

12 March 2024

Aurum hits 73m at 2.15 g/t including 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to report more shallow, wide, high-grade gold intercepts from its ongoing diamond drilling program at the BD tenement at its Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Highlights

- Assay results for four diamond holes drilled over 275m strike intersected shallow, wide high-grade gold including:
 - 73m @ 2.15g/t Au from 172m (DSDD0012)**
inc. 4m @ 18.63g/t Au from 185m inc. 1m @ 72.11g/t Au from 188m
& 5m @ 7.15g/t Au from 221m
& 5m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 240m
 - 36m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 104m (DSDD0011)**
inc. 16m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 110m
inc. 6m @ 11.39g/t Au from 115m
inc. 2m @ 30.80 g/t Au from 119m
 - 22m@1.98g/t Au from 35m inc. 9m @2.76g/t Au from 38m (DSDD0003)**
 - 14m@1.65g/t Au from 76m inc. 5m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 80m (DSDD0007)**
- These results add to the first hole (DSDD004) reported on 1st March 2024 which intersected 9m @ 1.98 g/t Au from 137m and **4m @ 22.35 g/t Au from 226m (173m below surface)**
- Scout diamond drilling at the BD tenement is ongoing -- more assay results expected in coming weeks
- 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 February 2024, with a further \$3.3M (before costs) expected following shareholder approval from the recent \$7.0m capital raising, allowing Aurum to accelerate Boundiali resource definition in 2024.

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang said: *"We are very excited to see shallow, wide, high-grade gold mineralisation in the first five diamond holes reported to date. These intercepts cover a strike of approximately 275m within the known 1,300m strike length of Target 1. These impressive assay results represent new project high assay intercepts, and we believe we are seeing early signs of the presence of a large, fresh high-grade gold system beyond the wide, thick oxidized gold mineralisation and all within open pitable mining depth."*

These are still early days with more results expected in the coming weeks from our scout exploration drilling (over 6,000m drilled to date) on the BD tenement. In addition to drilling strike extension along known targets we are also drilling down dip extensions in anticipation of defining inaugural gold resources by the end of 2024.”

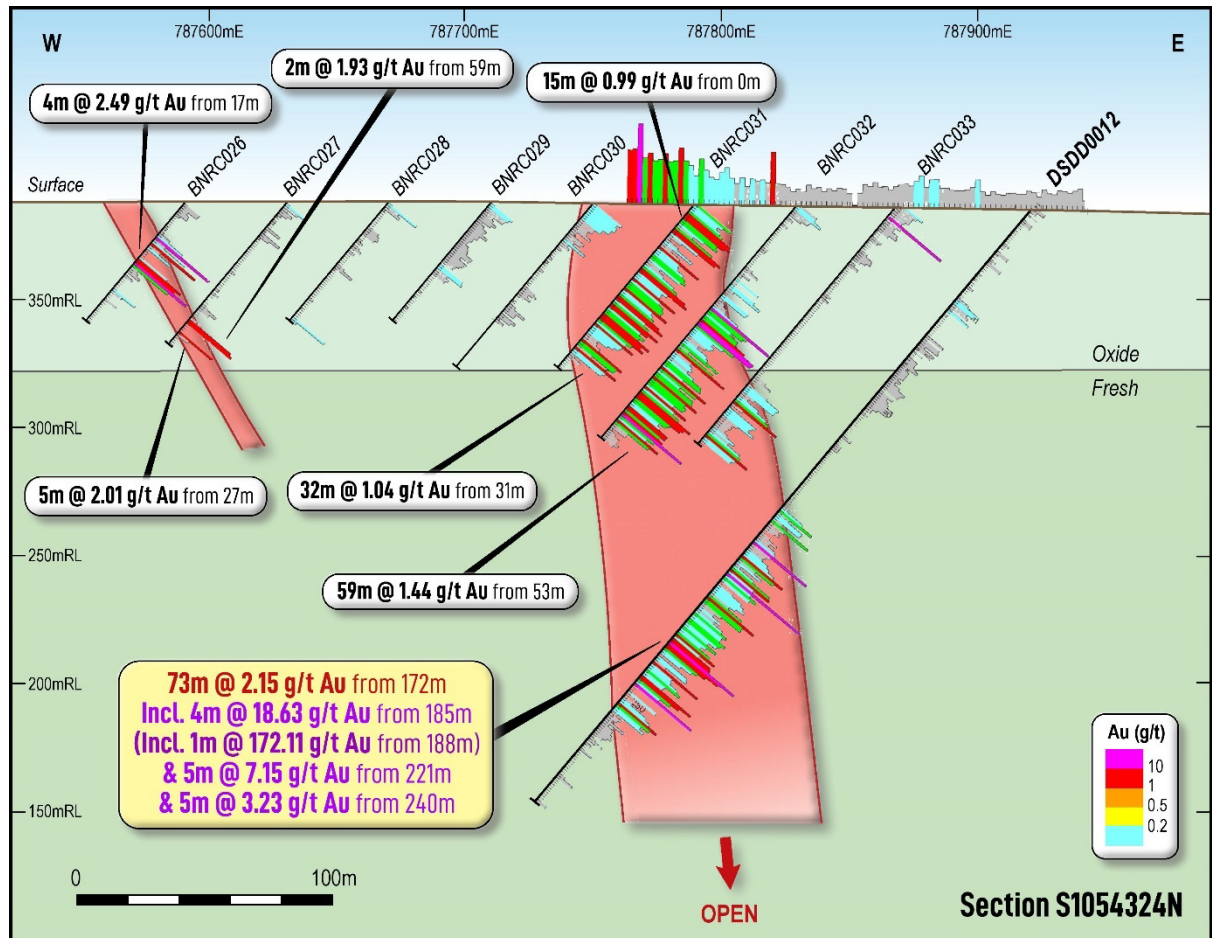


Figure 1: Section S1054324N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Target 1

Boundiali Gold Project Drilling

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.

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 +13km x 3km corridor of +30 ppb gold anomalies. Follow up RC drilling (91 RC holes drilled for 6,229m) defined three prospects which Aurum is testing 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.

Aurum has completed 61 diamond holes (10,487m) 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
- 33 diamond holes completed for 5,585.24m on the **BD** tenement (as of 25/02/2024), drilling is ongoing):
 - **BD** target 1 (1,300m strike) – fifteen (15) holes for 2,585.74m
 - **BD** target 2 (1,700m strike) – eight (15) holes for 2,538m
 - **BD** target 3 (1,300m strike) – three (3) holes for 461.50m

Assay results for the 31 holes drilled at the **BM** tenement and first hole (DSDD0004) on the **BD** tenement were reported on 22/01/2023 and 1/03/2024 respectively.

Reported in this release are the four diamond holes drilled at **BD** Target 1. Better results for the four holes include:

- **73m @ 2.15g/t Au from 172m (DSDD0012)**
inc. 4m @ 18.63g/t Au from 185m inc. 1m@72.11g/t from 188m
& 5m @ 7.15g/t Au from 221m
& 5m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 240m

- **36m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 104m (DSDD0011¹)**
inc. 16m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 110m
inc. 6m @ 11.39g/t Au from 115m
inc. 2m @ 30.80 g/t Au from 119m
- **22m@1.98g/t Au from 35m inc. 9m @2.76g/t Au from 38m (DSDD0003)**
- **14m@1.65g/t Au from 76m inc. 5m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 80m (DSDD0007).**

The first diamond hole drilled at the BD tenement, DSDD0004, was previously reported on 1 March 2024 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).**

These intercepts cover a strike of approximately 275m within the known 1,300m strike length of **BD Target 1** with mineralisation lode widths ranging from 45m up to 100m where there are parallel lodes. Scout drill targeting has been defined from gold in soil anomalism, trenching as well as some of the 91 historic RC drill holes (6,229m) drilled, 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.

Detailed assay results for the reported holes on DS tenement are detailed in Table 2. Cross sections of selected drill results can be found in Figure 1, Figure 5 and Figure 6. Plans showing location of the Boundiali Gold Project (Figure 2 and Figure 3) including locating the BD assay results are presented in Figure 4 and Figure 8.

Next steps

Gold mineralisation at BD 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

¹ Hole incomplete – assays pending from 148m to EOH



gold system. Drilling is ongoing with drilling rates set to increase late April with the arrival of a third diamond drilling rig.

Aurum is well financed to accelerate its exploration at Boundiali and aims to deliver an inaugural resource estimate for the project in 2024.

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:

*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.

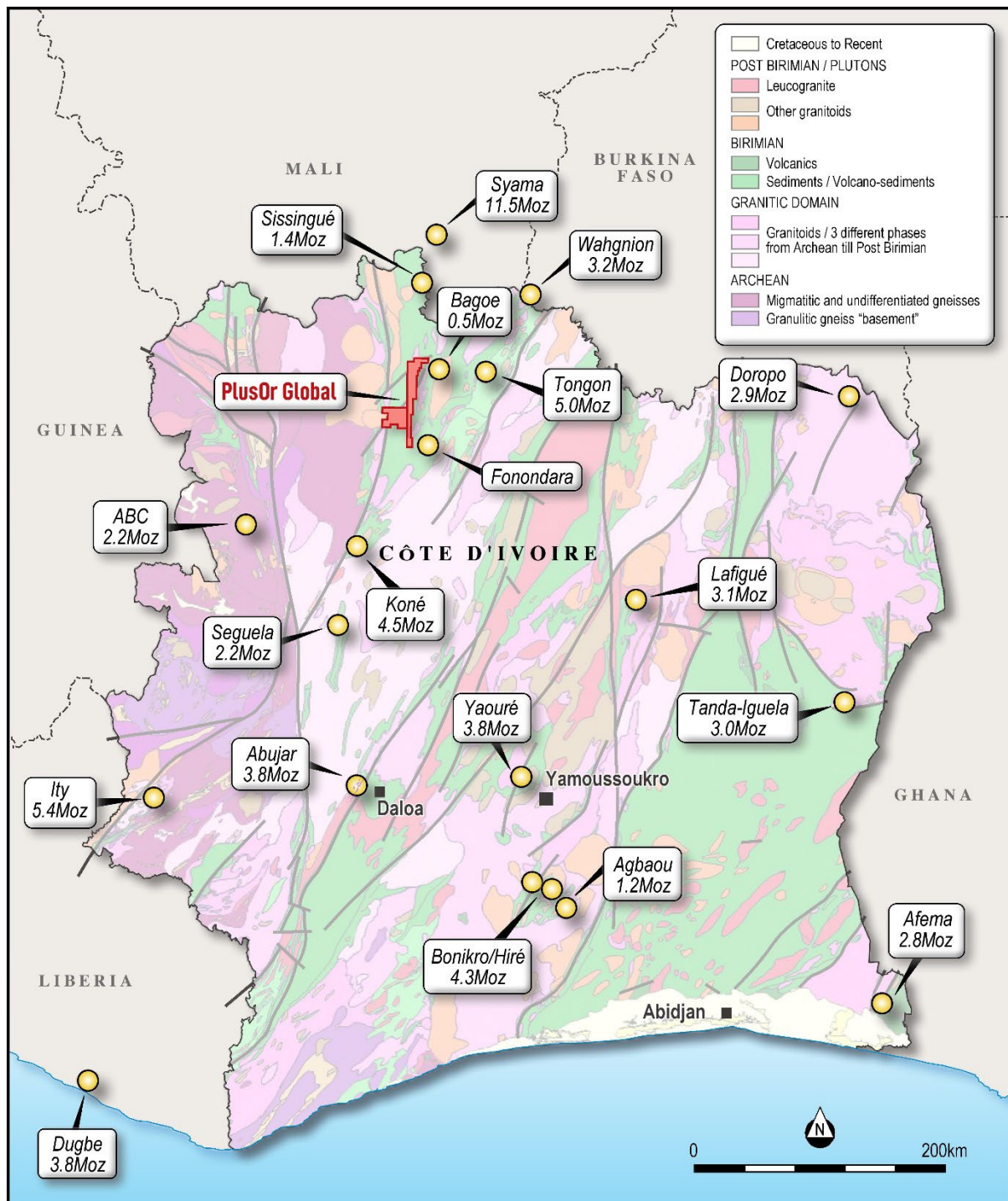


Figure 2: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

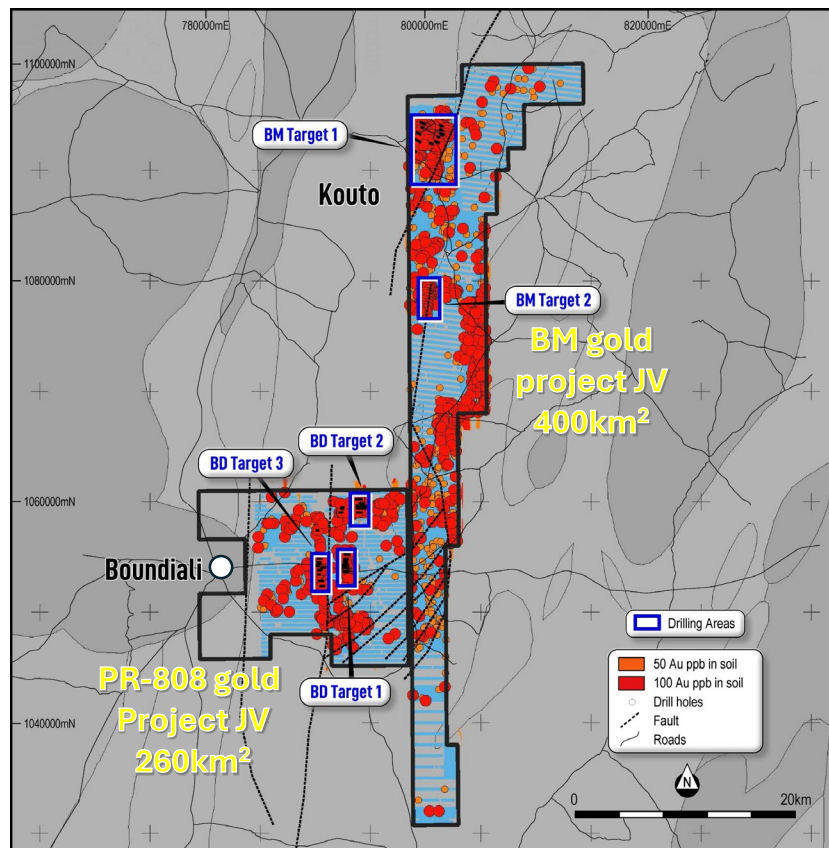


Figure 3: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

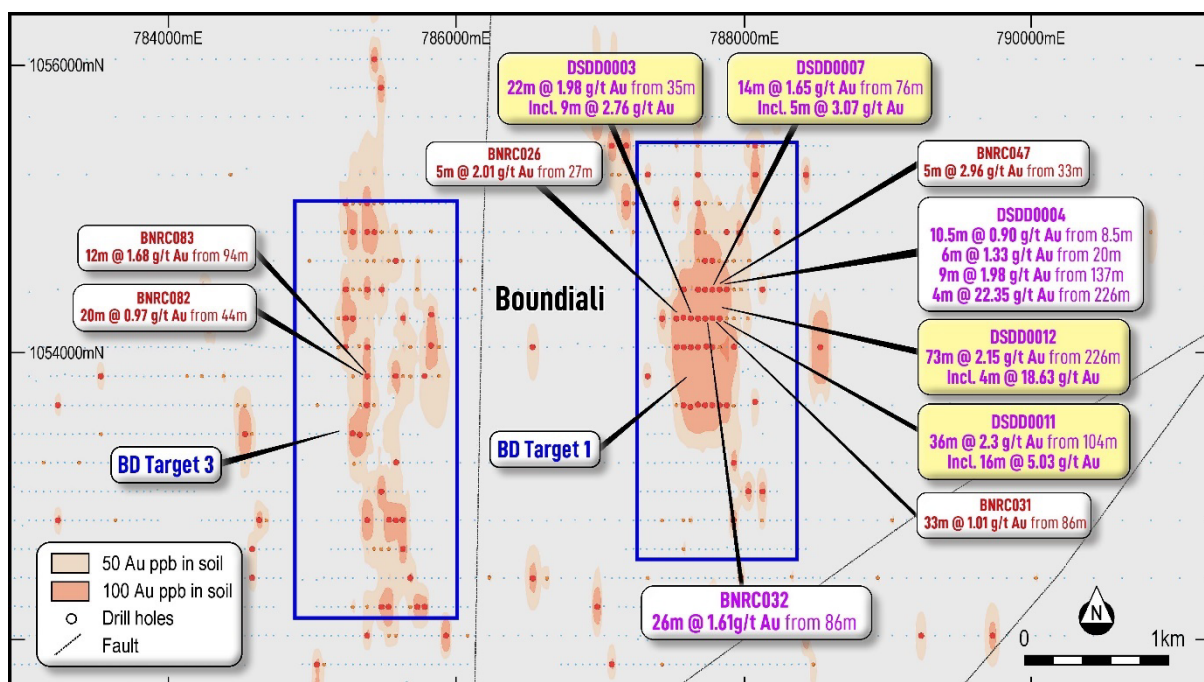


Figure 4: Plan showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Tenement

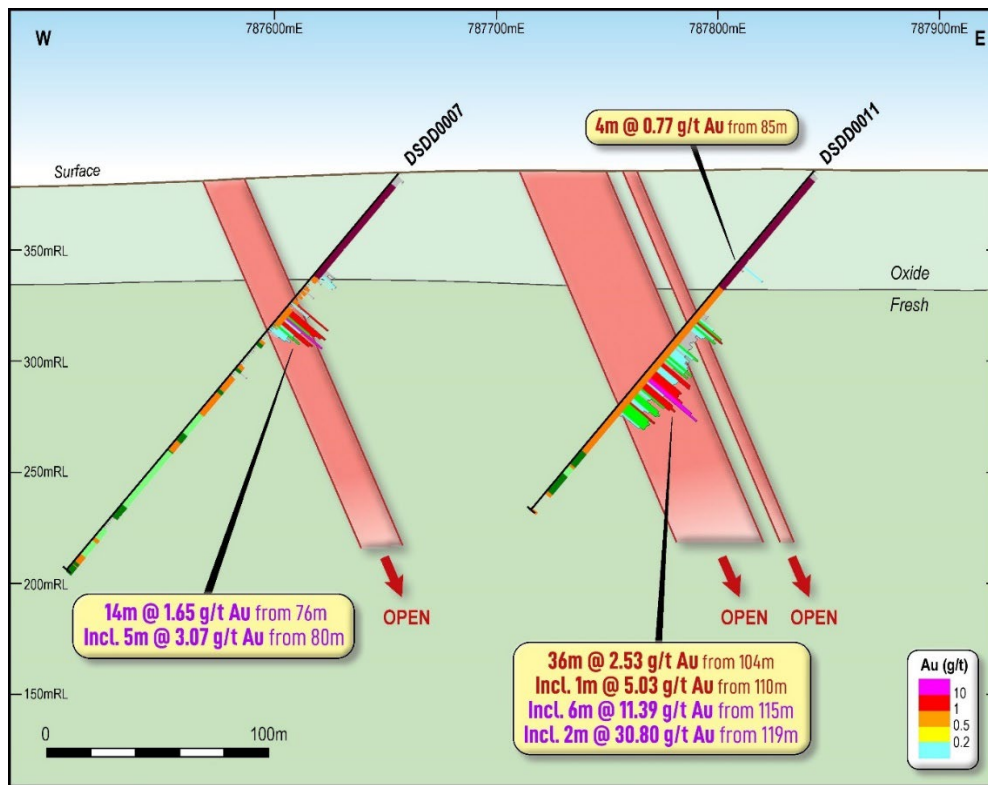


Figure 5: Section S1054268N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Target 1

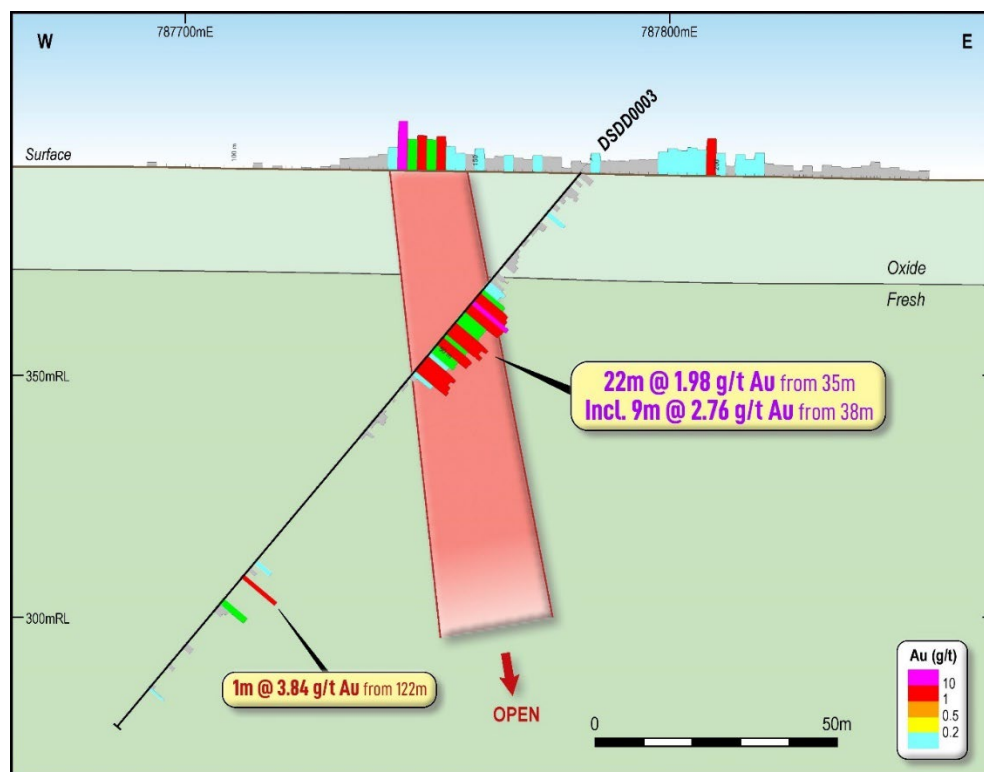


Figure 6: Section S1054534N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Target 1

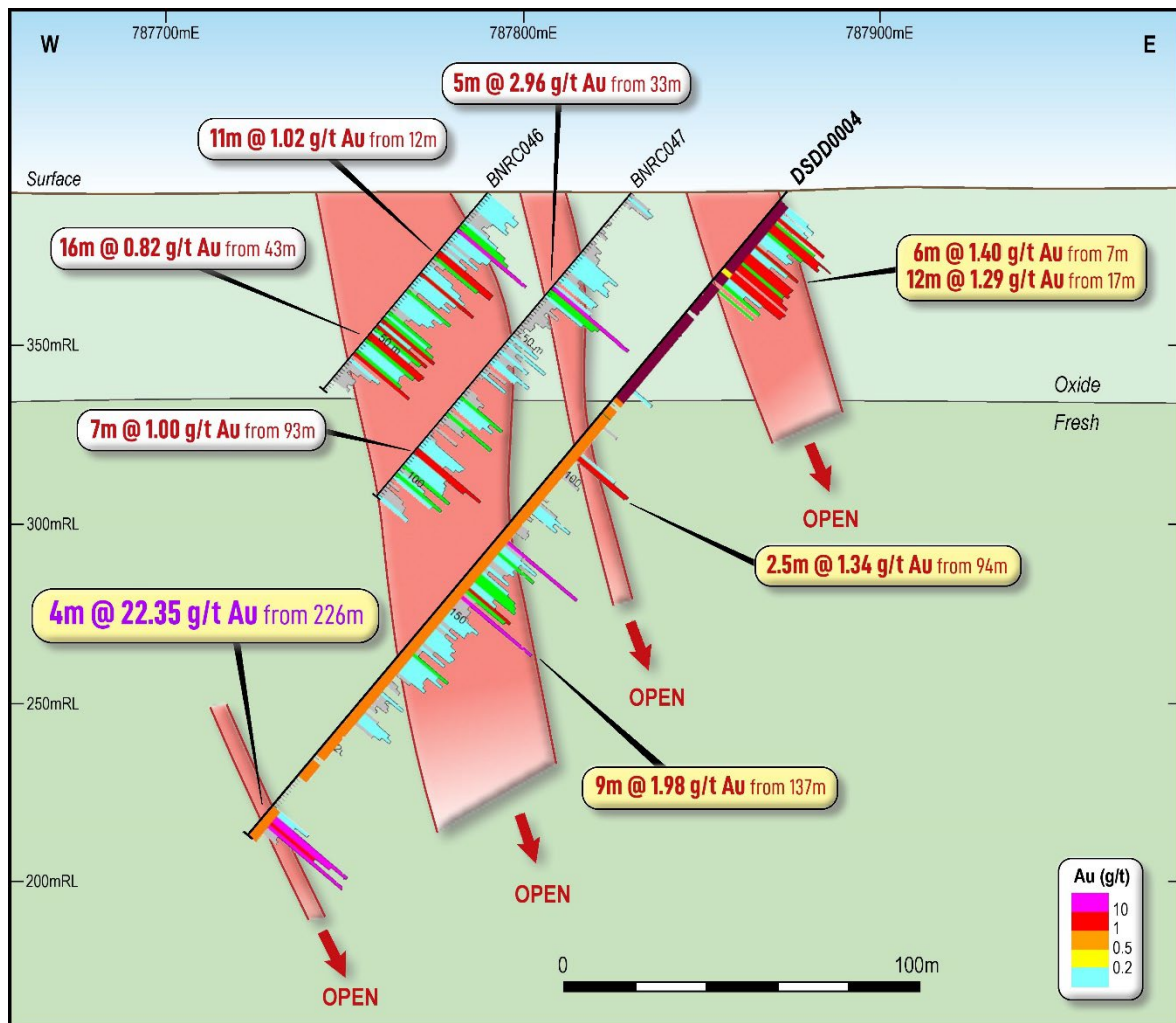


Figure 7: Section S1054486N showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – BD Target 1

Table 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole_ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	Elevation	Depth_m	Dip_deg	Azimuth_deg	Prospect	Hole_type
DSDD0003	787784	1054533	394.65	156	-50	290	BD T1	DD
DSDD0007	787657	1054269	385.79	241.5	-50	290	BD T1	DD
DSDD0011 ²	787843	1054258	385.47	199.5	-50	290	BD T1	DD
DSDD0012	787923	1054318	387.50	304.5	-50	290	BD T1	DD

Table 2: Significant assay results for reported holes³

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0003	13.89	15	1.11	0.24	0.2664		
DSDD0003	31.98	33	1.02	0.1	0.102		
DSDD0003	33	34	1	0.21	0.21		
DSDD0003	34	35	1	0.14	0.14		
DSDD0003	35	36	1	0.6	0.6	22m@1.98 g/t Au	
DSDD0003	36	37	1	1.75	1.75		
DSDD0003	37	38	1	2.43	2.43		
DSDD0003	38	39	1	5.52	5.52		
DSDD0003	39	40	1	3.91	3.91		
DSDD0003	40	41	1	3.56	3.56		
DSDD0003	41	42.5	1.5	0.56	0.84		
DSDD0003	42.5	43.5	1	0.54	0.54		
DSDD0003	43.5	44	0.5	0.6	0.3		
DSDD0003	44	45	1	4.19	4.19		
DSDD0003	45	46	1	2	2		
DSDD0003	46	47	1	4.01	4.01		
DSDD0003	47	48	1	0.56	0.56		
DSDD0003	48	49	1	2.13	2.13		
DSDD0003	49	50	1	1.95	1.95		
DSDD0003	50	51	1	0.51	0.51		
DSDD0003	51	52	1	0.56	0.56		
DSDD0003	52	53	1	0.31	0.31		
DSDD0003	53	54	1	1.93	1.93		
DSDD0003	54	55	1	1.25	1.25		
DSDD0003	55	56	1	2.05	2.05		
DSDD0003	56	57	1	2.68	2.68		

² Hole incomplete assays pending for 148m to EOH

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

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0003	57	58	1	0.3	0.3		
DSDD0003	108	109	1	0.18	0.18		
DSDD0003	112	113	1	3.84	3.84		
DSDD0003	118.5	120	1.5	0.73	1.095		
DSDD0003	142.5	143	0.5	0.16	0.08		
DSDD0007	59	60	1	0.2	0.2		
DSDD0007	60.64	61.5	0.86	0.17	0.1462		
DSDD0007	76	77	1	2.79	2.79	14m @ 1.66 g/t Au	
DSDD0007	77	78	1	0.16	0.16		
DSDD0007	78	79	1	0.005	0.005		
DSDD0007	79	80	1	0.02	0.02		
DSDD0007	80	81	1	4.39	4.39		5m @ 3.07 g/t Au
DSDD0007	81	82	1	2.58	2.58		
DSDD0007	82	83	1	1.31	1.31		
DSDD0007	83	84	1	0.74	0.74		
DSDD0007	84	85	1	6.35	6.35		
DSDD0007	85	86	1	0.28	0.28		
DSDD0007	86	87	1	2.23	2.23		
DSDD0007	87	88	1	1.62	1.62		
DSDD0007	88	89	1	0.18	0.18		
DSDD0007	89	90	1	0.58	0.58		
DSDD0007	90	91	1	0.11	0.11		
DSDD0007	91	92	1	0.21	0.21		
DSDD0007	92	93	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0007	229	230	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0011	53	54	1	0.4	0.4		
DSDD0011	84	85	1	0.19	0.19		
DSDD0011	85	86	1	0.82	0.82		
DSDD0011	86	87	1	1.2	1.2		
DSDD0011	87	88	1	0.4	0.4		
DSDD0011	88	89	1	0.64	0.64		
DSDD0011	89	90	1	0.15	0.15		
DSDD0011	90	91	1	0.13	0.13		
DSDD0011	96	97	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0011	97	98	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0011	99	100	1	0.51	0.51		
DSDD0011	100	101	1	0.27	0.27		
DSDD0011	101	102	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0011	102	103	1	0.24	0.24		

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0011	103	104	1	0.17	0.17		
DSDD0011	104	105	1	0.3	0.3	36m@2.54g/t Au	
DSDD0011	105	106	1	0.38	0.38		
DSDD0011	106	107	1	0.93	0.93		
DSDD0011	107	108	1	0.36	0.36		
DSDD0011	108	109	1	0.73	0.73		
DSDD0011	109	110	1	0.09	0.09		
DSDD0011	110	111	1	1.75	1.75		
DSDD0011	111	112	1	1.98	1.98		
DSDD0011	112	113	1	0.4	0.4		
DSDD0011	113	114	1	0.38	0.38		
DSDD0011	114	115	1	0.33	0.33		
DSDD0011	115	116	1	1.3	1.3		
DSDD0011	116	117	1	1.16	1.16		
DSDD0011	117	118	1	1.28	1.28		
DSDD0011	118	119	1	2.99	2.99		
DSDD0011	119	120	1	15.85	15.85		6m@11.39g/t Au
DSDD0011	120	121	1	45.76	45.76		
DSDD0011	121	122	1	0.32	0.32		
DSDD0011	122	123	1	1.63	1.63		
DSDD0011	123	124	1	2.95	2.95		
DSDD0011	124	125	1	1.65	1.65		
DSDD0011	125	126	1	0.84	0.84		
DSDD0011	126	127	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0011	127	128	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0011	128	129	1	0.66	0.66		
DSDD0011	129	130	1	0.98	0.98		
DSDD0011	130	131	1	0.76	0.76		
DSDD0011	131	132	1	0.29	0.29		
DSDD0011	132	133	1	0.16	0.16		
DSDD0011	133	134	1	1.09	1.09		
DSDD0011	134	135	1	0.53	0.53		
DSDD0011	135	136	1	0.79	0.79		
DSDD0011	136	137	1	0.67	0.67		
DSDD0011	137	138	1	0.68	0.68		
DSDD0011	138	139	1	0.69	0.69		
DSDD0011	139	140	1	0.41	0.41		
DSDD0012	49	50	1	0.16	0.16		
DSDD0012	50	51	1	0.11	0.11		

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0012	54	55	1	0.13	0.13		
DSDD0012	99	100	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0012	155	156	1	0.14	0.14		
DSDD0012	156	157	1	0.51	0.51		
DSDD0012	158	159	1	0.23	0.23		
DSDD0012	159	160	1	0.22	0.22		
DSDD0012	161	162	1	0.88	0.88		
DSDD0012	162	163	1	0.06	0.06		
DSDD0012	170	171	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0012	171	172	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0012	172	173	1	6.72	6.72	73m@2.15g/t Au (from 172m to 245m)	
DSDD0012	173	174	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0012	174	175	1	0.07	0.07		
DSDD0012	175	176	1	0.06	0.06		
DSDD0012	176	177	1	0.13	0.13		
DSDD0012	177	178	1	0.19	0.19		
DSDD0012	178	179	1	0.41	0.41		
DSDD0012	179	180	1	1.5	1.5		
DSDD0012	180	181	1	0.6	0.6		
DSDD0012	181	182	1	0.08	0.08		
DSDD0012	182	183	1	0.2	0.2		
DSDD0012	183	184	1	0.02	0.02		
DSDD0012	184	185	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0012	185	186	1	1	1		4m@18.63g/t Au
DSDD0012	186	187	1	1.21	1.21		
DSDD0012	187	188	1	0.21	0.21		
DSDD0012	188	189	1	72.11	72.11		
DSDD0012	189	190	1	0.23	0.23		
DSDD0012	190	191	1	0.54	0.54		
DSDD0012	191	192	1	0.29	0.29		
DSDD0012	192	193	1	0.005	0.005		
DSDD0012	193	194	1	0.06	0.06		
DSDD0012	194	195	1	0.2	0.2		
DSDD0012	195	196	1	0.3	0.3		
DSDD0012	196	197	1	0.42	0.42		
DSDD0012	197	198	1	0.18	0.18		
DSDD0012	198	199	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0012	199	200	1	0.57	0.57		
DSDD0012	200	201	1	2.98	2.98		

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0012	201	202	1	0.87	0.87		
DSDD0012	202	203	1	0.94	0.94		
DSDD0012	203	204	1	0.1	0.1		
DSDD0012	204	205	1	0.05	0.05		
DSDD0012	205	206	1	0.17	0.17		
DSDD0012	206	207	1	0.08	0.08		
DSDD0012	207	208	1	0.26	0.26		
DSDD0012	208	209	1	0.53	0.53		
DSDD0012	209	210	1	0.37	0.37		
DSDD0012	210	211	1	0.38	0.38		
DSDD0012	211	212	1	0.82	0.82		
DSDD0012	212	213	1	0.55	0.55		
DSDD0012	213	214	1	0.45	0.45		
DSDD0012	214	215	1	0.19	0.19		
DSDD0012	215	216	1	0.61	0.61		
DSDD0012	216	217	1	0.22	0.22		
DSDD0012	217	218	1	0.14	0.14		
DSDD0012	218	219	1	0.52	0.52		
DSDD0012	219	220	1	1.14	1.14		
DSDD0012	220	221	1	0.22	0.22		
DSDD0012	221	222	1	1.03	1.03		5m@7.15g/t Au
DSDD0012	222	223	1	1.17	1.17		
DSDD0012	223	224	1	27.59	27.59		
DSDD0012	224	225	1	4.7	4.7		
DSDD0012	225	226	1	1.24	1.24		
DSDD0012	226	227	1	0.56	0.56		
DSDD0012	227	228	1	0.34	0.34		
DSDD0012	228	229	1	0.11	0.11		
DSDD0012	229	230	1	0.01	0.01		
DSDD0012	230	231	1	0.35	0.35		
DSDD0012	231	232	1	0.42	0.42		
DSDD0012	232	233	1	0.04	0.04		
DSDD0012	233	234	1	2.4	2.4		
DSDD0012	234	235	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0012	235	236	1	0.14	0.14		
DSDD0012	236	237	1	0.37	0.37		
DSDD0012	237	238	1	0.62	0.62		
DSDD0012	238	239	1	0.12	0.12		
DSDD0012	239	240	1	0.11	0.11		

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval m)	Au (ppm)	m*g/t Au (gpm)	Intercept	
DSDD0012	240	241	1	4.25	4.25		5m@3.23g/t Au
DSDD0012	241	242	1	1.21	1.21		
DSDD0012	242	243	1	0.52	0.52		
DSDD0012	243	244	1	0.17	0.17		
DSDD0012	244	245	1	10.02	10.02		
DSDD0012	248	249	1	0.31	0.31		
DSDD0012	252	253	1	0.2	0.2		
DSDD0012	253	254	1	0.38	0.38	5m@0.53g/t Au	
DSDD0012	254	255	1	1.08	1.08		
DSDD0012	255	256	1	0.54	0.54		
DSDD0012	256	257	1	0.23	0.23		
DSDD0012	257	258	1	0.41	0.41		
DSDD0012	262	263	1	0.1	0.1		

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 Sissingué (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.

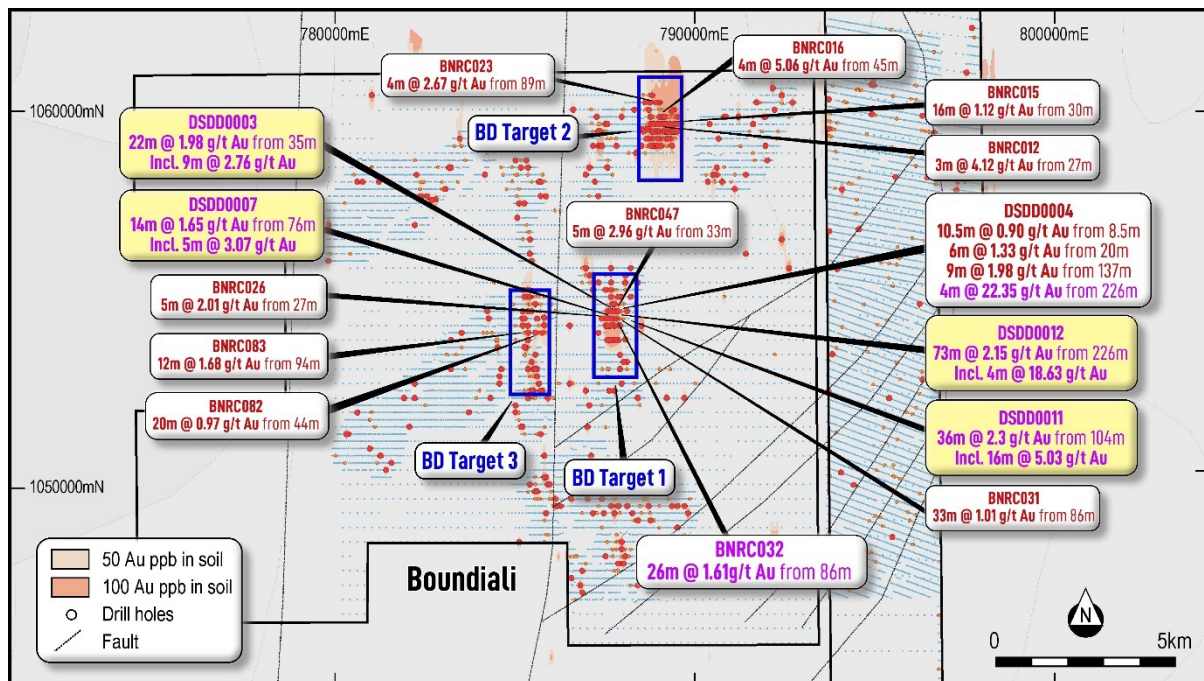


Figure 8: Plan showing previous drilling (white) and latest drill intersection (yellow) – 3 Targets on BD Tenement

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. - 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	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	- 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
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	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 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	- 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>	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 and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drillholes were completed on variable spacings and orientations. - No judgement has yet been made by an independent qualified consultant on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource. - The samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target geochemical anomaly and orthogonal to the interpreted mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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.
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - 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	- 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	- 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.	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