



1 March 2024

Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to report high-grade gold as well as multiple shallow and wide gold intercepts from recently received assay results for ongoing diamond drilling at the Company's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Highlights

- Scout diamond drilling (10,489m) on five targets within two tenements of the Boundiali Gold Project completed since late October 2023:
 - 31 diamond holes completed for 4,901m on BM tenement
 - 30 diamond holes completed for 5,588m on BD tenement
 - Diamond drilling is ongoing with strong newsflow expected as results are received
- Assay results received for 23 diamond holes – better results include:
 - 6m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 7m, 12m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 17m, 9m @ 1.98 g/t Au from 137m and **4m @ 22.35 g/t Au** from 226m, which is 173m vertically below surface (DSDD0004 – BD tenement)
 - 16.64m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 56.26m incl. **10.4m @ 2.11 g/t Au** from 62.5m (MBDD007)
 - 5m @ 4.73 g/t Au from 53.5m incl. **1.1m @ 20.35 g/t Au** from 53.5m (MBDD004)
 - 12.85m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 209.15m (MBDD018)
 - 10.27m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 253.73m (MBDD021)
- Aurum recently purchased a third diamond drill rig to add to its fleet, which will increase drilling capacity from 2,600m per month to ~4,000m per month from late April 2024
- Aurum has a strong cash balance of \$3.9M as of 29 Feb 2024, with a further \$3.3M (before costs) expected following shareholder approval from the recent \$7.0m capital raising, allowing Aurum to accelerate the Boundiali resource definition.

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang, said: *"We are very pleased to report high-grade gold intercepts including **4m @ 22.35 g/t Au** from 226m (down hole) in DSDD0004, as well as multiple intersections of shallow and wide gold mineralisation from our inaugural scout drilling campaign in the two exploration tenements comprising the Boundiali Gold Project.*

While drilling is continuing and more assay results are pending, we are confident our aggressive diamond drilling program will firm up more targets for subsequent gold resource definition drilling through CY2024."

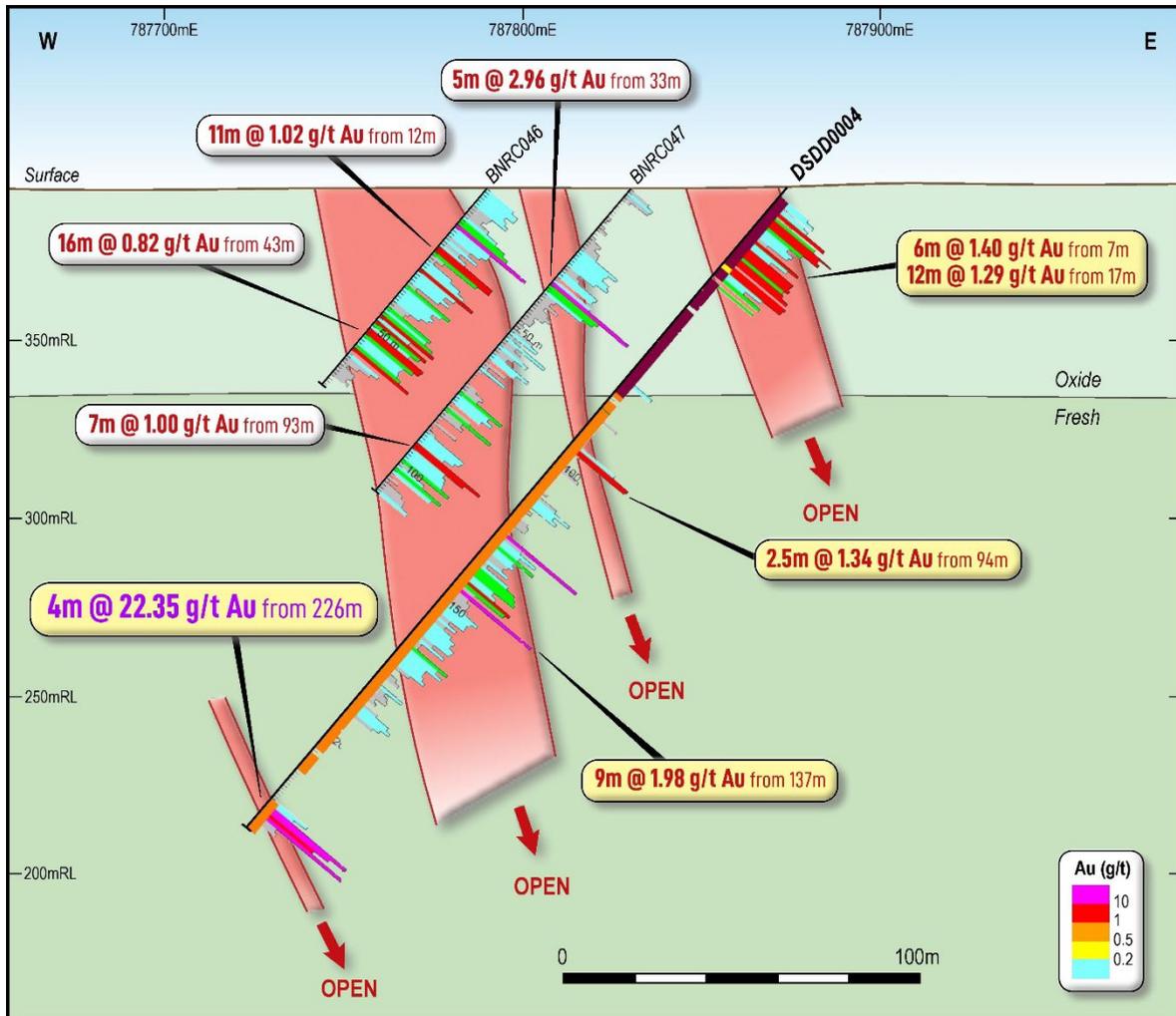


Figure 1: Section S1054486N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Target 1

Boundiali Gold Project

Aurum, through its recently acquired wholly owned subsidiary (Plusor Global Pty Ltd), commenced its inaugural scout drilling campaign on the Boundiali Gold Project in late October 2023 with two self-owned and operated diamond drill rigs.

It has completed 61 diamond holes (10,464m) since then, comprising:

- 31 diamond holes completed for 4,901.85m on the BM tenement:
 - BM target 1 (2,000m strike) – 24 holes for 3,797.35m
 - BM target 2 (1,600m strike) – seven (7) holes for 1,104.5m
- 30 diamond holes completed for 5,588m on the BD tenement (drilling is ongoing):
 - BD target 1 (1,300m strike) - 15 holes for 2588.74m
 - BD target 2 (1,700m strike) – eight (8) holes for 1,304.50m
 - BD target 3 (1,300m strike) – three (3) holes for 461.50m.

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

Multiple gold targets remain to be tested in the **BM** tenement that have been defined from extensive gold in soil anomalism and artisanal pits that are associated with a 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 that is yet to be tested.

Exploration at the **BD** tenement is more advanced, where soil sampling highlighted a +13 km x 3 km corridor of +30 ppb gold anomalies. Follow up RC drilling (91 RC holes drilled for 6,229m) defined three prospects which are being tested with the current exploration program. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and hosted within unaltered or weakly altered sediments (greywacke and argillite). More extensive alteration, veining and sulphidation occurs in zones of structural complication.

Boundiali Diamond Drilling

Assay results from the first eight diamond holes (1,516.9m - drilled at BM target 1) of the ongoing scout drilling program were reported on 22 January 2024. Drilling intersected strong gold mineralisation with thick and homogeneous mineralisation. Seven of the eight diamond holes hit wide intervals of gold mineralisation, with more significant gold intersections including:

- 16m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 117m incl. 6m @ 2.44 g/t Au from 127m (MBDD010)
- 7.39m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 139.34m incl. 5.35m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 141.37m (MBDD017)
- 16.3m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 86.7m incl. 8.0m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 95m (MBDD019)
- 15.82m @ 0.94 g/t Au from 5.18m incl. 4.5m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 16.5m (MBDD008)
- 10.5m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 21m (MBDD005)
- 13.95m @ 0.85 g/t Au from 181m from 185m (MBDD001).

Assay results reported with this release are for 23 diamond holes for 3,572m and include 22 holes drilled on the **BM** tenement and one hole on the **BD** tenement, with better results including:

- 6m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 7m, 12m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 17m, 9m @ 1.98 g/t Au from 137m and **4m @ 22.35 g/t Au** from 226m, which is 173m vertically below surface (DSDD0004 – BD tenement)
- 16.64m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 56.26m incl. **10.4m @ 2.11 g/t Au** from 62.5m (MBDD007)
- 5m @ 4.73 g/t Au from 53.5m incl. **1.1m @ 20.35 g/t Au** from 53.5m (MBDD004)
- 12.85m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 209.15m (MBDD018)
- 10.27m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 253.73m (MBDD021)



On the BD tenement, there are 91 historic RC drill holes completed for 6,229m with better 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

In late December 2023, Aurum commenced its first diamond drilling campaign of 51 diamond holes for 7,145m over three targets on the BD tenement using its own operated diamond drill rigs. As of 25 February 2024, 30 out of 51 diamond holes for 5,588m were completed on the BD tenement.

Drill collar details for the holes drilled on the BM and BD tenement can be found in Table 1 and assay results are detailed in Table 2. Cross sections of selected drill results can be found in Figure 1 and Figure 7. Plans showing location of the Boundiali Gold Project (Figure 2 and Figure 3) including locating the BM and BD assay results are presented in Figure 4 to Figure 6 respectively.

Gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Aurum plans to drill more holes along strike, as well as further step-back drilling to test the depth limits of what appears to be a large gold system. Drilling is ongoing with drilling rates set to increase late April with the arrival of a third diamond drilling rig and Aurum is well financed to accelerate its exploration at Boundiali.

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

ENDS



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

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:

- 22 January 2024, Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX: AUE)*
- 21 December 2023, Rapid Drilling at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)*
- 21 November 2023, AUE Acquisition Presentation (ASX:AUE)*
- 21 June 2021, Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form (MSR.ASX)*
- 21 May 2021, PlusOr to Acquire 6194 sq kms Ground Position in Cote d'Ivoire (MSR.ASX)*
- 22 August 2019, Boundiali RC Drill Results Continue to Impress (PDI.ASX)*
- 15 July 2019, RC, Trench Results Grow Boundiali Potential In Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)*
- 27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)*
- 16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX)*
- 26 November 2018, Boundiali North - Large Coherent Gold Anomalies in 14km Zone (PDI.ASX)*

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

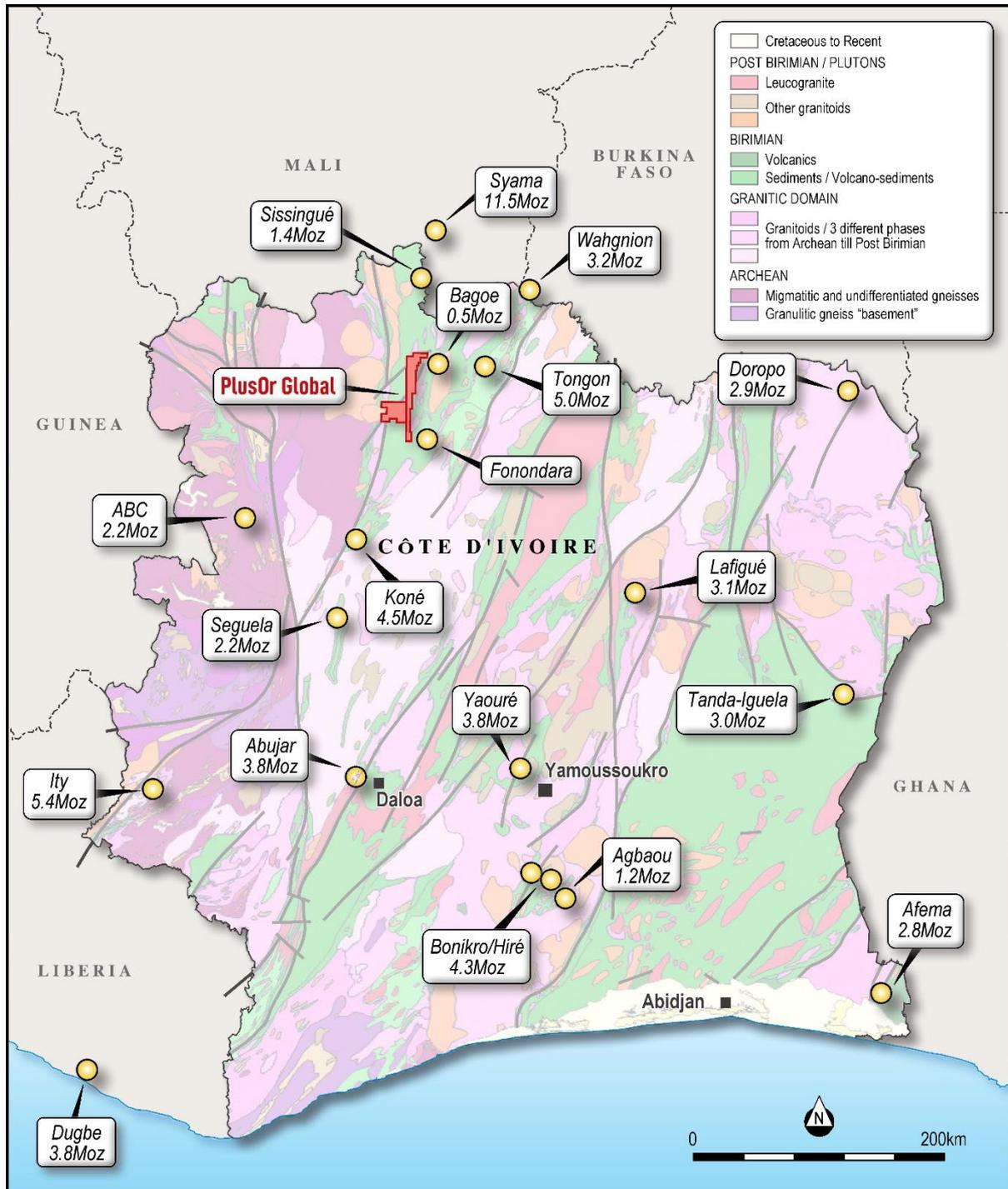


Figure 2: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

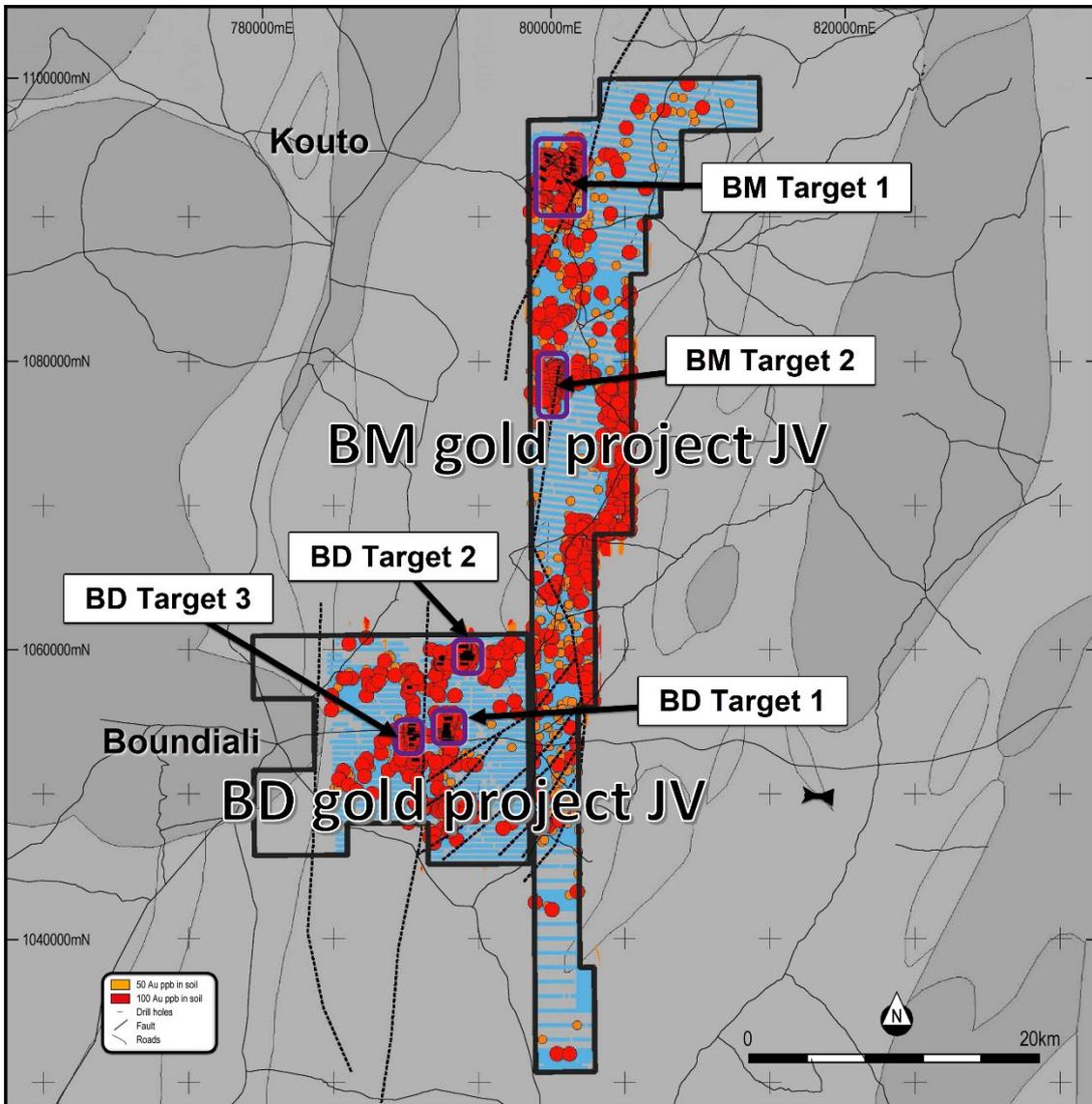


Figure 3: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

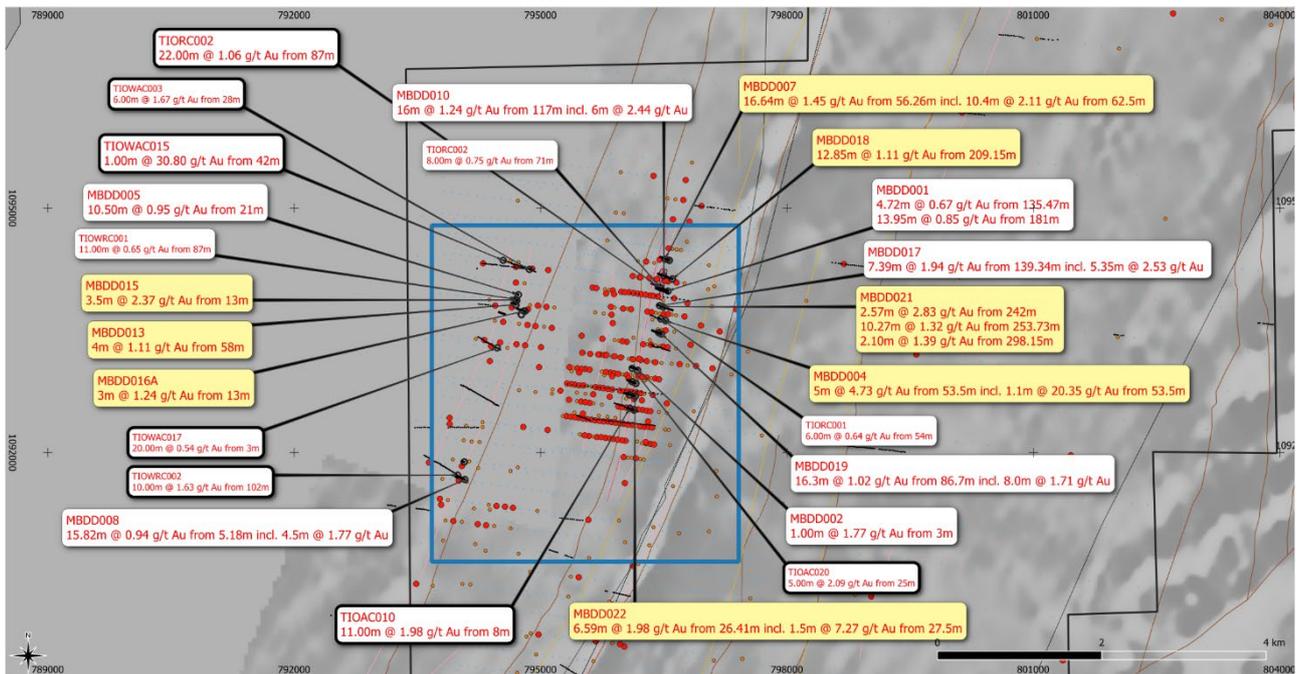


Figure 4: Plan showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BM Target 1

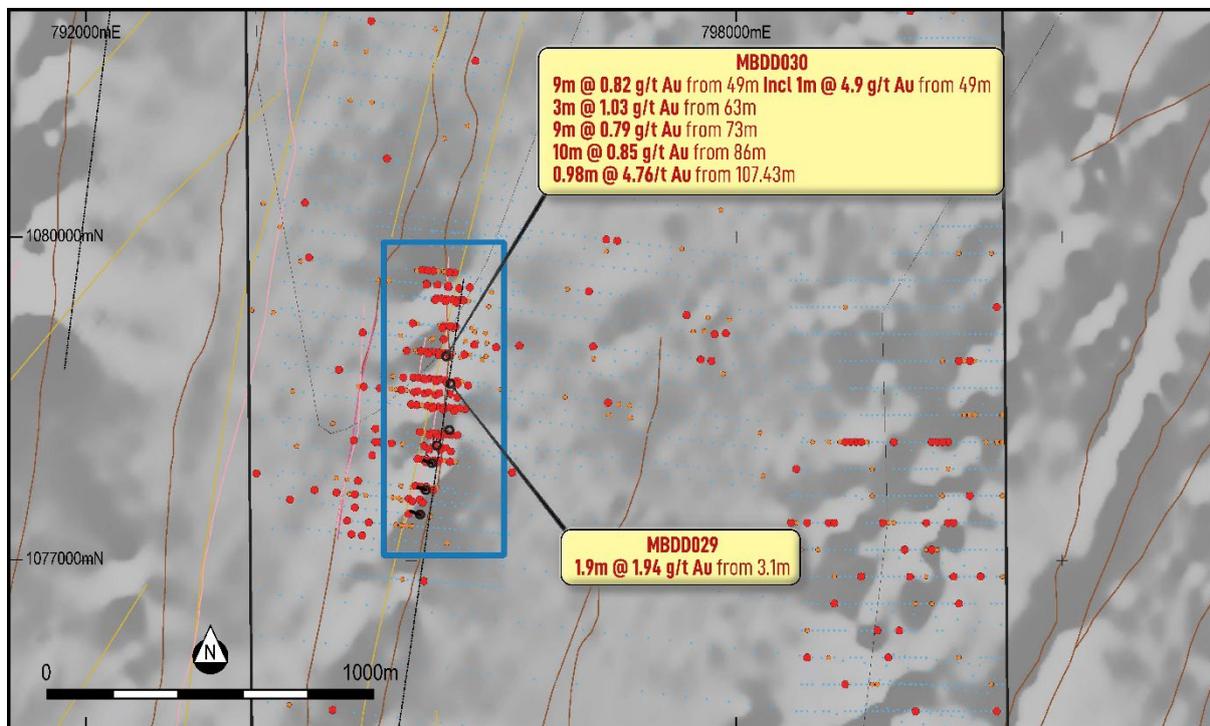


Figure 5: Plan showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BM Target 2

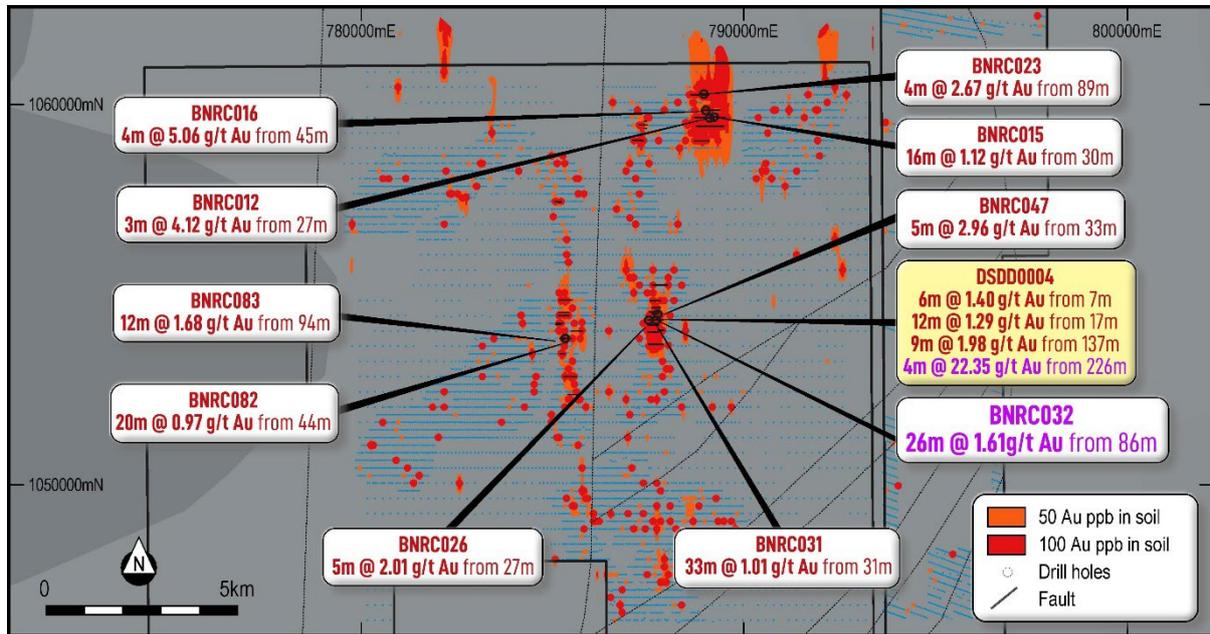


Figure 6: Plan showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Tenement

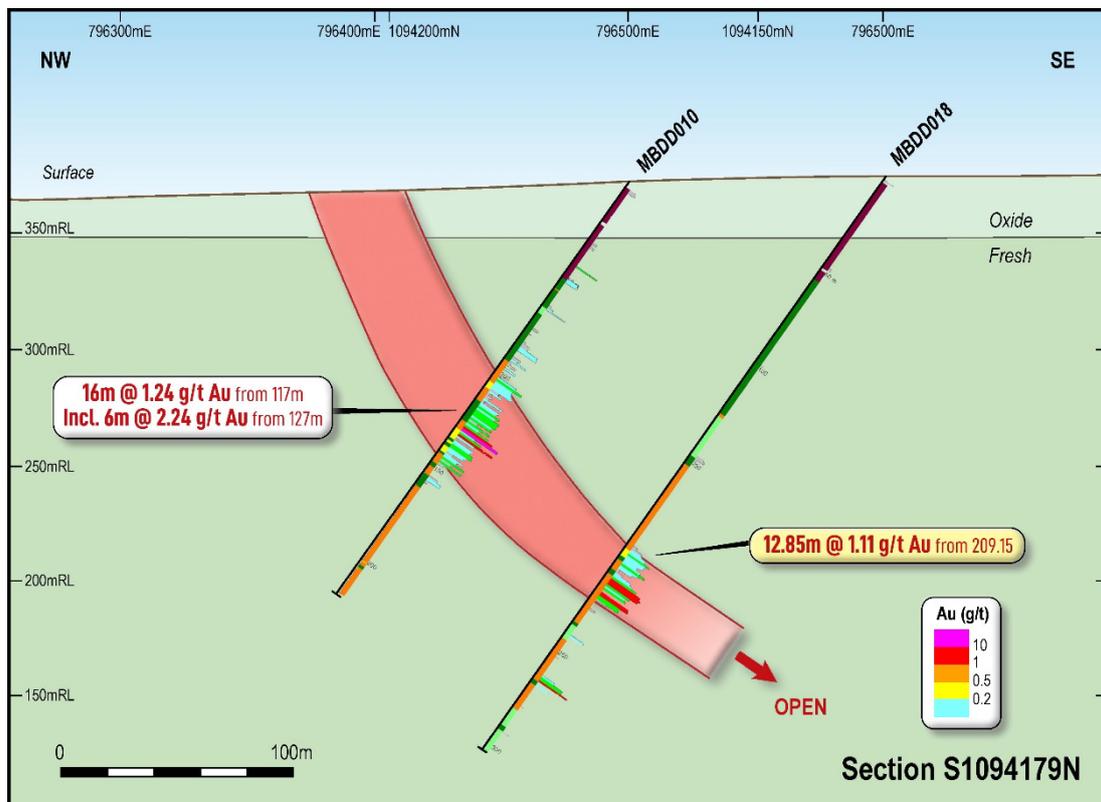


Figure 7: Section S1094179N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BM Target 1

Table 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation	Depth m	dip	azimuth	Drill Type	Prospect
DSDD0004	787,874	1,054,482	395	235	-50	270	DD	BD T1
MBDD003	796,137	1,092,521	375	124	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD004	796,527	1,093,616	372	157.5	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD006	796,441	1,093,470	367	102.5	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD007	796,519	1,094,377	363	106	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD009	796,114	1,092,868	366	102.5	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD011	796,084	1,092,709	369	111	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD012	794,069	1,091,886	388	39.5	-55	300	DD	BM T1
MBDD013	794,703	1,093,815	365	102	-55	300	DD	BM T1
MBDD014	794,768	1,093,696	364	111.5	-50	300	DD	BM T1
MBDD015	794,711	1,093,871	364	108	-50	300	DD	BM T1
MBDD016A	794,809	1,093,736	362	146	-50	300	DD	BM T1
MBDD018	796,608	1,094,129	375	304	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD020	796,565	1,094,363	364	179	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD021	796,493	1,093,788	384	335.5	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD022	796,150	1,092,691	369	176.5	-55	290	DD	BM T1
MBDD023	796,161	1,092,851	366	166.5	-55	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD025	795,133	1,077,656	380	113	-50	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD026	795,189	1,077,905	384	120	-50	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD027	795,234	1,078,069	389	231	-50	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD028	795,350	1,078,211	392	250.5	-50	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD029	795,360	1,078,638	401	114.5	-50	290	DD	BM T2
MBDD030	795,320	1,078,895	394	136	-50	290	DD	BM T2

Table 2: Significant assay results for completed holes¹

HoleID	From	To	Interval m	g/t Au	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept
DSDD0004	7.00	13.00	6.00	1.40	8.41	6.00m @ 1.40g/t Au
DSDD0004	17.00	29.00	12.00	1.29	15.43	12.00m @ 1.29g/t Au
DSDD0004	93.00	95.50	2.50	1.34	3.35	2.50m @ 1.34g/t Au
DSDD0004	112.00	113.00	1.00	0.41	0.41	1.00m @ 0.41g/t Au
DSDD0004	127.00	130.00	3.00	0.37	1.12	3.00m @ 0.37g/t Au
DSDD0004	137.00	146.00	9.00	1.98	17.86	9.00m @ 1.98g/t Au
DSDD0004	166.00	169.00	3.00	0.40	1.21	3.00m @ 0.40g/t Au
DSDD0004	189.00	190.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	1.00m @ 0.33g/t Au
DSDD0004	226.00	227.00	1.00	34.88	34.88	4.00m @ 22.35g/t Au
DSDD0004	227.00	228.00	1.00	7.85	7.85	
DSDD0004	228.00	229.00	1.00	1.98	1.98	
DSDD0004	229.00	230.00	1.00	44.67	44.67	
MBDD003	28.00	29.50	1.50	2.67	4.01	1.50m @ 2.67g/t Au
MBDD003	64.00	65.50	1.50	0.34	0.51	1.50m @ 0.34g/t Au
MBDD003	73.00	74.50	1.50	0.45	0.68	1.50m @ 0.45g/t Au
MBDD004	53.50	58.50	5.00	4.73	23.64	5.00m @ 4.73g/t Au
MBDD004	75.90	76.90	1.00	0.38	0.38	1.00m @ 0.38g/t Au
MBDD006						NSI
MBDD007	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.31	0.31	1.00m @ 0.31g/t Au
MBDD007	56.26	72.90	16.64	1.45	24.18	16.64m @ 1.45g/t Au
MBDD009						NSI
MBDD011	7.00	12.00	5.00	0.30	1.50	5.00m @ 0.30g/t Au
MBDD012						NSI
MBDD013	32.00	33.50	1.50	0.59	0.89	1.50m @ 0.59g/t Au
MBDD013	58.00	62.00	4.00	1.11	4.44	4.00m @ 1.11g/t Au
MBDD014	1.50	9.00	7.50	0.63	4.71	7.50m @ 0.63g/t Au
MBDD014	15.00	16.50	1.50	0.37	0.56	1.50m @ 0.37g/t Au
MBDD015	13.00	16.50	3.50	2.37	8.31	3.50m @ 2.37g/t Au
MBDD016A	13.00	16.00	3.00	1.24	3.71	3.00m @ 1.24g/t Au
MBDD016A	22.00	23.00	1.00	2.06	2.06	1.00m @ 2.06g/t Au
MBDD016A	33.50	42.50	9.00	0.57	5.11	9.00m @ 0.57g/t Au
MBDD016A	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.35	0.35	1.00m @ 0.35g/t Au
MBDD018	196.56	205.00	8.44	0.39	3.27	8.44m @ 0.39g/t Au
MBDD018	209.15	222.00	12.85	1.11	14.28	12.85m @ 1.11g/t Au
MBDD018	263.22	265.53	2.31	0.92	2.13	2.31m @ 0.92g/t Au
MBDD020	57.00	58.00	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.00m @ 1.66g/t Au
MBDD020	64.00	66.50	2.50	0.39	0.98	2.50m @ 0.39g/t Au

¹ 0.3 g/t Au cut off used with 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

HoleID	From	To	Interval m	g/t Au	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept
MBDD020	82.00	83.00	1.00	0.67	0.67	1.00m @ 0.67g/t Au
MBDD020	84.00	92.00	8.00	0.52	4.18	8.00m @ 0.52g/t Au
MBDD020	96.00	97.00	1.00	0.52	0.52	1.00m @ 0.52g/t Au
MBDD020	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.35	0.35	1.00m @ 0.35g/t Au
MBDD020	111.00	112.00	1.00	4.41	4.41	1.00m @ 4.41g/t Au
MBDD020	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.56	0.56	1.00m @ 0.56g/t Au
MBDD020	129.00	132.00	3.00	0.69	2.07	3.00m @ 0.69g/t Au
MBDD021	233.66	234.97	1.31	1.85	2.42	1.31m @ 1.85g/t Au
MBDD021	242.00	244.57	2.57	2.83	7.26	2.57m @ 2.83g/t Au
MBDD021	252.11	253.14	1.03	0.88	0.91	1.03m @ 0.88g/t Au
MBDD021	253.73	264.00	10.27	1.32	13.57	10.27m @ 1.32g/t Au
MBDD021	277.11	279.42	2.31	0.42	0.97	2.31m @ 0.42g/t Au
MBDD021	298.15	300.25	2.10	1.39	2.93	2.10m @ 1.39g/t Au
MBDD022	15.50	23.00	7.50	0.68	5.10	7.50m @ 0.68g/t Au
MBDD022	26.41	33.00	6.59	1.98	13.04	6.59m @ 1.98g/t Au
MBDD022	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.34	0.34	1.00m @ 0.34g/t Au
MBDD022	68.00	69.00	1.00	2.79	2.79	1.00m @ 2.79g/t Au
MBDD022	74.00	76.00	2.00	0.33	0.66	2.00m @ 0.33g/t Au
MBDD022	79.00	87.00	8.00	0.56	4.51	8.00m @ 0.56g/t Au
MBDD023						NSI
MBDD025						NSI
MBDD026						NSI
MBDD027	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.31	0.31	1.00m @ 0.31g/t Au
MBDD027	131.00	132.00	1.00	0.47	0.47	1.00m @ 0.47g/t Au
MBDD027	218.00	219.00	1.00	0.52	0.52	1.00m @ 0.52g/t Au
MBDD027	228.00	229.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	1.00m @ 0.61g/t Au
MBDD028	88.00	93.00	5.00	0.38	1.89	5.00m @ 0.38g/t Au
MBDD028	112.00	113.00	1.00	0.43	0.43	1.00m @ 0.43g/t Au
MBDD029	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.35	0.35	1.00m @ 0.35g/t Au
MBDD029	109.00	110.00	1.00	0.96	0.96	1.00m @ 0.96g/t Au
MBDD030	49.00	50.00	1.00	4.90	4.90	1.00m @ 4.90g/t Au
MBDD030	52.00	58.00	6.00	0.39	2.33	6.00m @ 0.39g/t Au
MBDD030	63.00	66.00	3.00	1.03	3.08	3.00m @ 1.03g/t Au
MBDD030	75.70	82.00	6.30	0.97	6.12	6.30m @ 0.97g/t Au
MBDD030	86.00	96.00	10.00	0.85	8.49	10.00m @ 0.85g/t Au
MBDD030	98.42	101.00	2.58	0.32	0.82	2.58m @ 0.32g/t Au
MBDD030	112.00	114.51	2.51	0.81	2.04	2.51m @ 0.81g/t Au



About Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

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

- 1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km², holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum is earning interest of up to 80-88% through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd ("Plusor").
- 2) Boundiali DS tenement PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km², holder DS Resources Joint Venture Company, of which Aurum is 80% share capital owner through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor.

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

Multiple gold targets remain to be tested that have been defined from extensive gold in soil anomalism and artisanal pits that are associated with a 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 that is yet to be tested.

BM gold project JV

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

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

BD gold project JV

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

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

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratory Intertek Minerals Ltd. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Client employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation. These samples were subsequently sent to Ghana for analysis via 30g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>relevant intersections logged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical techniques used 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted in information provided to the Client.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are from the Boundiali project area. There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete drill hole data has been provided. Drill hole collar locations are shown in figures in main body of announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay Intervals are shown in detail. Drilling intervals are predominantly 1m and 2m. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant exploration data is either reported in this announcement or has been reported previously by Randgold, Predictive Discovery and is referred to in the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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