics and grind size.
- Complete carbon adsorption testwork and any other testwork needed due to the selected flowsheet (i.e. thickening, viscosity, etc.)
- Further variability samples will also be required to firm up the results.
- Environmental testwork and cyanide destruction testwork if applicable.

Next steps

Aurum will continue its high-tempo gold exploration drilling at the Boundiali Gold Project and exploration drilling on the early-stage **BM** tenement, designed to test for potential new discoveries. Scout and step-back diamond drilling at the **BD** tenement will continue, aiming to delineate known gold zones and identify new targets.

With six diamond drill rigs in operation, Aurum maintains its target drilling rate of ~10,000m per month across the Boundiali Gold Project, and expects to drill more than 50,000m of diamond core at Boundiali this year. This drilling will support Aurum's goal of delivering an **inaugural Mineral Resource Estimate for the Boundiali Gold Project by the end of CY2024**.

Aurum is well-funded to execute its exploration strategy with more than $19M cash as at 30 September 2024, and remains confident in the potential of the Boundiali Gold Project to deliver significant value for shareholders.

Aurum's takeover bid for Mako Gold Limited

On 16 October 2024 Aurum launched a takeover bid for Mako Gold Limited (ASX: MKG) with the following highlights:

- Mako Gold Limited (MKG) and Aurum Resources Limited (AUE) signed a Bid Implementation Agreement (BIA), for an agreed merger pursuant to which Aurum proposes to acquire 100% of the issued shares in Mako and 100% of two classes of unlisted options by way of an off-market takeover bid (Proposed Merger)
- Proposed Merger will create an emerging exploration and development gold business in West Africa, +A$20 million cash to advance Napié and Boundiali Projects in northern Côte d'Ivoire
- Aurum to offer:
  - 1 Aurum share for every 25.1 Mako shares, representing an offer price of $0.018 per Mako share (Share Offer)
  - 1 Aurum share for every 170 Class A Options
  - 1 Aurum share for every 248 Class B Options
- Offer represents a 112% premium for Mako shareholders based on the 30-day VWAP of A$0.00855 (Based on Aurum's 5-day volume weighted average price of A$0.455 per share as of 11 October 2024, being the last trading day prior to announcement of the Proposed Merge)
- Mako shareholders will own 20.5% of the merged entity under the Share Offer while Aurum shareholders will own the remaining 79.5%
- Mako Directors unanimously recommend that, in the absence of a superior proposal, all shareholders and option holders accept Aurum's offers
- The combined group will be pursuing its growth strategy from a position of greater market scale, underpinned by a strong cash balance of $20 million and lower consolidated cost base

On 22 November 2024, Aurum declared takeover off for all Mako shares unconditional. Takeover offers will close at **7.00pm (Sydney time) on 4 December 2024** (unless extended).

In preparation for a successful conclusion of the takeover, Aurum purchased two new diamond drill rigs and 30,000m of drilling consumables and spare parts, which were shipped from China on 10 November and are expected to arrive in Côte d'Ivoire at the end of December 2024.

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

ENDS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This ASX release contains forward-looking statements about Aurum Resources Limited's exploration activities, drilling programs, and potential Mineral Resource Estimate at the Boundiali Gold Project. These statements are based on current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration and mining. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include exploration risks, drilling results, resource estimation, gold prices, operational risks, regulatory changes, and broader economic conditions. Investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek has been a non-executive Director of the Company since 1 February 2024 and joined as an executive Director on 1 June 2024. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this presentation.

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work conducted by the accredited laboratories, ALS Perth, is based on information and drill core samples received (and inspected) from Aurum and has been reviewed by Dr Leon Lorenzen of MACA Interquip Mintrex. Dr Lorenzen is a metallurgical engineer who is providing services as a consultant to Aurum. Dr Lorenzen is a fellow of the AusIMM (FAusIMM). Dr Lorenzen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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" (JORC Code). Dr Lorenzen consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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:

29 Nov 2024, Aurum earns 80% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
28 Nov 2024, AUE appoints Mr. Steve Zaninovich as Non-Executive Director (ASX:AUE)
25 Nov 2024, Aurum hits 17.31m at 5.90 g/t gold at Boundiali BM Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
22 Nov 2024, AUE Declares Takeover Offer for all MKG Shares Unconditional (ASX:AUE)
15 Nov 2024, Supplementary Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
11 Nov 2024, Aurum hits 36 g/t gold at BM T1 of 2.5km strike (ASX:AUE)
30 Oct 2024, Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
16 Oct 2024, Recommended Takeover of Mako Gold By Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE)
09 Sep 2024, Aurum earns 51% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
05 Sep 2024, AUE hits 40m at 1.03 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
03 Sep 2024, Boundiali South Exploration Licence Renewed (ASX:AUE)
07 Aug 2024, Aurum to advance met studies for Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
22 July 2024, Prelim metallurgical tests deliver up to 99% gold recovery (ASX:AUE)
17 June 2024, Aurum hits 69m at 1.05 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
28 May 2024, AUE hits 163 g/t gold in 12m @ 14.56 g/t gold at BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
24 May 2024, Aurum hits 74m @ 1.0 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
15 May 2024, Aurum expands Boundiali Gold Project footprint (ASX:AUE)
10 May 2024, AUE hits 90m @ 1.16 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
01 May 2024, Aurum Appoints Country Manager in Cote d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
23 April 2024, AUE drilling hits up to 45 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
19 March 2024, AUE signs binding term sheet for 100% of Boundiali South (ASX:AUE)
12 March 2024, AUE hits 73m at 2.15g/t incl 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
01 March 2024, Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling (ASX:AUE)
22 January 2024, Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX: AUE)
21 December 2023, Rapid Drilling at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX.AUE)
21 November 2023, AUE Acquisition Presentation (ASX.AUE)
21 June 2021, Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form (MSR.ASX)
21 May 2021, PlusOr to Acquire 6194 sq kms Ground Position in Cote d'Ivoire (MSR.ASX)

22 August 2019, Boundiali RC Drill Results Continue to Impress (PDI.ASX)
15 July 2019, RC, Trench Results Grow Boundiali Potential In Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)
27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX
16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX)
26 November 2018, Boundiali North - Large Coherent Gold Anomalies in 14km Zone (PDI.ASX)

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

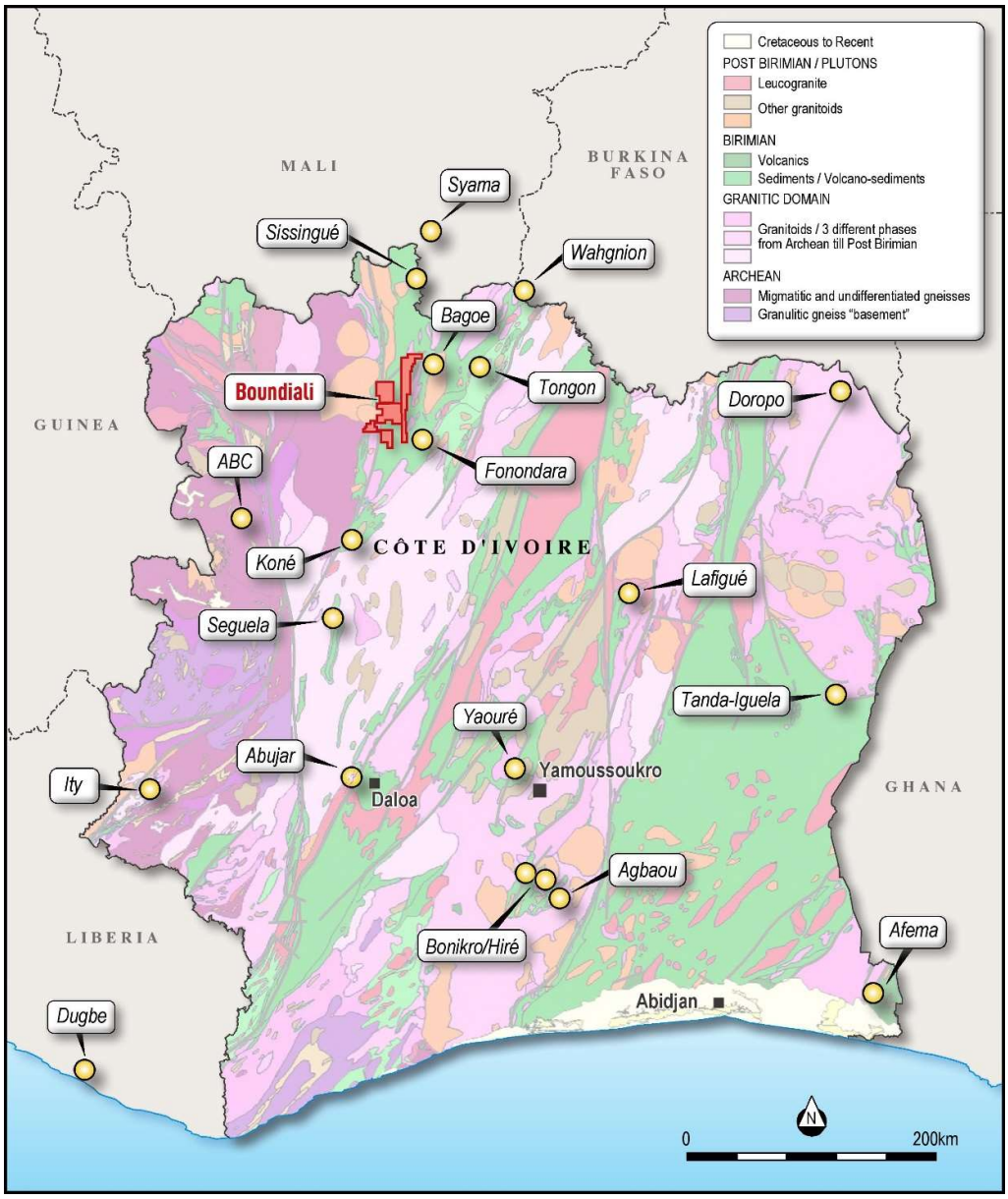

Figure 3: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

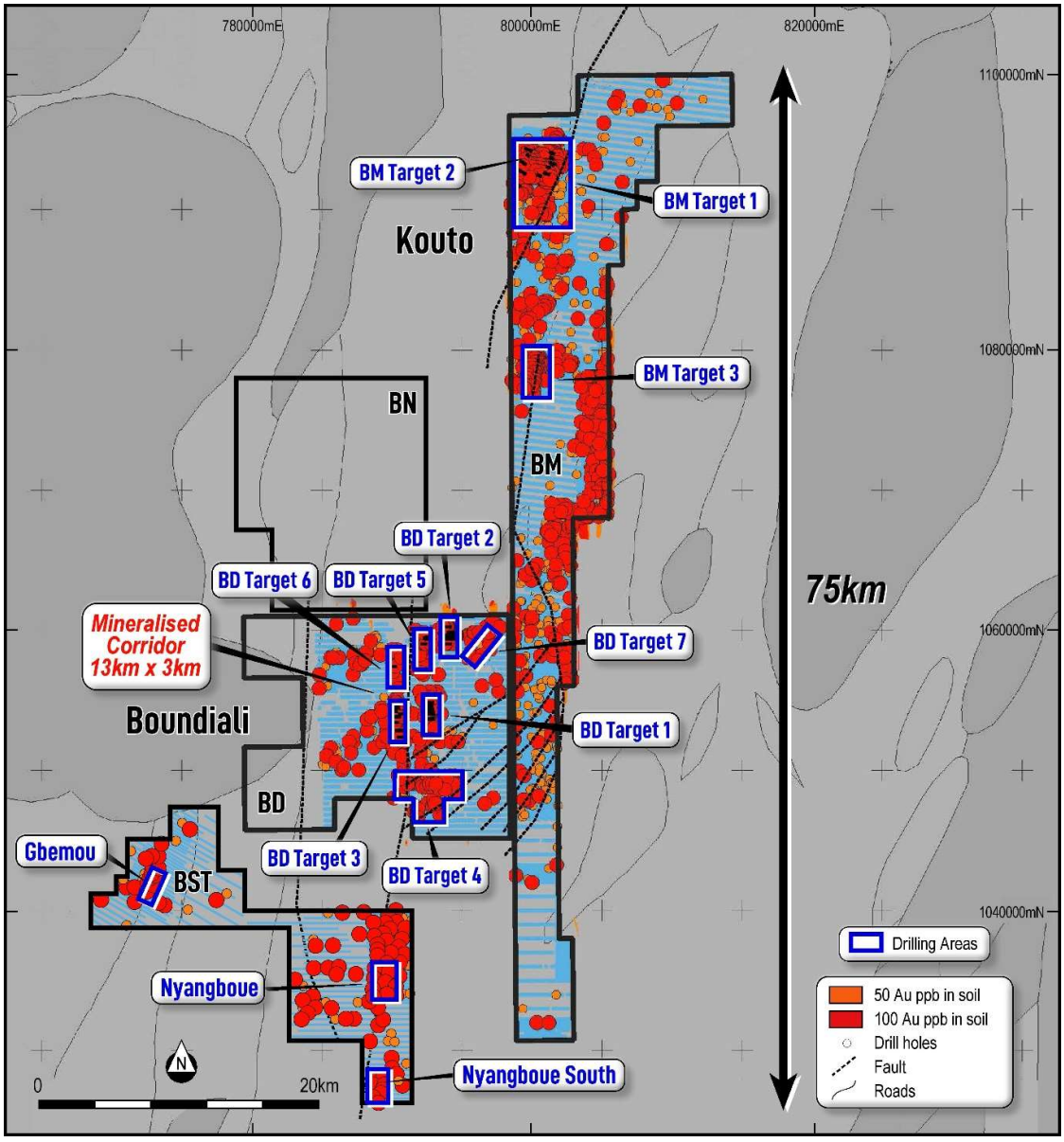

Figure 4: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

Table 11: Metallurgical Diamond Drill Sample Intervals

Metallurgical Sample ID	Hole number	From	To	Length	Sample Type (LHS)	Original Au g/t (RHS)	Oxidation State
METDS001	DSDD0011	114.00	115.00	1.00	half core	0.33	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	116.00	117.00	1.00	half core	1.16	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	118.00	119.00	1.00	half core	2.99	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	120.00	121.00	1.00	half core	45.76	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	121.00	122.00	1.00	half core	0.32	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	122.00	123.00	1.00	half core	1.63	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	124.00	125.00	1.00	half core	1.65	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0011	125.00	126.00	1.00	half core	0.84	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	218.00	219.00	1.00	half core	0.52	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	219.00	220.00	1.00	half core	1.14	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	220.00	221.00	1.00	half core	0.22	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	221.00	222.00	1.00	half core	1.03	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	223.00	224.00	1.00	half core	27.59	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	224.00	225.00	1.00	half core	4.70	Fresh
METDS001	DSDD0012	227.00	228.00	1.00	half core	0.34	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0038	109.00	110.00	1.00	half core	0.38	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0038	110.00	111.00	1.00	half core	3.85	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0038	111.00	112.00	1.00	half core	13.49	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0038	113.00	114.00	1.00	half core	0.23	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	210.10	211.00	0.90	half core	0.49	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	212.00	213.00	1.00	half core	1.79	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	214.00	215.00	1.00	half core	0.71	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	220.15	221.00	0.85	half core	8.56	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	223.00	224.00	1.00	half core	2.43	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	224.00	225.00	1.00	half core	0.47	Fresh
METDS002	DSDD0050	225.00	226.00	1.00	half core	0.84	Fresh
METDS003	DSDD0004	4.00	5.00	1.00	half core	0.27	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	6.00	7.00	1.00	half core	0.24	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	7.00	8.00	1.00	half core	1.39	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	8.50	9.50	1.00	half core	0.80	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	20.00	21.00	1.00	half core	1.21	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	23.00	24.00	1.00	half core	0.98	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	29.00	30.00	1.00	half core	0.46	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0004	30.00	31.00	1.00	half core	0.12	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0010	37.00	38.00	1.00	half core	0.35	Oxide
METDS003	DSDD0010	38.00	39.00	1.00	half core	10.79	Oxide
METDS004	DSDD0028	112.00	113.00	1.00	half core	0.56	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0028	113.00	114.00	1.00	half core	15.64	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0028	114.00	115.00	1.00	half core	0.70	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0028	116.00	117.00	1.00	half core	0.15	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	70.00	71.00	1.00	half core	0.12	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	74.00	75.00	1.00	half core	1.37	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	75.00	76.00	1.00	half core	0.34	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	76.00	77.00	1.00	half core	0.73	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	78.00	79.00	1.00	half core	3.25	Fresh

Metallurgical Sample ID	Hole number	From	To	Length	Sample Type (LHS)	Original Au g/t (RHS)	Oxidation State
METDS004	DSDD0051	81.00	82.00	1.00	half core	0.93	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	84.00	85.00	1.00	half core	1.95	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	85.00	86.00	1.00	half core	0.93	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	276.00	277.00	1.00	half core	0.58	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	277.00	278.00	1.00	half core	163.42	Fresh
METDS004	DSDD0051	278.00	279.00	1.00	half core	0.82	Fresh
METDS005	DSDD0029	32.00	32.65	0.65	half core	0.70	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0029	34.55	35.50	0.95	half core	1.73	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0029	35.50	36.14	0.64	half core	0.87	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0029	39.05	40.38	1.33	half core	0.38	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0034	6.93	8.00	1.07	half core	0.13	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0034	8.00	9.00	1.00	half core	0.35	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0034	9.55	10.50	0.95	half core	0.55	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0034	10.50	11.00	0.50	half core	0.11	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0034	11.00	12.00	1.00	half core	1.58	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	28.50	29.00	0.50	half core	0.19	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	29.00	30.00	1.00	half core	0.21	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	30.00	31.00	1.00	half core	0.08	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	31.00	32.00	1.00	half core	0.28	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	32.00	33.00	1.00	half core	0.89	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	33.00	34.50	1.50	half core	0.16	Oxide
METDS005	DSDD0038	34.50	36.00	1.50	half core	0.13	Oxide
METDS006	DSDD0003	35.00	36.00	1.00	half core	0.60	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0003	36.00	37.00	1.00	half core	1.75	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0003	37.00	38.00	1.00	half core	2.43	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0003	38.00	39.00	1.00	half core	5.52	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0003	39.00	40.00	1.00	half core	3.91	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0003	40.00	41.00	1.00	half core	3.56	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	53.00	54.00	1.00	half core	1.22	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	54.00	55.00	1.00	half core	0.10	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	55.00	56.00	1.00	half core	0.98	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	56.00	57.00	1.00	half core	0.89	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	57.00	58.00	1.00	half core	2.51	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	58.00	59.00	1.00	half core	0.15	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	59.00	60.00	1.00	half core	0.50	Transitional
METDS006	DSDD0074	60.00	61.05	1.05	half core	0.22	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	80.00	81.00	1.00	half core	4.39	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	81.00	82.00	1.00	half core	2.58	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	82.00	83.00	1.00	half core	1.31	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	83.00	84.00	1.00	half core	0.74	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	84.00	85.00	1.00	half core	6.35	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	85.00	86.00	1.00	half core	0.28	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	86.00	87.00	1.00	half core	2.23	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	87.00	88.00	1.00	half core	1.62	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	88.00	89.00	1.00	half core	0.18	Transitional
METDS007	DSDD0007	89.00	90.00	1.00	half core	0.58	Transitional

About Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

The Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of four neighbouring exploration tenements (Figure 4):

1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km^2, holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum holds 80% interest through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd ("Plusor").
2) Boundiali DS tenement PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km^2, holder DS Resources Joint Venture Company, of which Aurum is 80% share capital owner through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor.
3) Boundiali South tenement PR414 ("**BST**"), 167.34km^2 is located directly south of Aurum's **BD** and **BM** tenement. The **BST** exploration tenement was renewed on 19th August 2024. Predictive Discovery Côte d'Ivoire SARL (89% owned by Turaco Gold Limited and 11% owned by Predictive Discovery Limited) agreed to sell 100% interest to Aurum, subject to Aurum obtaining a renewal of the Boundiali South tenement (or the granting of a replacement tenement) and being satisfied that the terms of the renewal (or replacement) do not restrict exploration or potential future mining rights, along with all required Government approvals.
4) Boundiali North tenement PR283 ("**BN**"), 208.87km2, under renewal, Aurum to earn up to 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Plusor.

The Boundiali Gold Project is located within the same greenstone belt as Resolute's large Syama (11.5Moz) gold mine and Perseus' Sissingue (1.4 Moz) gold mine to the north and Montage Gold's 4.5Moz Koné project located to the south. Barrick's Tongon mine (5.0Moz) is located to the northeast (Figure 3).

BM gold project JV

Plusor has earnt 80% interest through drilling 8,000m and spending US$2.5M accumulated exploration expenditure.

- Completed drilling 4,000m diamond holes to earn 30% interest
- Completed drilling a further 4,000m diamond holes to earn accumulated 51% interest
- Earnt an accumulated 80% interest from spending exploration expenditure of US$2.5M using a nominal diamond drilling cost of US$140/m in calculation for expenditure commitment.
- 80-88% interest in future gold production company (Government gets 10% free carry from local partner):
    - 80% if local partner contributes 11% capex
    - 85% if local partner does not contribute capex – they go to 5% free carry
    - 88% if local partner sells us 3% of their interest they go to 2% free carry

BD gold project JV

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

- acquired 45% share capital of DS Joint Venture Company Sarl by paying US$430,000 to DS Resources Sarl; and
- acquired 35% share capital of DS Joint Venture Company Sarl from Turaco Gold Ltd by drilling 3,500m diamond holes in Turaco's other gold projects in Cote D'Ivoire. This commitment has been completed.

- 80-88% interest in future gold production company (Government gets 10% free carry from local partner):
    - 80% if local partner contributes 11% capex
    - 85% if local partner does not contribute capex – they go to 5% free carry
    - 88% if local partner sells us 3% of their interest they go to 2% free carry

BST gold project consideration and payment for the binding term sheet

- Purchase of the tenement is subject to Aurum obtaining a renewal of the **BST** tenement (or the granting of a replacement) and being satisfied that the terms of the renewal (or replacement permit) do not restrict exploration or potential future mining rights, along with required Government approvals

- Within 15 business days of the satisfaction (or waiver) of the conditions precedent above, the Seller will, by written notice to the Purchaser, elect to receive **one** of the following forms of consideration (**Election**):
  (i) A$800,000 in cash (**Cash Consideration**); or
  (ii) If the 20-day volume weighted average trading price of Shares (**VWAP**) is:
    - *Less than or equal to A$0.20 at the time of the Election, 5,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Purchaser (Shares) (Consideration Shares 1); or*
    - *Greater than A$0.20 at the time of the Election, Shares to a value of A$1.2 million, as determined by dividing A$1.2 million by the 20-day VWAP for the Shares (Consideration Shares 2)*

- 90% interest in future gold production company (Government get 10% free carry from our interest)

BN gold project JV

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

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

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

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 diamond drilling techniques generally angled at 50° towards north-northwest to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.* • *Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site* • *Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.*
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).*	• *Diamond drilling carried out with mostly NTW and some HQ sized equipment. PQ-size rods and casing were used at the top the holes to stabilise the collars although no samples were taken from the PQ size core.*
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.*	• *Diamond drilling core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, 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.* • *All drill holes were logged in full.* • *Logging was qualitative and quantitative in*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *NTW core cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.* • *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.* • *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) which is certified by Geostats Ltd,* • *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.* • *Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled.* • *Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples* • *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 gold*
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external*	• *The analytical techniques used 50 gram Fire Assay on 150g pulp samples.* • *No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used for this report.* • *Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 2mm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*in information provided to the Client.* • *The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied.*
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.*	• *NA* • *No holes have been twinned* • *No adjustment to assay data* • *Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format.* • *Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal.*
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *DD 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 prior to assay.*
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.*	• *Chain of custody is managed by the Client's senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were delivered to the laboratory by client geologists. Client employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Aurum is reviewing the suitability of PhotonAssay to analyse for gold compared to fire assay. This work is ongoing.*

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 PlusOr and BM on behalf of Aurum Resources Limited* • *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*
	• *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.*
		• *Complete drill hole data has been provided.*
		• *Drill hole collar locations are shown in figures in main body of announcement.*

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	• *NA*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising handheld GPS methods. Exploration results only being reported. No Mineral Resource exists* • *Drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 6 m depth, and then at approximately every 30m depth interval and at the end of the hole. being reported*

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.*	• *This release summarises metallurgical testing conducted by ALS Perth on behalf of Aurum at the Boundiali Gold Project. MACA selected representative half core samples from diamond drilling, which were then compiled into composite samples for analysis. The testwork, overseen by Dr. Leon Lorenzen of MACA Interquip Mintrex, aimed to assess the ore's processing characteristics.*
		• *Key Findings:*
		  ◦ *The ore is generally of medium hardness and suitable for conventional crushing and grinding methods.*
		  ◦ *A significant portion of the gold can be recovered using gravity separation.*
		  ◦ *The remaining gold can be effectively extracted through a standard cyanide leaching process.*
		  ◦ *Overall gold recovery is estimated to be between 95-99%.*
		• *Recommendations for Further Work:*
		  ◦ *Conduct additional testing on a wider range of samples to confirm these initial findings.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Optimize the grinding and gravity separation circuits.* • *Model various processing options to determine the most cost-effective approach.* • *Complete further testing related to carbon adsorption and environmental considerations.*
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.*	• *The Company 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*