22 January 2024

Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Cote d'Ivoire

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to report exciting assay results from the first eight holes in its inaugural 31-hole diamond drilling campaign at the Boundiali BM tenement, part of its Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Highlights

- Scout drilling campaign of 31 diamond holes completed, with a total of 4,876.9m drilled on BM tenement under extensive artisanal workings
- Assay results received for eight diamond holes – best results include:
  - 16m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 117m incl. 6m @ 2.44 g/t Au from 127m for diamond drill hole 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)
- Aurum owns and runs two diamond drill rigs, which are continuously drilling at a planned rate of 2,600m per month during 2024
- Additional assay results from 23 diamond holes drilled at the BM tenement are pending and expected through Q1 CY24.
- Drilling of 51 diamond holes for 7,145m is underway on the BD tenement neighbouring the BM tenement.

Aurum's Non-Executive Director, **Dr. Caigen Wang,** said: "*We are very excited and encouraged by these excellent results from our inaugural drill program at the BM tenement, which indicate wide gold mineralisation at multiple gold targets from shallow oxidised material from surface as well as into fresh rock.*

"Thick oxidised gold mineralisation is an initial priority target for us at the Boundiali Gold Project, as it gives the potential for a low-cost, free digging mining operation for a prospective future open-pit mine resulting from our aggressive diamond drilling programs.

"The extension of wide primary gold mineralisation into fresh rock confirms our confidence in our ability to generate gold resource growth while we are drilling towards depth on multiple targets."

The Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of two neighboring exploration tenements (Figure 2):

1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("BM"), 400km^2, 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"), 260km^2, 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 6).

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**.**

Inaugural drilling at BM project (Boundiali Mines JV project)

Aurum, through its recently acquired Plusor Global Pty Ltd, carried out its inaugural scouting drilling campaign on its JV project with Minex, completed 31 diamond holes with a total of 4,876.9m with two self-owned and operated diamond drill rigs.

Assay results from first eight diamond holes (1,516.9m) reveal strong gold mineralisation with excellent gold grade, 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 for diamond drill hole 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)

Additional results from this inaugural drilling campaign are expected in coming weeks. Drill collar details can be found in Table 1 and a plan showing the drilling results can be found in Figure 1. Assay results can be found in Figure 1.

Gold mineralisation remains open at these prospects and planning for further drilling required to test the known limits on these targets is underway.

Table 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Drill Type
MBDD001	796,470	1,093,459	366	198.0	-55	290	DD
MBDD002	796,453	1,093,802	378	272.0	-55	290	DD
MBDD005	796,555	1,093,985	378	208.4	-55	300	DD
MBDD008	796,504	1,094,168	366	218.0	-55	300	DD
MBDD010	796,180	1,093,015	362	158.5	-55	290	DD
MBDD017	794,082	1,091,668	381	210.5	-55	290	DD
MBDD019	794,731	1,093,936	366	112.0	-55	290	DD
MBDD024	795,080	1,077,427	372	139.5	-50	290	DD
Total				1516.9m			

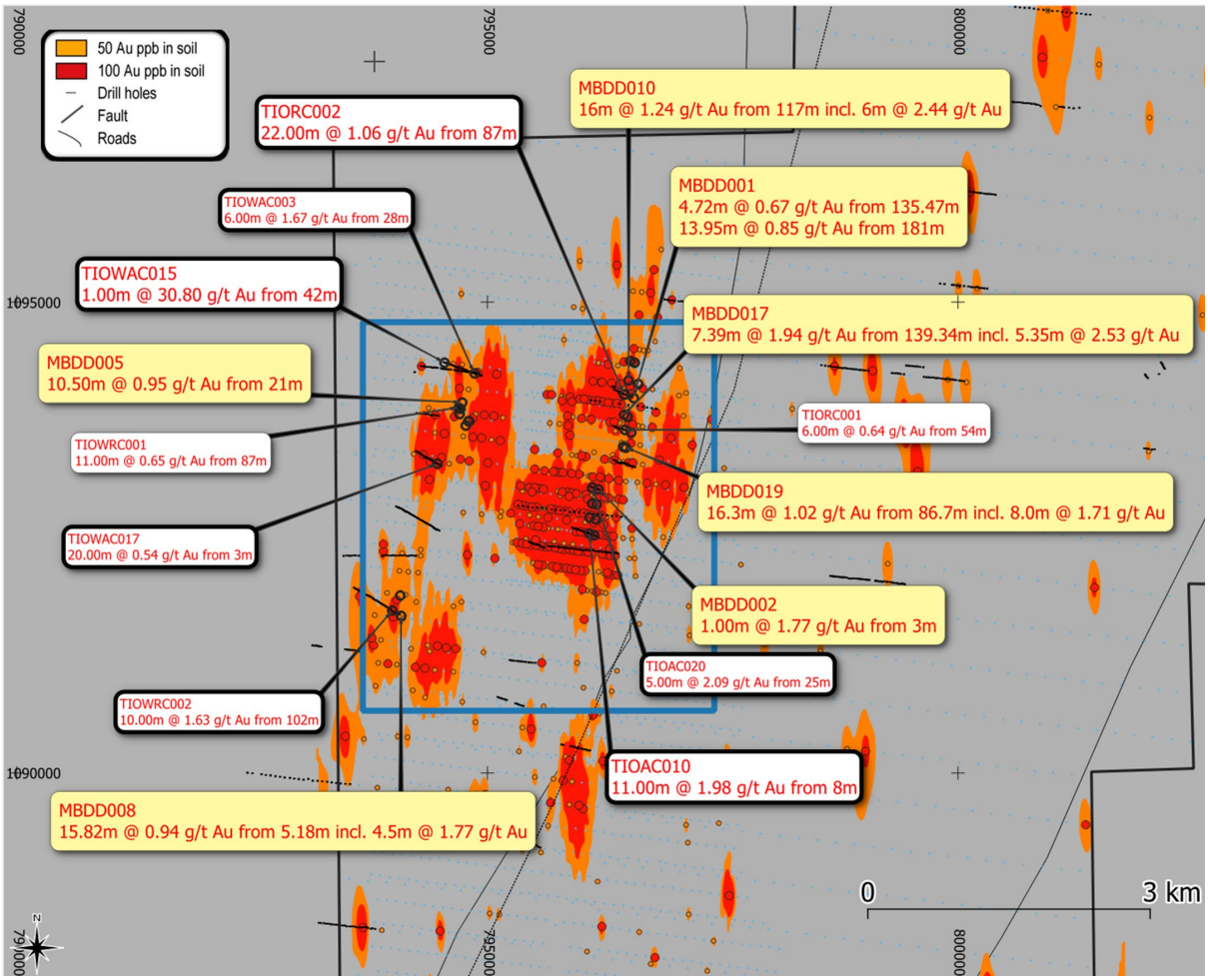

Figure 1: Drilling results from Boundiali BM prospect (new results = yellow box)

Table 2: Assay results being reported for completed holes[1]

Hole_ID	Depth(from)	Depth(to)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
MBDD001	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.54	
MBDD001	135.47	136.00	0.53	0.72	4.72m @ 0.67 g/t Au
MBDD001	136.00	137.54	1.54	0.37	
MBDD001	137.54	138.10	0.56	0.28	
MBDD001	138.10	139.49	1.39	1.18	
MBDD001	139.49	140.19	0.70	0.61	
MBDD001	169.00	170.00	1.00	0.30	
MBDD001	171.83	173.00	1.17	0.12	
MBDD001	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.59	
MBDD001	174.00	175.20	1.20	0.57	
MBDD001	175.20	176.00	0.80	0.58	
MBDD001	181.00	182.18	1.18	0.64	13.95m @ 0.85 g/t Au
MBDD001	182.18	183.62	1.44	0.71	
MBDD001	183.62	185.00	1.38	0.25	
MBDD001	185.00	186.00	1.00	1.13	
MBDD001	186.00	186.94	0.94	0.24	
MBDD001	186.94	188.00	1.06	1.34	
MBDD001	188.00	189.19	1.19	1.28	
MBDD001	189.19	189.81	0.62	0.28	
MBDD001	189.81	191.00	1.19	0.34	
MBDD001	191.00	191.96	0.96	0.12	
MBDD001	191.96	192.91	0.95	2.11	
MBDD001	192.91	193.83	0.92	1.94	
MBDD001	193.83	194.95	1.12	0.90	
MBDD002	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.77	
MBDD002	23.50	24.14	0.64	2.02	
MBDD005	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.50	10.50m @ 0.95 g/t Au
MBDD005	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.57	
MBDD005	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.81	
MBDD005	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.20	
MBDD005	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.42	
MBDD005	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.27	
MBDD005	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.32	
MBDD005	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.23	
MBDD005	29.00	30.48	1.48	0.25	
MBDD005	30.48	31.50	1.02	6.18	
MBDD008	1.50	3.00	1.50	0.20	

[1] 0.2 g/t Au cut off used with 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

MBDD008	5.18	7.00	1.82	1.5	15.82m @ 0.94 g/t Au
MBDD008	7.00	8.00	1.00	1.42	
MBDD008	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.02	
MBDD008	9.00	10.50	1.50	0.005	
MBDD008	10.50	11.87	1.37	0.44	
MBDD008	11.87	12.98	1.11	0.73	
MBDD008	12.98	14.00	1.02	0.15	
MBDD008	14.00	15.00	1.00	0.69	
MBDD008	15.00	16.50	1.50	0.27	
MBDD008	16.50	18.00	1.50	1.39	
MBDD008	18.00	21.00	3.00	1.96	
MBDD008	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.38	
MBDD008	50.42	51.53	1.11	2.02	4.98m @ 0.62 g/t Au
MBDD008	51.53	53.00	1.47	0.005	
MBDD008	53.00	54.16	1.16	0.005	
MBDD008	54.16	55.40	1.24	0.66	
MBDD008	102.20	103.50	1.30	1.12	4.80m @ 0.67 g/t Au
MBDD008	103.50	104.20	0.70	0.41	
MBDD008	104.20	104.73	0.53	0.63	
MBDD008	104.73	105.40	0.67	0.13	
MBDD008	105.40	106.31	0.91	0.07	
MBDD008	106.31	107.00	0.69	1.41	
MBDD008	115.00	116.11	1.11	0.3	9.00m @ 0.88 g/t Au
MBDD008	116.11	117.26	1.15	2.09	
MBDD008	117.26	118.40	1.14	0.1	
MBDD008	118.40	120.00	1.60	0.06	
MBDD008	120.00	121.49	1.49	0.04	
MBDD008	121.49	122.47	0.98	4.4	
MBDD008	122.47	124.00	1.53	0.39	
MBDD008	187.00	188.00	1.00	0.54	
MBDD008	188.00	189.23	1.23	0.35	
MBDD008	205.00	206.00	1.00	0.005	
MBDD008	206.00	207.00	1.00	0.49	1.90m @ 5.55 g/t Au
MBDD008	207.00	207.90	0.90	11.17	
MBDD010	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.34	
MBDD010	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.00	
MBDD010	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.28	
MBDD010	105.00	106.00	1.00	0.32	
MBDD010	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.40	
MBDD010	107.00	108.00	1.00	0.50	
MBDD010	113.00	114.00	1.00	0.41	

MBDD010	114.00	115.00	1.00	0.03	
MBDD010	115.00	116.00	1.00	0.35	
MBDD010	116.00	117.00	1.00	0.27	
MBDD010	117.00	118.00	1.00	0.60	16.00m @ 1.24 g/t Au
MBDD010	118.00	119.00	1.00	0.35	
MBDD010	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.83	
MBDD010	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.72	
MBDD010	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.76	
MBDD010	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.46	
MBDD010	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.59	
MBDD010	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.08	
MBDD010	125.00	126.00	1.00	0.68	
MBDD010	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.15	
MBDD010	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.81	
MBDD010	128.00	129.00	1.00	1.85	
MBDD010	129.00	130.26	1.26	5.48	
MBDD010	130.26	131.00	0.74	0.18	
MBDD010	131.00	132.00	1.00	0.59	
MBDD010	132.00	133.00	1.00	4.33	
MBDD010	133.00	134.00	1.00	0.31	
MBDD010	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.02	
MBDD010	135.00	136.00	1.00	0.40	
MBDD010	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.31	
MBDD010	137.00	138.00	1.00	0.53	
MBDD010	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.60	
MBDD010	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.32	
MBDD010	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.24	
MBDD010	141.00	142.00	1.00	0.06	
MBDD010	142.00	143.00	1.00	0.36	
MBDD010	143.00	144.00	1.00	0.16	
MBDD010	144.00	145.00	1.00	0.66	
MBDD010	145.00	146.00	1.00	0.10	
MBDD010	146.00	147.00	1.00	0.62	
MBDD017	134.91	136.16	1.25	0.4	
MBDD017	138.52	139.34	0.82	0.06	
MBDD017	139.34	140.50	1.16	0.39	7.39m @ 1.94 g/t Au
MBDD017	140.50	141.37	0.87	0.42	
MBDD017	141.37	142.70	1.33	0.99	
MBDD017	142.70	143.98	1.28	0.14	
MBDD017	143.98	144.82	0.84	0.99	
MBDD017	144.82	146.22	1.40	1.18	

MBDD017	146.22	146.73	0.51	18.73	
MBDD017	161.76	163.00	1.24	0.49	
MBDD019	46.50	48.00	1.50	0.88	
MBDD019	54.00	55.50	1.50	0.7	
MBDD019	55.50	57.00	1.50	0.25	
MBDD019	61.00	61.81	0.81	0.45	
MBDD019	61.81	62.22	0.41	0.4	
MBDD019	70.50	72.00	1.50	0.37	
MBDD019	78.00	79.50	1.50	0.64	
MBDD019	84.00	84.85	0.85	0.45	
MBDD019	85.50	86.70	1.20	0.005	
MBDD019	86.70	88.00	1.30	0.34	16.30m @ 1.02 g/t Au
MBDD019	88.00	88.50	0.50	0.51	
MBDD019	88.50	90.00	1.50	0.46	
MBDD019	90.00	91.00	1.00	0.3	
MBDD019	91.00	91.80	0.80	0.3	
MBDD019	91.80	92.78	0.98	0.27	
MBDD019	92.78	94.00	1.22	0.34	
MBDD019	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.43	
MBDD019	95.00	96.00	1.00	0.67	
MBDD019	96.00	96.6	0.60	2.24	
MBDD019	96.6	97.60	1.00	0.93	
MBDD019	97.60	98.00	0.40	0.3	
MBDD019	98.00	98.90	0.90	0.89	
MBDD019	98.90	100.00	1.10	0.66	
MBDD019	100.00	100.74	0.74	0.49	
MBDD019	100.74	101.50	0.76	9.09	
MBDD019	101.50	102.00	0.50	2.49	
MBDD019	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.55	
MBDD024				NSI	

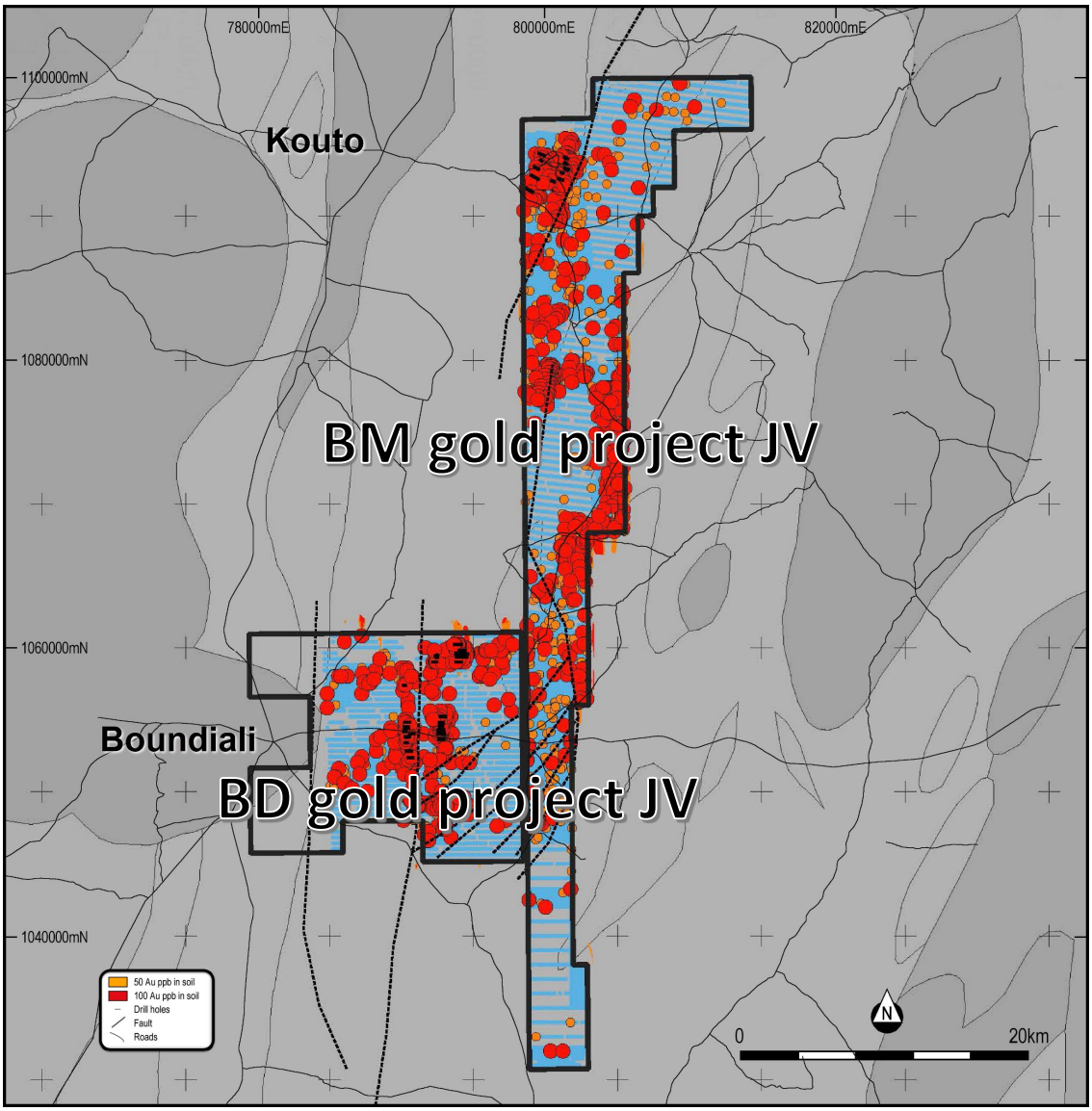

Figure 2 Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

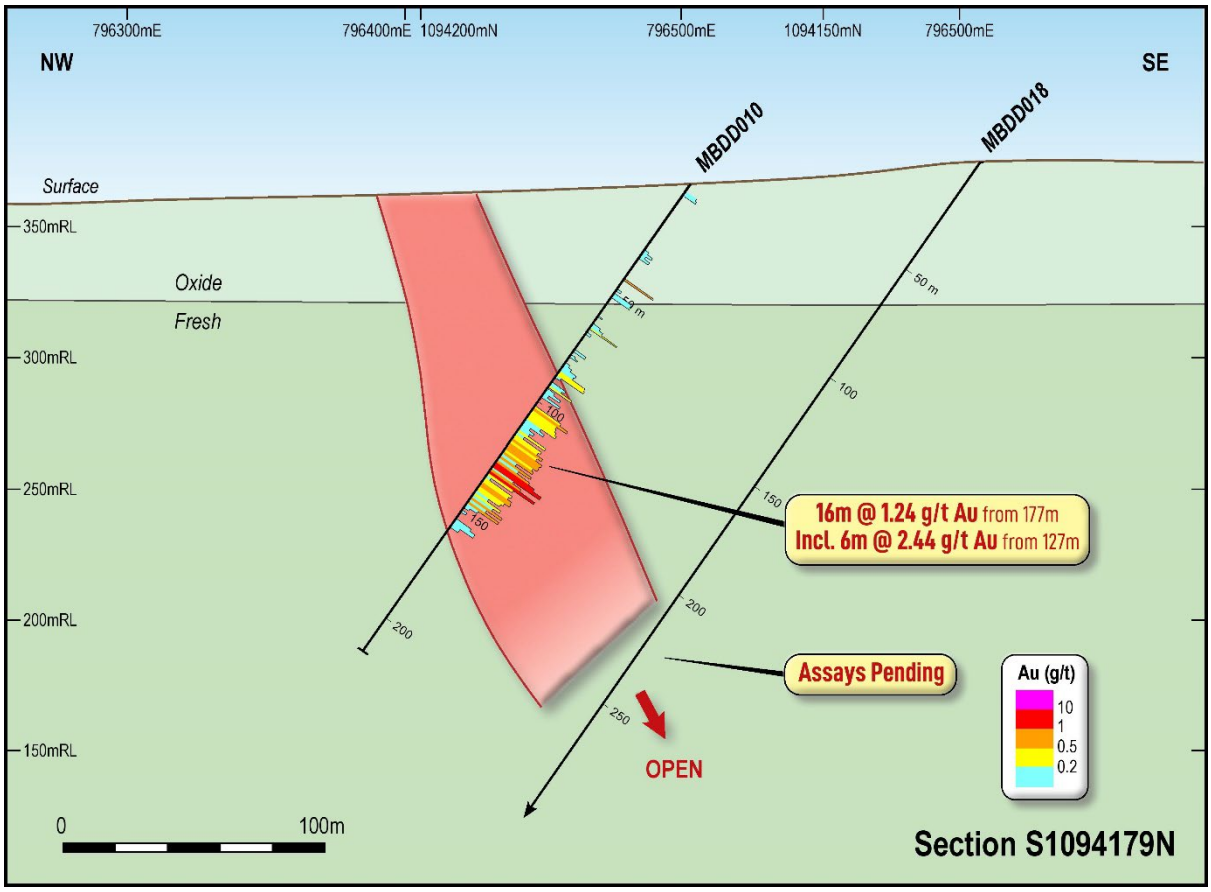

Figure 3 Diamond drill section S1094179N

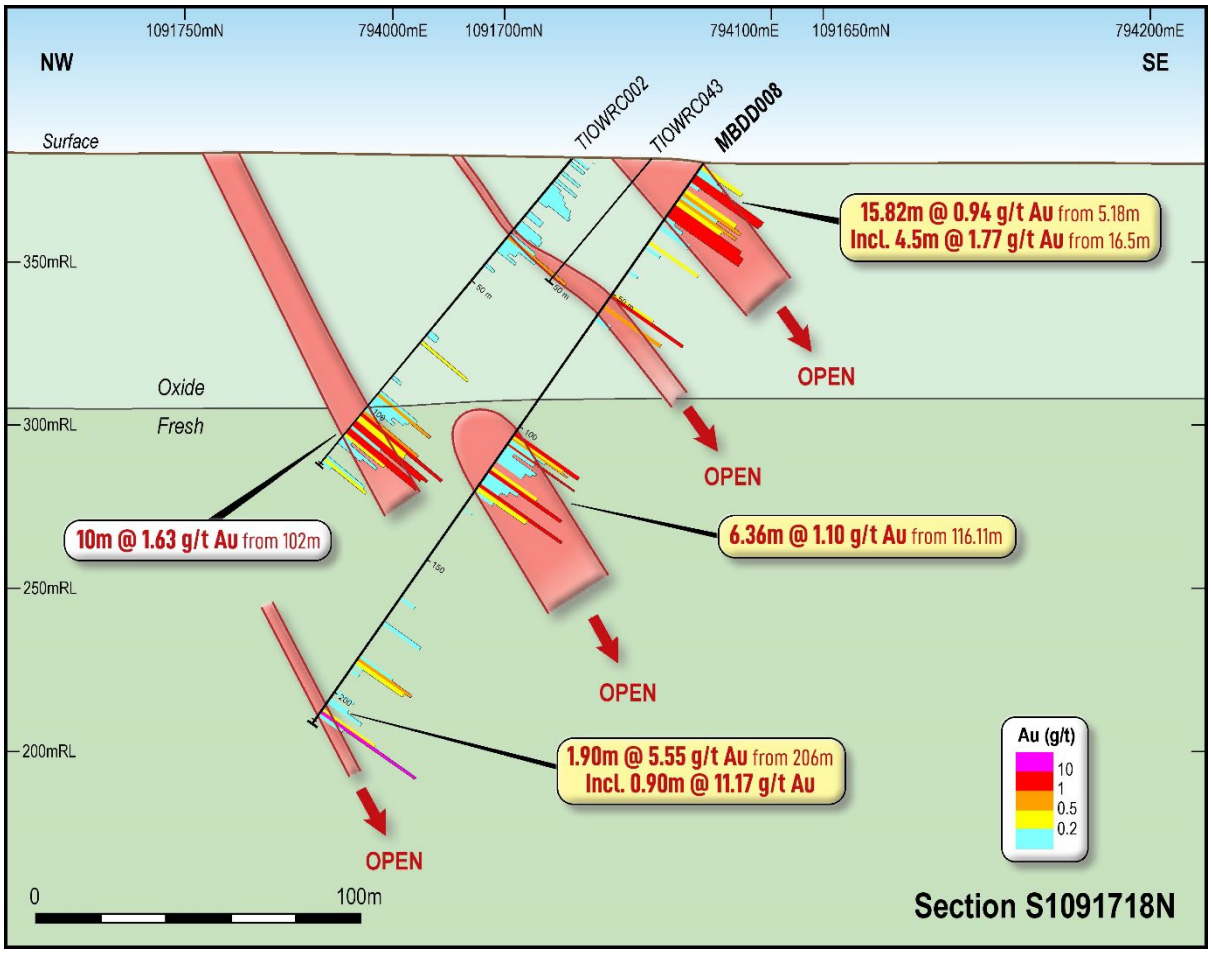

Figure 4 Diamond drill section S1091718N

Diamond drilling campaign on BD project (Boundiali DS JV project)

The BD project has 91 historic RC drilling for 6,229m with results including:

- 26m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 86m
- 33m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 31m
- 4m @ 5.06 g/t Au from 45m
- 12m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 94m
- 20m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 44m
- 16m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 30m
- 5m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 33m
- 3m @ 4.12 g/t Au from 27m
- 4m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 57m
- 5m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 27m

In late December 2023, Aurum commenced its first diamond drilling campaign of 51 diamond holes for 7,145m over three targets on the BD project with two self-owned and operated diamond drill rigs with a planned rate of 2600m per month over three targets shown below.

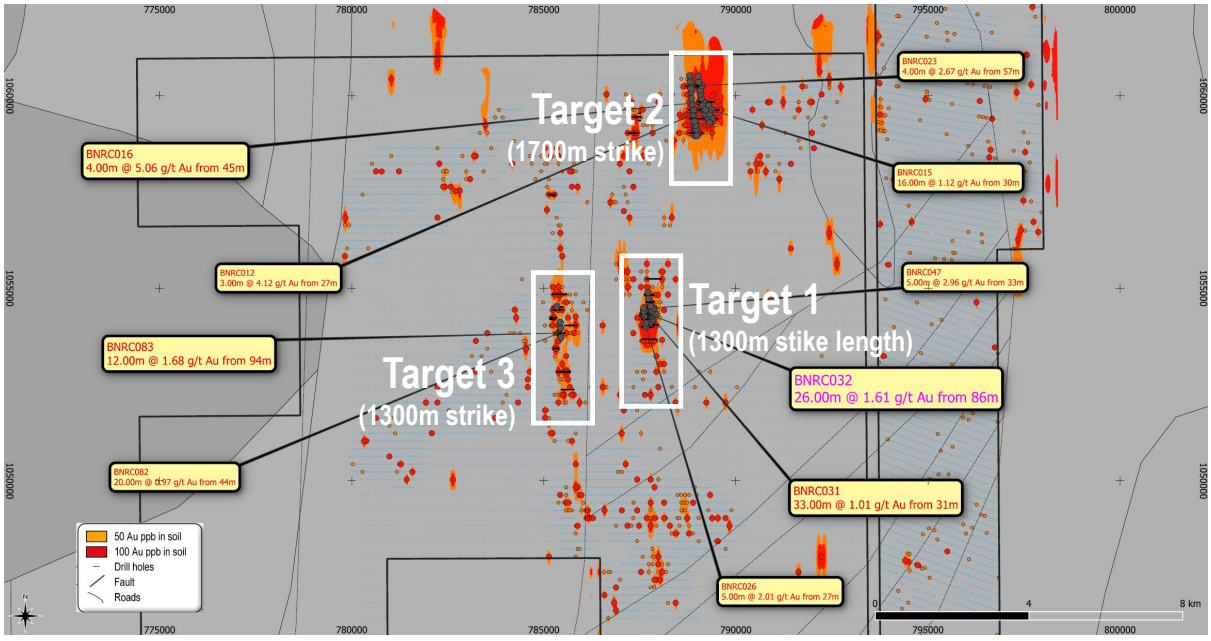

Figure 5 Three gold mineralisation targets in diamond drilling campaigns

This update has been authorised on behalf of Aurum Resources Limited by:

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member or The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek 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:

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.

About Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

Aurum, through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd, owns the Boundiali Gold Project comprised of the BD JV project (260km^2) and BM JV project (400km^2) in north west of Côte d'Ivoire.

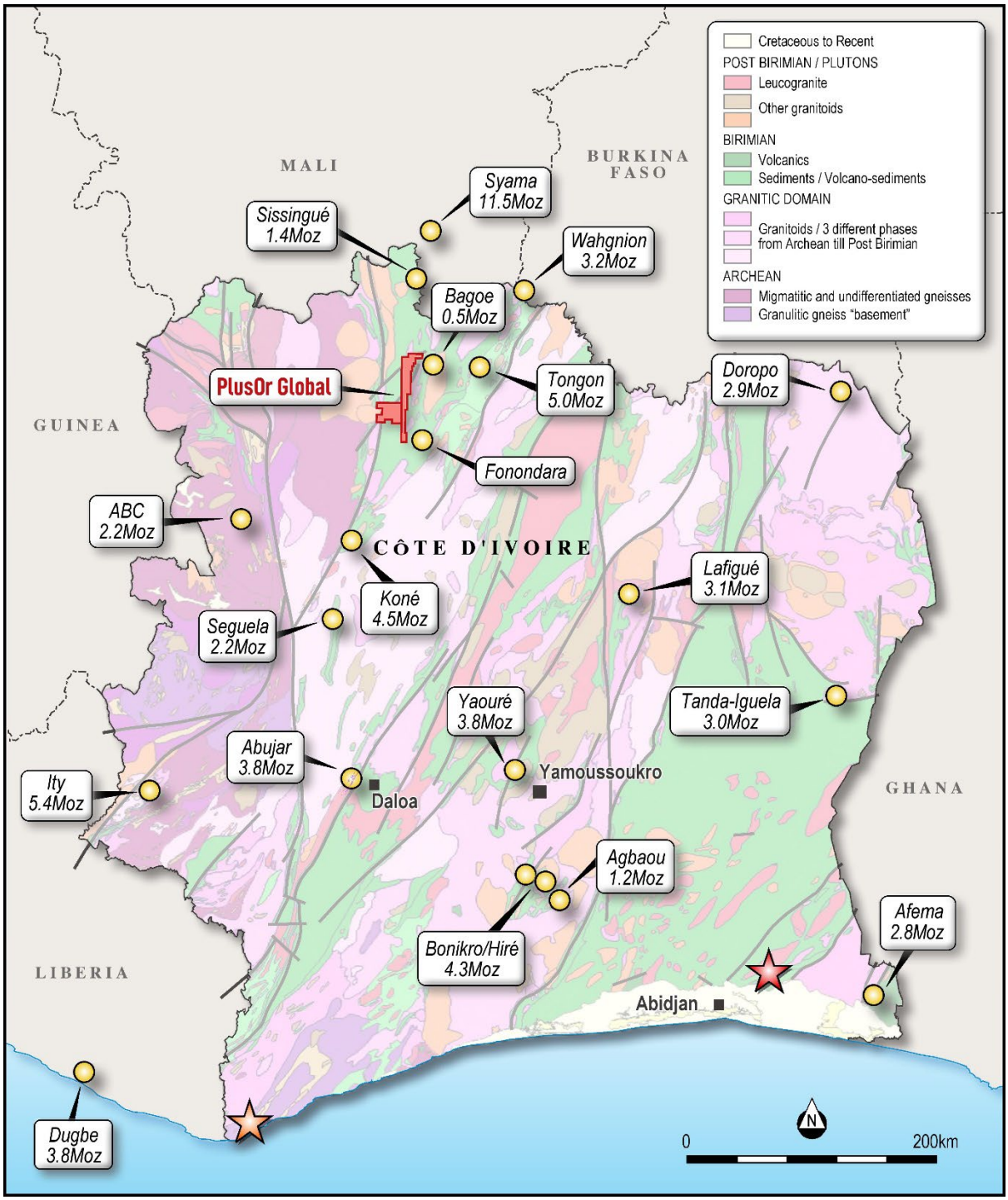

Figure 6 Location of Aurum's (Plusor's) Boundiali Gold Project in Cote D'Ivoire

BM gold project JV

Plusor Global Pty Ltd (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	• *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*	• *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.* •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information.	
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 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 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 reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted 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	• Drillholes were completed on variable spacings and orientations. • No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	*the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource.* • *The samples were not composited.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Drill holes were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target geochemical anomaly and orthogonal to the interpreted mineralisation orientation.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *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.*	• *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	• *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• *Assay Intervals are shown in detail. Drilling intervals are predominantly 1m and 2m.* • *Metal equivalent values are not being reported.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *True widths have not been estimated as the geological controls on mineralisation in these initial drill holes into the prospect are not yet well understood.* • *The holes were drilled from east to west to test a steeply east dipping foliation in the limited rock exposures seen in the area. The mineralisation lies within what has been interpreted to be a ductile shear zone which would suggest that mineralisation should lie parallel to foliation.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.*
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and 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*	• *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;*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	*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.*	• *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	• *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*