27/11/2026

Boundiali MRE – Clarification and Retraction

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum or the Company) provides this clarification and retraction of its announcement of 28 October 2026, "Boundiali Gold Resource Grows to 3.84 Moz, Indicated Up 37%" (the October announcement), following queries from ASX and to comply with ASX Listing Rule 5.8. The October announcement is re-issued in full below with the corrections made and replaces it.

The Mineral Resource estimate is unchanged. The Boundiali Mineral Resource remains 125.1 Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 3.84 Moz, comprising Indicated Resources of 71.5 Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 2.33 Moz and Inferred Resources of 53.6 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 1.50 Moz. No tonnes, grade, contained gold or classification changes. This announcement reports no new Exploration Results.

Retraction. Aurum retracts the statement in the October announcement (page 44 and JORC Table 1) that additional studies and drilling are required to confirm economic viability of the material below 300 m. The statement referred to the further work needed to upgrade classification and to support future Ore Reserve estimation. It did not qualify the Competent Person's determination that all reported material, above and below 300 m, has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).

Why this clarification is being released

Listing Rule 5.8 requires an announcement of a Mineral Resource to include, among other things, the drilling techniques, the cut-off grades and the basis for them, the mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and JORC Table 1. ASX identified statements in the October announcement that did not match its Mineral Resource tables, and asked Aurum to explain the basis on which the Competent Person determined that material below 300 m has RPEEE. This announcement:

- sets out the mining, metallurgical and cost assumptions that support RPEEE and the cut-off grades, above and below 300 m;
- adds the RC, RC-diamond, diamond and AC drilling by previous operators to JORC Table 1, Section 1; and
- corrects statements that did not match the Mineral Resource tables, and other errors identified in the October announcement.

What changes

Topic	October announcement	This announcement
Indicated conversion (p1)	Infill drilling at BST1, BMT1 and BMT3 "converted 0.62 Moz of Inferred to Indicated Resources"	At BST1, BMT1 and BMT3, Indicated Resources increased by 0.62 Moz, from 0.72 Moz to 1.34 Moz. Inferred Resources fell by only 0.33 Moz because the Mineral Resource at these deposits also grew, by 0.29 Moz from 1.64 Moz to 1.93 Moz, despite the higher cut-off grade. The increase in Indicated Resources reflects both conversion of Inferred Resources and new mineralisation, not conversion alone.

Topic	October announcement	This announcement
BDT1 and BDT3 (p3, Table 2)	"No change — carried forward"; "no changes to the Mineral Resources at BDT1 and BDT3"	BDT1 was not re-estimated. Its reported figures changed only because of the higher cut-off above 300 m (0.40 g/t Au to 0.45 g/t Au), from 0.49 Moz to 0.47 Moz. BDT3 was updated with six diamond holes, all previously reported. BDT3 Inferred Resources increased from 9.5 Mt at 0.8 g/t Au for 0.25 Moz to 10.3 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 0.29 Moz, an increase of 0.04 Moz, about 1% of the Boundiali Mineral Resource.
Comparison with the previous Mineral Resource (p3, Table 3)	Compared with the previous Mineral Resource (ASX announcement, 14 May 2026; drilling to 30 April 2026); its 0.40 g/t Au cut-off above 300 m was not restated	Both estimates use the same 300 m depth division and the same 1.5 g/t Au cut-off below 300 m. The cut-off above 300 m increased from 0.40 g/t Au to 0.45 g/t Au (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2), so the changes in Table 3, including the 19% and 37% increases, reflect both the updated models and the higher cut-off.
Metallurgical recovery (JORC Table 1, Section 3)	95–99% gold recovery	PFS recoveries of 71% to 94% by deposit and weathering domain, as applied in the estimate. The 95–99% came from earlier scoping-level testwork and was not applied in the estimate.
Material below 300 m (p44 and JORC Table 1)	"additional studies and drilling are required to confirm economic viability of the material below 300 m"	Statement retracted. The basis for RPEEE is set out in the Mining and Metallurgical Methods section and JORC Table 1, Section 3.
Drilling data (p17; JORC Table 1, Section 1)	Diamond drilling only described in JORC Table 1	RC, RC-diamond, diamond and AC drilling by previous operators added to JORC Table 1, Section 1. AC drilling at BST1 was used in the estimate, in the oxidised profile only.
Competent Person statement (p50)	Mr Strizek named as consenting to the Mineral Resource information	Mr Clark
Other corrections (p1, p16, p20, p45, p52, p57, p58)	Cut-off typo "0.42 g.t"; BST1 vertical interval; unsampled intervals described two ways; "based on a pit shell" and "similar projects in Côte d'Ivoire"; Table 12 omitted the BDT2 cut-off; drill spacing described as sufficient for Inferred only	Corrected in place

Page references are to the October announcement. The amended October announcement follows.

Advice to Investors - avoid relying on the now retracted information in the 28 October 2026 and that investors ought to rely on the revised announcement when making investment decision in the Company.

The announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

28 October 2026

Boundiali Resource grows to 3.84 Moz gold, Indicated resource up 37%

Highlights

- **Boundiali Total Mineral Resources increase 19% to 3.84 Moz at 1.0 g/t Au** (cut-off grades at a range from 0.42 to 0.45g/t Au above 300m depth and 1.5 g/t Au below 300m depth), including a **37% increase in Indicated Resources to 2.33 Moz**, including:
    - **Indicated** Resources totalling **71.5 Mt** at **1.0 g/t Au** for **2,330,000 ounces**
    - **Inferred** Resources totalling **53.6 Mt** at **0.9 g/t Au** for **1,500,000 ounces**

Table 1: Updated Boundiali Project Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (Moz)	Change vs 30 Apr 2026
Indicated	71.5	1.0	2.33	+37%
Inferred	53.6	0.9	1.50	-1%
Total	**125.1**	**1.0**	**3.84**	**+19%**
Figures may not add due to rounding.				

As detailed in the accompanying Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit based on drilling completed as at 30 September 2026, for BST1, BDT1, BDT2, BDT3, BMT1, BMT2 and BMT3 deposits with a range from 0.42 g/t to 0.45 g/t Au cut off above 300m depth, and 1.5 g/t below 300m depth

All drilling results have been released publicly. No additional holes or samples were included in the MRE.

- **Maiden Mineral Resource at BMT2** of **4.4 Mt** at **0.9 g/t Au** for **130,000 ounces** —Boundiali's seventh deposit with a defined Mineral Resource.
- **Indicated conversion targeted at Ore Reserve growth:** Infill drilling at **BST1**, **BMT1** and **BMT3** increased Indicated Resources by 0.62 Moz, through conversion of Inferred Resources and new mineralisation; the Mineral Resource at these deposits grew by 0.29 Moz. These deposits sit within the Boundiali mine plan - additional Indicated Resources potential to support Ore Reserve growth on completion of the DFS.
- **Higher grade component** within the total Boundiali Mineral Resource consists of **2.0Moz** at **1.7 g/t Au** (at 1.0 g/t COG).
- **Resource growth**: **BDT2** now exceeds 1 Moz at **1.02 Moz**, with **BST1** at **820 koz** and **BMT3** at **810 koz**. All deposits remain open along strike and at depth.
- **Ore Reserve unchanged:** Maiden Ore Reserve of **42.1 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 1,210koz** (Probable)[1] is based on the Mineral Resource as at 30 April 2026 and will be **updated** as part of the **DFS based on this MRE**.

[1] AUE ASX announcement dated 11 June 2026

- **Drilling continues:** Gold mineralisation at Boundiali remains open along strike and at depth across all deposits and prospects. Aurum's expanded CY2026 150,000m drilling program continues.
- **Development pathway:** Boundiali Environmental approval granted May 2026; Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve delivered June 2026; DFS targeted late CY2026 ahead of a final investment decision, with first gold targeted H1 CY2028. Mining Licences application is progressing.
- **Strong Financial Position:** Aurum is well funded with more than **A$95M cash** (as at 30 September 2026, unaudited) for continued exploration and study work.
- **Combined Group Resource** of **5.00 Moz** gold across Boundiali (**3.84 Moz**) and Napié (**1.16 Moz**) projects.

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang *said: "This MRE update represents another step change at our Boundiali Gold Project, headlined by a **37% increase (+630,000oz)** in Indicated Resources to **2.33 Moz gold** and a maiden Mineral Resource at **BMT2**.*

*This was a deliberate drilling campaign. We directed our rigs at **BST1**, **BMT1** and **BMT3** to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated, so we can convert Indicated Resources into Ore Reserves. This plan has delivered, and we expect it to support growth in our Ore Reserve update as part of the DFS later this year.*

*At the same time, we have added an entirely new deposit to the MRE inventory. **BMT2** is the seventh deposit to carry a Mineral Resource at Boundiali, and it was a greenfield target not long ago. It is a reminder that this belt keeps delivering, and that we have drilled only the most obvious of our targets to date.*

*This MRE increase is a direct testament to our unique operational model. By owning and operating our own fleet of 16 diamond drill rigs, we have grown Boundiali from a greenfield discovery to a **3.84 Moz** gold asset in approximately **35 months**, and increased our CY2026 drill program to 150,000m. Our Group Resource base now stands at **5 Moz** gold.*

*With **more than A$95 million in cash** and our own rigs, we are running drilling, studies and permitting concurrently. Environmental approval for Boundiali was granted in May 2026, and we delivered the Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve in June 2026. Our focus now is securing grant of the Mining Licences and completing the DFS, ahead of a final investment decision and the start of construction, targeting first gold in H1 CY2028.*

We remain committed to rapidly expanding our resource base and delivering significant value to our shareholders as we cement Boundiali's status as a premier West African gold project."

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for its Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, increasing total Mineral Resources by **19% to 3.84 Moz Au**, with Indicated Resources up **37% to 2.33 Moz Au**. The update covers five re-estimated deposits – **BST1, BDT2, BDT3, BMT1 and BMT3** – and a maiden Mineral Resource at **BMT2**. BDT1 has not been re-estimated and is reported at the updated cut-off grade.

Drilling at **BST1**, **BMT1** and **BMT3** since the last update was designed to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated. The additional Indicated Mineral Resources reported today are expected to support growth in Ore Reserves when the Ore Reserve is updated as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**), targeted for late CY2026.

Aurum's Group Resource now stands at **5 Moz Au** (inclusive of the **1.16 Moz Au** Napié Gold Project).

Aurum's 150,000m drilling program is ongoing at Boundiali, designed to both grow Mineral Resources and increase confidence in these Mineral Resources. Aurum has also identified other prospects at Boundiali which have yet to be drilled (Figure 5).

Boundiali Mineral Resource Estimate Deposit Reference

Mineral Resources have been declared on three of the tenements (Table 2), **BM**, **BD** and **BST** (Table 3). BST1, BDT2, BDT3, BMT1 and BMT3 have been updated and **BMT2** is reported for the first time; these updates are presented in this announcement. BDT1 has not been re-estimated; it is reported using the cut-off criteria used for this MRE update.

Table 2: Deposit reference, showing which deposits are updated in this announcement

Tenement	Deposit	Status in this update
BST (100%)	BST1 (BST Target 1)	Updated
BD (80%)	BDT1 (BD Target 1)	Not re-estimated; reported at the updated cut-off grade
BD (80%)	BDT2 (BD Target 2)	Updated
BD (80%)	BDT3 (BD Target 3)	Updated (six additional diamond holes)
BM (80%)	BMT1 (BM Target 1)	Updated
BM (80%)	BMT2 (BM Target 2)	Maiden Mineral Resource
BM (80%)	BMT3 (BM Target 3)	Updated

Comparison with previous Boundiali Mineral Resource Estimate

A comparison between the new MRE and the previous MRE (drilling as at 30 April 2026) is shown in Table 3. BST1, BDT2, BDT3, BMT1 and BMT3 have been re-estimated and **BMT2** is reported for the first time; this work is described in this release. BDT3 has been updated with six additional diamond holes, all previously reported. BDT1 has not been re-estimated; its reported figures change only because of the higher cut-off grade above 300 m.

Both estimates use the same 300 m depth division and the same 1.5 g/t Au cut-off grade below 300 m. The cut-off grade above 300 m increased from 0.40 g/t Au in the previous MRE to 0.45 g/t Au (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2).

The updated resource models, reported at the higher cut-off grade, have resulted in a 19% increase in total Boundiali ounces and a **37**% increase in Indicated ounces, reflecting the conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resources through infill drilling at **BST1**, **BMT1** and **BMT3**, the updated model at **BDT2**, and the maiden Mineral Resource at **BMT2**.

Where Inferred ounces have decreased at a deposit, this is a direct consequence of conversion and does not represent a loss of mineralisation.

Table 3: Updated Mineral Resource (as at 30 September 2026) compared to Mineral Resource (as at 30 April 2026)

Deposit	Category	Previous Mt	Previous g/t	Previous Moz	Updated Mt	Updated g/t	Updated Moz	Change Moz	Change %
BST1	Indicated	6.9	0.9	0.19	17.1	1	0.56	0.37	193%
	Inferred	15.1	0.8	0.38	9.6	0.8	0.26	-0.12	-32%
BDT1	Indicated	12.0	1.1	0.41	10.7	1.1	0.39	-0.02	-5%
	Inferred	2.6	1.0	0.08	2.1	1.1	0.08	-0.004	-4%
BDT2	Indicated	23.3	0.8	0.57	24.4	0.8	0.6	0.03	5%
	Inferred	10.7	0.8	0.26	17.6	0.7	0.41	0.15	58%
BDT3	Indicated								
	Inferred	9.5	0.8	0.25	10.3	0.9	0.29	0.04	15%
BMT1	Indicated				4.2	1.1	0.15	0.15	
	Inferred	8.8	1.1	0.32	4.6	1.0	0.15	-0.17	-53%
BMT2	Indicated								
	Inferred				4.4	0.9	0.13	0.13	
BMT3	Indicated	12.4	1.3	0.53	15.2	1.3	0.63	0.10	18%
	Inferred	6.2	1.1	0.22	4.8	1.2	0.18	-0.04	-19%
TOTAL	**Indicated**	**54.6**	**1.0**	**1.70**	**71.5**	**1.0**	**2.33**	0.63	37%
	Inferred	**52.9**	**0.9**	**1.52**	**53.6**	**0.9**	**1.5**	-0.02	-1%
	Total	**107.5**	**0.9**	**3.22**	**125.1**	**1.0**	**3.84**	0.62	19%

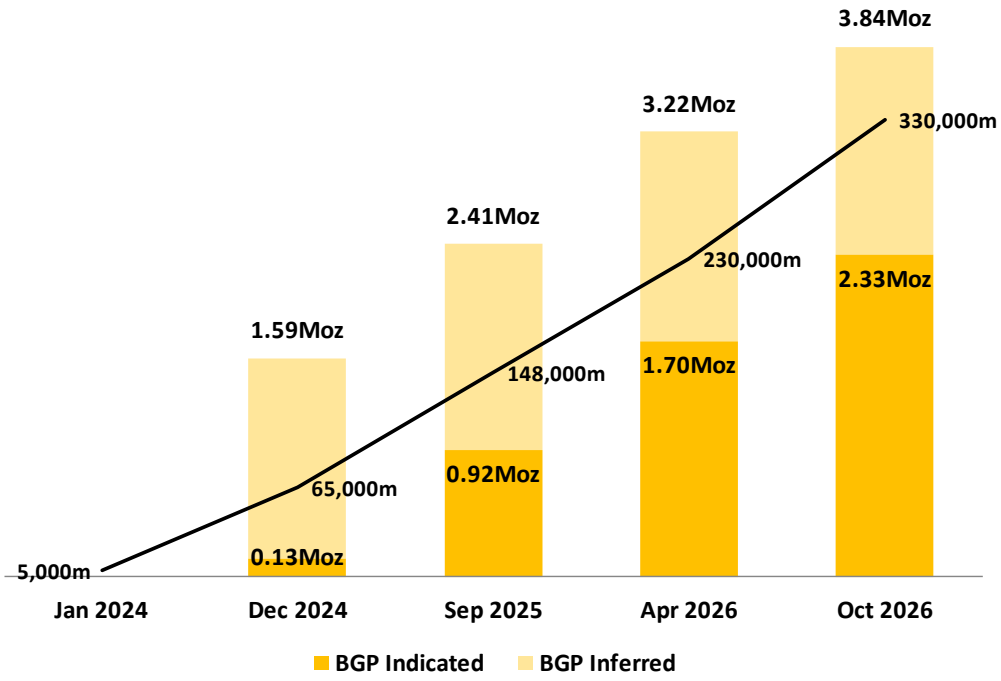

Figure 1: Boundiali Mineral Resource growth timeline

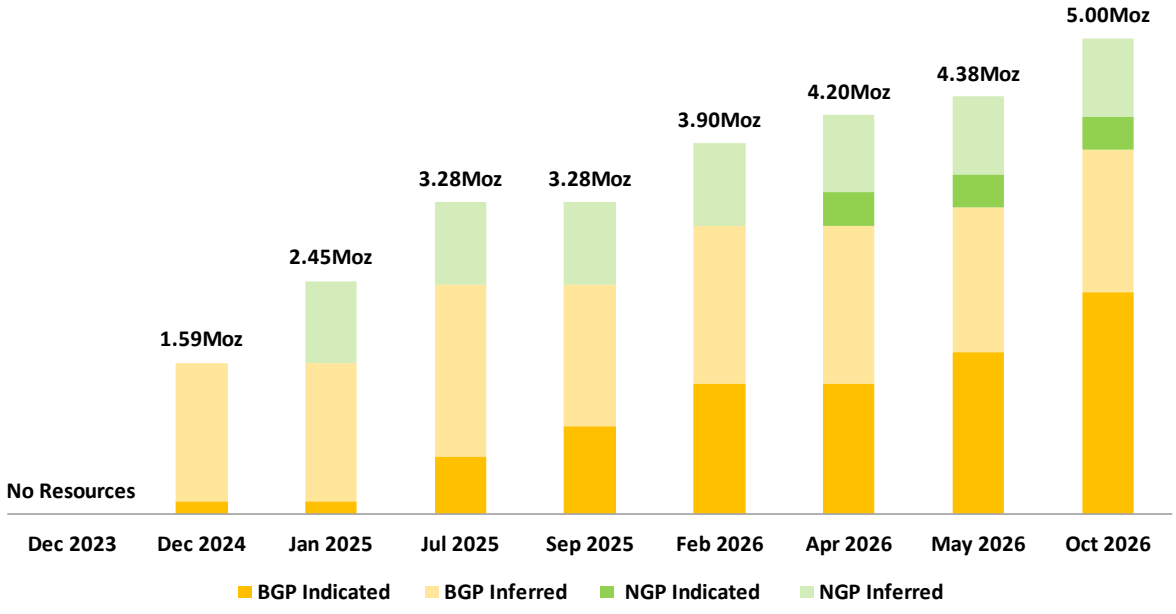

Figure 2: Aurum's Group Mineral Resource growth timeline[2]

[2] BGP = Boundiali Gold Project, NGP = Napié Gold Project

Ore Reserve

The Maiden Ore Reserve for Boundiali of 42.1 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 1,210koz (Probable), announced on 11 June 2026, was estimated from the Mineral Resource as at 30 April 2026 and is not restated in this release. The Ore Reserve will be updated as part of the DFS, targeted for late CY2026.

Drilling at **BST1**, **BMT1** and **BMT3** was designed to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated, and the additional Indicated Mineral Resources reported in this update are expected to support growth in the Ore Reserve at that time.

Project Location and Access

Boundiali Gold Project is in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, and the tenements are located directly to the east of the town of Boundiali. The Project is connected to major regional towns by good quality tarred roads and is about 100km west of Korhogo, which is the major city in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire. Korhogo is 635km north of Abidjan, the economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire, and is serviced by daily flights from Abidjan. It takes about 90 minutes to reach the Project area by car from the Korhogo airport.

The area is serviced by good infrastructure, including 225kV power lines which cross the Project tenements. The local roads, which would require upgrading to support mining operations, are accessible year-round and suitable to support ongoing exploration teams and associated equipment.

Geography

The Project is situated in the northern region of Côte d'Ivoire. The region is characterised by a relatively flat landscape, typical of West Africa, and experiences a tropical climate with a distinct dry season from November to March and a wet season from April to October. The average annual rainfall is around 1,500mm and the average annual temperature is 22°C.

Regionally, the economy is primarily driven by agriculture, with cotton being the principal cash crop. Other agricultural products include corn, groundnut, millet, manioc, banana, mangoes, yam, and rice. Boundiali serves as a local trade hub for these agricultural products and houses a regional office of the Department of Agriculture and the town has two factories dedicated to cotton processing.

Mining History

There has not been any commercial-scale modern mechanised mining on the Project area. There is some small-scale artisanal mining within several areas of the Project, which is typically to a depth of 5m to 15m within the currently defined resource areas. Artisanal mining has targeted the higher grade, near surface oxide mineralisation. These activities occur in numerous places through the Project area, and they vary significantly from minor surface disturbances to small-scale pit and underground workings within the oxide material above the water table. These mining activities are not considered

material to the currently defined MRE however depletion to the resources has been made where larger pits were mapped. These workings are not restricted to the reported resource areas, which highlights the untested mineralisation potential within the region.

Mineral Rights and Land Tenure

The Boundiali Gold Project is located within the same greenstone belt as Resolute's large Syama (11.5 Moz) gold mine and Perseus' Sissingué (1.4 Moz) gold mine to the north, and Montage Gold's 6 Moz Koné project to the south. The Tongon mine (5.0 Moz) is located to the northeast (Figure 3).

The Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of seven neighbouring exploration tenements (Figure 4 and Figure 5) as listed below:

1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km^2, holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum holds 80% (through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd "Plusor") and can hold interest of between 80-88% in a mining licence.
2) Boundiali DS tenement PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km^2, holder DS Resources Joint Venture Company, of which Aurum is 80% share capital owner through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor.
3) Boundiali South tenement ("**BST**") 100%, 167.34km^2 is located directly south of Aurum's **BD** and **BM** tenement. Application for mining exploitation licence was lodged with the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy in March 2025.
4) Boundiali North tenement PR283 ("BN"), 208.87km^2, under renewal, Aurum to earn up to 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Plusor.
5) Two Encore JV Project applications (No. 1740 and No. 1745).
6) Major Star Plus Partnership Projects
    - Applications (No. 0791), 114.53km^2, is strategically located on the immediate south and west of **BST** tenement, offering growth potential for its Boundiali Gold Project.

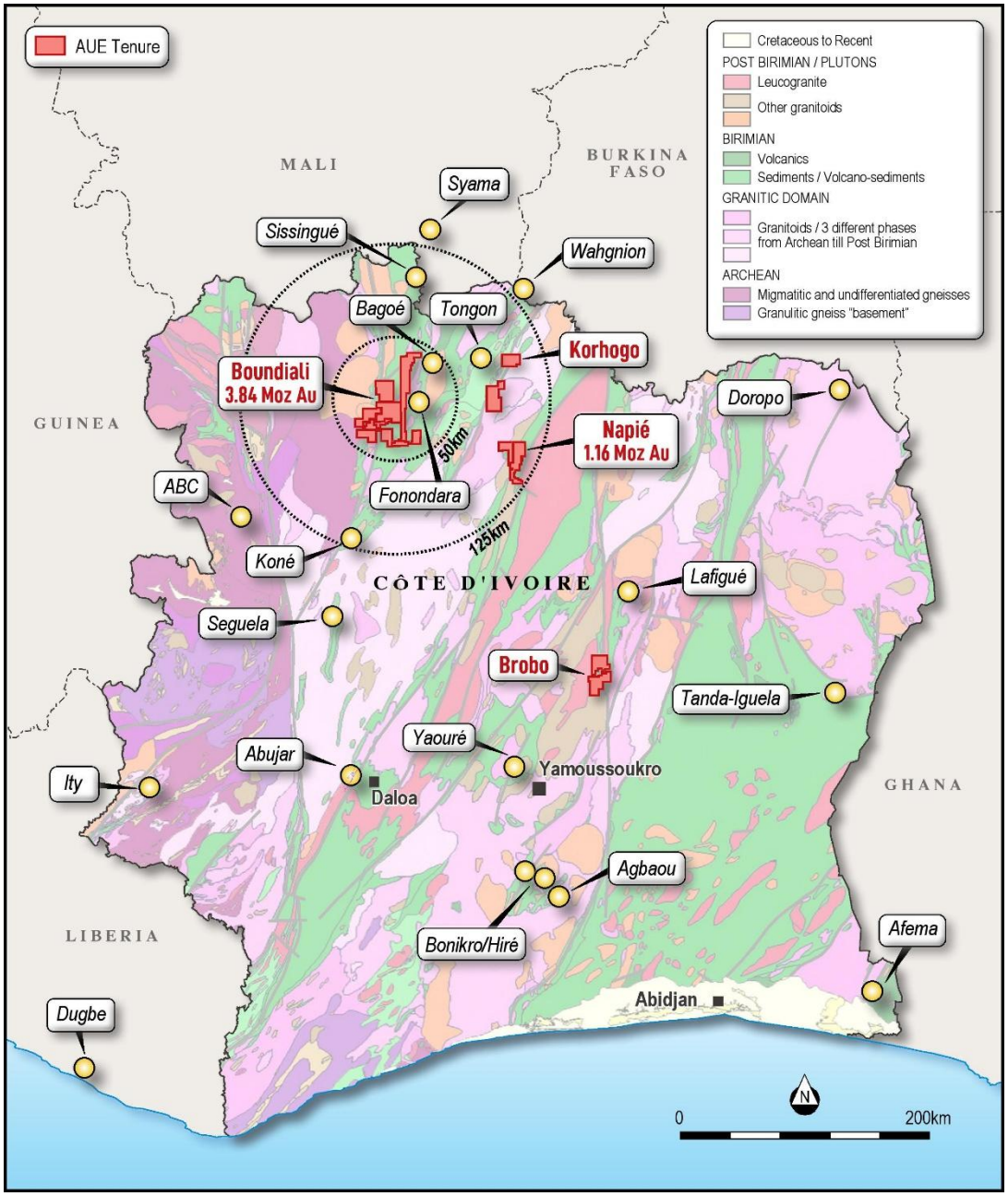

Figure 3: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

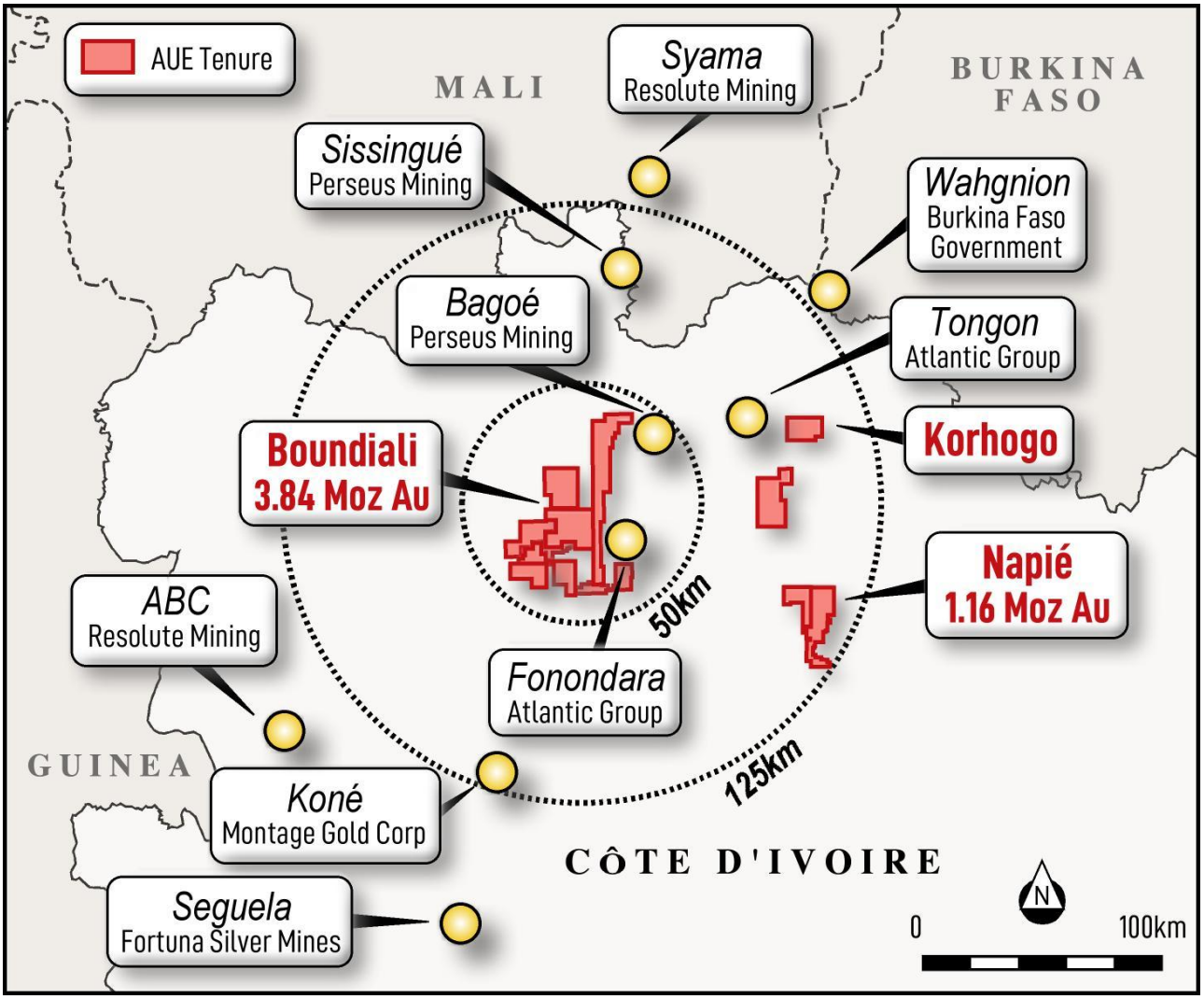

Figure 4: Location of Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

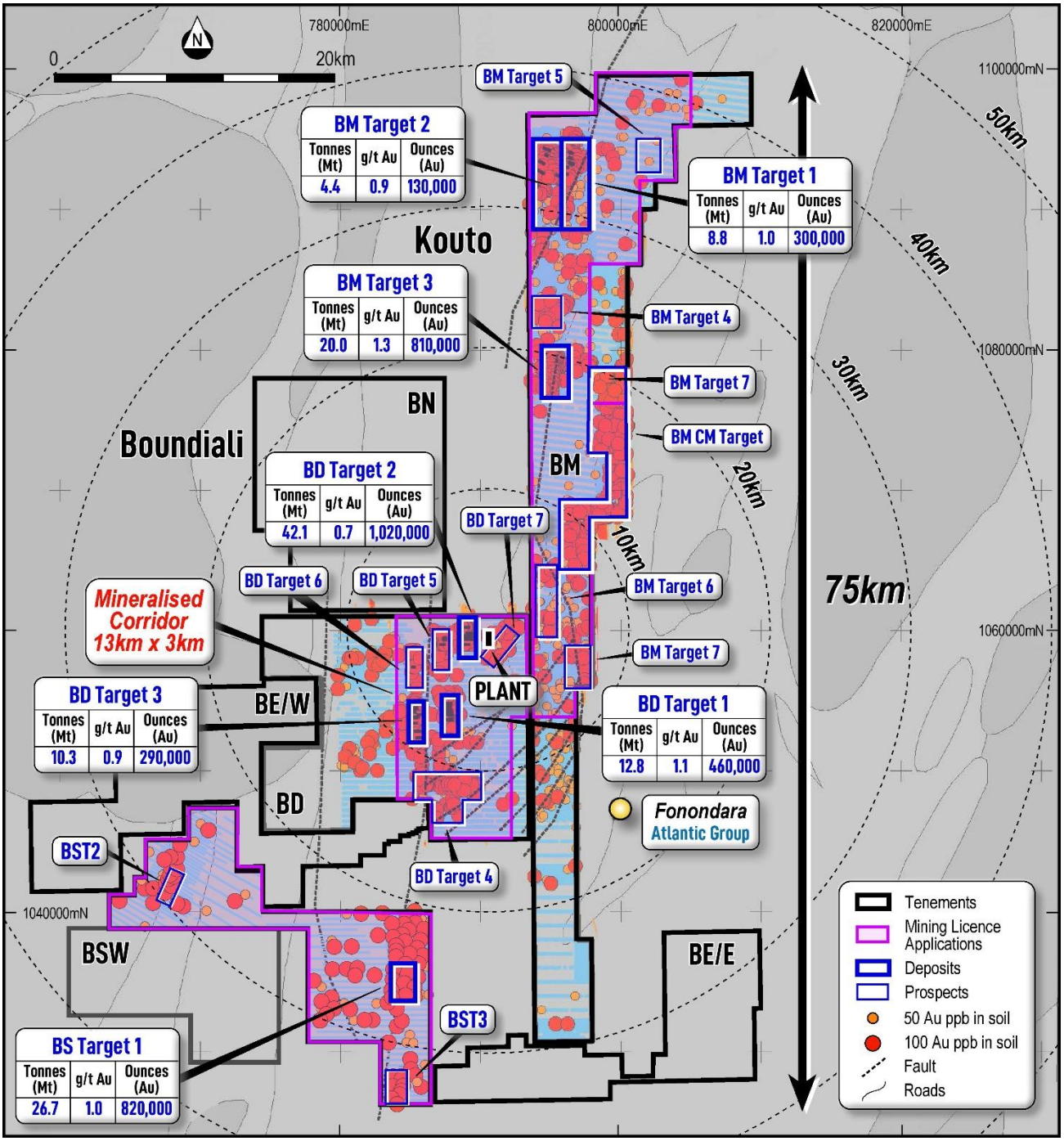

Figure 5: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

Regional Geology

The West Africa Craton covers 4.5 million square kilometres across 14 countries (*Jessel and Liegeois, 2015*). The craton has been stable since 1.9Ga and has been classified among one of the most prospective geological terranes for many commodities such as: gold, lithium, bauxite, iron, and diamonds.

The craton is subdivided by two domains broadly, these domains were formed by the juxtaposition of the Archean and Proterozoic terranes, separated by the Sassandra Fault. Most gold discoveries have been made within the Proterozoic terrane formed during the Eburnean orogenic cycle between 2.15Ga to 1.8Ga (*Feybesse et al., 2006*).

Generally, different lithologies in the various terranes are encountered:

- Archaean Terrane (3.5Ga – 2.8Ga): the host rocks are dominated by TTG's (Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite), mafic and ultramafic rocks. Metamorphism varies between the high-grade granulite and amphibolite facies.
- Proterozoic Terrane: The rocks of the Birimian Group cover more than 2/3rds of Côte d'Ivoire (*Lompo 2010; Vidal et al. 2009*). These rocks strike predominantly NNE-SSW and consist of granitoids and volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts. Metamorphism is typically lower grade greenschist facies.

Project Geology

In Côte d'Ivoire, sulphide gold mineralisation is usually associated with greenstone belts which generally form a N-S to NNE-SSW oriented volcano-sedimentary furrow. The Boundiali project belongs to the Bagoué shear zone.

The project is located within the Proterozoic Domain rich in sedimentary rock. There are two different geological units which characterise the Boundiali project:

- Magmatic rock: located in the western and eastern of Boundiali, this unit is rich in magnetic granite associated with the late intrusion of volcanic rock deformed
- Sedimentary rock: according to the size of the grain Boundiali respectively hosts the grauwacke, the sandstone and shale.

The N-S structure is rich in gold, with the same trend correlating to the multiple artisanal mining pits mapped. Some of these artisanal pits were on a massive scale. The geological setting is characterised by the contact between the volcanic and sedimentary rock, the mineralisation is hosted by a large shearing quartz vein rich in pyrite + chalcopyrite + arsenopyrite good alteration such as hematic + carbonate + tourmaline within sedimentary rock.

Gold mineralisation may be spatially related to the emplacement of intrusives. The gold mineralisation is mesothermal in origin and occurs as free gold in quartz vein stockworks and zones of silicification, associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is found in linear zones with the contacts showing evidence of shearing. Free gold is frequently observed. Alteration is weak to strong depending on the development of the system typically being sericite.

Two types of deformation are present in the drill cores: ductile deformation and brittle deformation. The gold mineralisation is related to deformed sandstone and graywacke, in shear zones, with sulphides (mainly pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) associated with visible gold. Alteration is characterized by chlorite, sericite, calcite, secondary quartz and disseminated pyrite. This assemblage is well developed in schistose, foliated rocks with presence of quartz veins or veinlets.

Exploration Data

Systematic exploration works to date at Boundiali have included geochemical sampling, surface pits and trenches as well as AC, RC/RD and diamond drilling. Geophysical survey data is available over **BST** and **BM**. Exploration activity was undertaken on and off since 2016 at **BST** and **BD**, with work ending around 2022 and involved Predictive Discovery, Toro Gold and Turaco Gold.

Since Aurum took over management of the exploration tenements, all drilling has been by Aurum's self-owned diamond rigs. These diamond rigs used a conventional wire-line diamond drilling technique to produce HQ- or NTW-size diamond core. HQ-size rods and casings were used at the top of the holes to stabilise the collars, however the majority were drilled with NTW-size equipment from surface to the end of the hole.

Aurum via its wholly-owned subsidiary Plusor, began exploration work in October 2023 and has pursued an aggressive diamond drilling program using self-owned and operated diamond drill rigs. Aurum has a large exploration team in the field operating day and night with 16 diamond drill rigs and has drilled more than 291,000m of diamond drilling (based on drilling logs) at Boundiali since drilling began (October 2023).

Mineral Resource Data Verification

SLR (SLR Advisory Services Pty Ltd) conducted a review of the geological and digital data supplied by Aurum. It has determined that no material issues could be identified and considers the data accurate and representative of the underlying samples.

SLR personnel visited the Boundiali Project by four times during 2024-2025 and the latest site visit was conducted in August 2025. These site visits focused on reviewing the outcrops, drill-hole location, core sheds as well as held various discussions with site personnel. SLR sighted mineralised drill-hole intersections of all the deposits, down hole surveys and assay data, laboratory facilities, sampling and reviewed survey data acquisition protocols, assay procedures, bulk density determination, logging and sample preparation procedures and quality control (QC) results. SLR concluded that the data was adequately acquired and validated following industry best practices.

Exploration Data

Both reserve circulation (RC) and surface diamond drilling (DD) have been utilised at the Project. Prior to Aurum, limited work at Boundiali included RC during 2015-2016 and RC collars changing to DD at depth, subsequently all drilling during 2017 was RC. In 2018, drilling included DD, RC, RC with DD tail and AC and from early 2019, DD and RC drilling was conducted before drilling ceased.

Aurum took over the project in late 2023. All drilling by Aurum has been conducted using self-owned diamond drills.

Drilling Sample Recovery

Within the diamond drilling, typically core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted. All holes drilled since 2023 have recoveries above 95% in most of the mineralised areas.

Some low recoveries are associated with intensely fractured or faulted intervals and the more intensely weathered upper zone however these low recoveries are not considered material to the total Mineral Resource currently estimated.

Drill Hole Collar Locations

All drill hole collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by company and third-party surveyors. The DGPS system utilised is typically within 10cm accuracy range which is suitable for the classification applied. Some early AC, RC holes and trench locations have been derived from handheld GPS however these few data are not considered to have a material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate. Grid system used is WGS 84 / UTM zone 29N.

Down Hole Survey

Aurum's 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 12m depth, and then at every 50m and at the end of the hole.

Drill Hole Logging

The Company has developed logging and sampling procedures based on the experience of the local technical team. These were subsequently reviewed by SLR during the site visits, and it is their opinion that the processes and protocols implemented will provide results with a high level of confidence.

Aurum company geologists log the core according to the existing lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision.

Logging records were collected in physical format and were then input into a digital MX Deposit database. Core photographs, collar coordinates, down the hole surveys, logging and sample data were received in digital format.

Sample Methodology

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 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, as confirmed by SLR during the site visit.

Historic RC samples were collected as 1m samples directly from the cyclone which were split using a riffle splitter with ¼ of the same retained in the plastic bags, the remainder was re-split with ¼ retained in calico bag and the remainder placed in large green plastic bags.

Sample Preparation and Assaying

All resource sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories, Intertek or MSA. After cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged and numbered by the Client's (Aurum) employees and then sent to either Intertek in Ghana or MSA minerals laboratory in Yamoussoukro.

Aurum employees insert quality control (QAQC) samples on site prior to pick up of the samples from site. The Clients employees then have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.

All samples followed a standard path as outlined below:

- Samples as received are initially sorted and verified against the client Sample Submission Form.
- Samples are air dried at 90°C.
- All samples are crushed to 2mm using a jaw crusher and Boyd crusher in a two-stage process.
- Sample split by rotary sample divider to 600-700g, with reject retained.
- Whole sample is pulverised to 90% <75 µm.
- The pulverised sample is mixed and divided manually, with approximately 200g retained for the client and 300 g retained for laboratory analysis.
- Gold by fire assay with atomic adsorption finish 30g or alternatively;
- Gold by Chrysos™ PhotonAssay methodology. This uses a high-energy X-ray source that is used to irradiate large mineral samples, typically about 500g compared to the 50g of the fire assay. The X-rays induce short-lived changes in the structure of any gold nuclei present. As the excited gold nuclei return to their ground state, they emit a characteristic gamma-ray signature, the intensity of which is directly proportional to the concentration of gold. The penetrating nature of Chrysos™ PhotonAssay provides much higher energy than those used in conventional X-ray fluorescence (XRF), which provides a true bulk analysis of the entire sample. Samples are

presented into a fully automatic process where samples are irradiated, measured, data collection and reporting.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A definitive QAQC program has been implemented to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory, which includes the following:

- Standard Reference Material (SRM) samples: 12 (twelve) types of standards sourced from Geostats ltd. were inserted 1 in every 20 samples
- 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 Security

Measures undertaken to ensure sample security included the following:

- Samples for the Mineral Resource estimates have been derived from surface drilling. Company geologists and technicians are responsible for delivering core to the logging yard. The Company's personnel are responsible for cutting the core and placing the cut core in bags for delivery to the preparation laboratory facilities. The geology staff provide the laboratory with a report detailing the amount and numbers of samples and sample tickets to each core is provided. Prior to submission, duplicate and SRM's were included in the batches and documented within the sample runs. Batches are sent to the analytical laboratories with a report detailing the analysis method required for each element. Chain of custody is kept all the time by the Company personnel.
- Following submission, samples are managed and prepared by independent international accredited laboratory personnel.
- All personnel handling samples are supervised by senior site geologists and geotechnicians. In addition, photos are taken of all core trays prior to sampling. Core is clearly labelled for sampling, a suitable paper trail of sampling can be produced, and duplicate samples are taken to ensure no sample handling issues arise. Half core rejects, core rejects and pulps are appropriately stored inside the core shed and are available for further checks.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral Resources are independently reported by SLR in compliance with the recommended guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).

Mineral Resource Classification System under the JORC Code (2012)

A "Mineral Resource" is defined in the JORC Code (2012) as 'a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality) that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction'. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results.

For a Mineral Resource to be reported, it must be considered by the Competent Person to meet the following criteria under the recommended guidelines of the JORC Code:

- There are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- Data collection methodology and record keeping for geology, assay, bulk density and other sampling information is relevant to the style of mineralisation and quality checks have been carried out to ensure confidence in the data.
- Geological interpretation of the resource and its continuity has been well defined.
- Estimation methodology that is appropriate to the deposit and reflects internal grade variability, sample spacing and selective mining units.
- Classification of the Mineral Resource has considered varying confidence levels and assessment and whether appropriate account has been taken for all relevant factors i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade, computations, confidence in continuity of geology and grade, quantity and distribution of the data and the results reflect the view of the Competent Person.

Area of the Resource Estimation

The deposits, which form part of the Mineral Resource estimates, are all located within the Boundiali Gold Project. The Project consists of four exploration licenses under the Côte d'Ivoire mining code currently held by the companies of which Aurum holds Joint Venture agreements or ownership through subsidiaries. SLR notes that the reported Mineral Resources include the following areas:

- **BST1** Mineral Resource area is located on the BST tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,350m (from 1,033,800mN – 1,036,150mN), has a typical width of 1,000m (from 784,200mE – 785,200mE). It includes the 600m vertical interval from -100mRL to 500mRL. **BDT1** Mineral Resource area located on the **BD** tenement extends over a strike length of

1,400m (from 1,053,800mN – 1,055,200mN), has a typical width of 800m (from 787,400mE – 788,200mE). It includes the 670m vertical interval from -250mRL to 420mRL.

- **BDT2** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BD** tenement extends over a strike length of 1,800m (from 1,058,800mN – 1,060,600mN), has a typical width of 1,200m (from 788,500mE – 789,700mE). It includes the 650m vertical interval from -200mRL to 450mRL.
- **BDT3** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BD** tenement extends over a strike length of 2,800m (from 1,052,200mN – 1,055,000mN), has a typical width of 1,000m (from 785,000mE – 786,000mE). It includes the 550m vertical interval from -100mRL to 450mRL.
- **BMT1** Mineral Resource area is located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 3,000m (from 1,091,900mN – 1,094,900mN), has a typical width of 2,800m (from 794,300mE – 797,100mE). It includes the 650m vertical interval from -200mRL to 450mRL.
- **BMT2** Mineral Resource area is located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 3,700m (from 1,090,500mN – 1,094,200mN), has a typical width of 2,100m (from 793,000mE – 795,100mE). It includes the 450m vertical interval from -0mRL to 450mRL.
- **BMT3** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,900m (from 1,077,400mN – 1,080,300mN), has a typical width of 1,500m (from 794,500mE – 796,000mE). It includes the 850m vertical interval from -200mRL to 650mRL.

Estimation Parameters and Methodology

Sample Data

A comprehensive dataset was provided to SLR which were utilised within the estimate and resultant classification of the resources. These included RC, RD, AC, DD holes and surface trenches. The RC, RD and AC drilling was completed by previous operators and is described in JORC Table 1, Section 1. All drill hole collar, survey, assay and geology records were supplied to SLR in digital format by the site geologists. All Mineral Resource estimation work reported by SLR was based on drilling completed as at 30 September 2026 (Table 4).

Table 4: Summary of Drill Hole Data Supplied to SLR

Deposit	No holes	Type	Meters
BST1	281	AC	10,477
	10	RD	1,658
	219	DD	55,668
	169	RC	13,701
BDT1	127	DD	31,761
	34	RC	2,352
	4	TR	759
BDT2	251	DD	68,741
	30	RC	2,057
	6	TR	2,578
BDT3	105	DD	24,760

Deposit	No holes	Type	Meters
	2	PIT	7
	22	RC	1,457
	9	TR	2,334
BMT1	168	DD	36,005
BMT2	70	DD	12,314
BMT3	297	DD	62,330
Total	**1,804**		**328,957**

Bulk Density Data

Bulk density determinations were carried out at site using the water immersion method on diamond core from holes within the Boundiali Project. No relation can be interpreted between grade and density which is as expected for the style of mineralisation. Average density values were used for the direct assignment for each weathering domains and details are as presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Density assignment

Area	Type	Sample number	Mean
BST	BOCO	925	1.57
	TRAN	860	2.25
	FRESH	7877	2.77
BDT1	BOCO	994	1.53
	TRAN	259	2.43
	FRESH	5,460	2.75
BDT2	BOCO	1,103	1.60
	TRAN	398	2.54
	FRESH	7,586	2.81
BDT3	BOCO	797	1.50
	TRAN	254	2.37
	FRESH	4,469	2.75
BMT1	BOCO	1,585	1.48
	TRAN	601	2.29
	FRESH	6,585	2.75
BMT2	BOCO	537	1.54
	TRAN	120	2.34
	FRESH	1,187	2.76
BMT3	BOCO	1,098	1.44
	TRAN	340	2.29
	FRESH	4,908	2.86

Depletion Areas

Small scale mining has been undertaken on several areas within the Project. This mining is typically restricted to the upper 10m of the oxide material and above the water table, however, is variable in depth and extent. A detailed topographic survey was used to deplete known small scale mining areas.

Geological Interpretation

Geological units and shear host veins for the deposits, defined by lithological logging and sample assays consisted of generally discrete, mineralised lenses. These were interpreted and wireframed as solids for each area. These lodes appear to coincide with strong linear geological structures which are offset by several offsetting faults and outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the Project support the geometry chosen to model the mineralisation.

SLR constructed one set of mineralised wireframes for each deposit using a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au based on interrogation of log histograms and probability plots of the raw assay data. Geological interpretations of the lithological units, the geological structure, alteration and the different lodes of mineralisation were used to guide and interpret the shape of the mineralised wireframes.

All deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of north or northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 0-18°. Lodes dip at varying angles of inclination and are typically between 60 and 80° for **BST1**, **BDT1** & **BDT2** & **BDT3** and **BMT1** &**BMT2**& **BMT3**. **BST1** dips to the west, **BDT1** & **BDT2** & **BDT3** dip to the east, **BMT1** dips to the SE, and **BMT2**&**BMT3** dips NW.

SLR defined a total of 418 discrete bodies for all Deposits (76 bodies for BST1, 42 bodies for BDT1, 94 bodies for BDT2, 50 bodies for BDT3, 56 bodies for BMT1, 36 bodies for BMT2, and 64 bodies for BMT3) based on the orientation and shape of the mineralisation, which were further domained. These domains are likely separated by interpreted fault zones identified from geophysical surveys and structural readings; the style of mineralisation appears the same between domains, however, there appears to be grade variability typical of these styles of deposits.

No additional high grade domaining was undertaken within the deposit based on statistic reviews however further infill drilling may confirm the presence of high-grade shoots and this will be reviewed at the next update. The current interpretation is considered suitable to support classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

Oxidation logging data which was used to create a base of oxidation surface and the top of fresh rock to further constrain the mineralised domains and allow separation of material types into oxide, transition and fresh.

Preparation of Wireframes

Wireframed solids were constructed based on sectional interpretations of drill hole geological and sample data using SURPAC geological software. The sectional resource outlines were generally extrapolated to a distance half-way between mineralised and un-mineralised holes/sections with a maximum distance of half the along strike distance. In the up-dip and down-dip directions where no un-mineralised holes were available to constrain the mineralisation, extrapolation was also around half the along strike distance where geological continuity could be observed along strike.

The interpreted outlines were manually triangulated to form the wireframes. To form the ends of the wireframes, the end section strings were copied to a position mid-way to the next section (up to a maximum of 50m this being based on variogram analysis, drill spacing and the judgement of the Competent Person) and adjusted to match the overall interpretation and trend of the mineralisation. The wireframed objects were validated using SURPAC software and set as solids.

The resultant mineralised wireframes were used as hard boundaries to constrain the grade interpolation within the deposit. All un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation, and they were therefore assigned a grade of 0.005 g/t Au (half the detection limit); these intervals are minimal.

Composites

The sets of mineralised wireframes ("objects") were used to code the assay database to allow identification of the resource intersections. A review of the sample lengths was subsequently completed to determine the optimal composite length. The most prevalent sample length inside the mineralised wireframes was 1m, and as a result, was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 1m lengths and SURPAC software was used to extract the composites. Separate composite files were generated for each resource object. The composites were checked visually in SURPAC software for spatial correlation with the wireframed mineralised objects.

Statistical Analysis

The composites were imported into statistical software to analyse the statistics of the assays within the mineralised wireframes (Table 6). The summary statistics for major lodes modelled are shown in Log histograms of the drilling composites are presented in Figure 6 to Figure 8 respectively.

The composite samples show a moderate positively skewed log-normal distribution which is typical for the style of mineralisation observed within the deposit and will require careful consideration of high grades during estimation.

Table 6: Basic Composite Statistics for the Deposits modelled

Deposit	BST1 (all)	BDT1(all)	BDT2(all)	BDT3(all)	BMT1(all)	BMT2(all)	BMT3(all)
Number	15,000	7,171	16,561	2,313	2,281	1,116	5,893
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.005
Maximum	213.32	181.20	48.04	100.00	100.43	51.38	264.53
Mean	0.79	0.73	0.47	0.72	1.07	0.98	1.17
Std Dev	4.51	3.92	1.42	3.76	4.12	3.04	6.54
Coeff Var	5.69	5.39	3.00	5.19	3.87	3.12	5.59
Variance	20.36	15.35	2.01	14.10	17.00	9.24	42.78
Skewness	27.78	26.88	16.53	16.95	14.69	10.82	25.50
Percentiles							
10%	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.01
20%	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.05
30%	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.12
40%	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.23	0.19
50%	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.32	0.28
60%	0.29	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.48	0.48	0.41
70%	0.43	0.49	0.36	0.38	0.66	0.73	0.63
80%	0.70	0.75	0.52	0.59	1.00	1.04	1.06
90%	1.33	1.30	0.93	1.13	1.94	1.84	2.17
95%	2.39	2.05	1.53	1.98	3.48	3.41	3.92
97.50%	4.40	3.38	2.57	3.32	5.14	5.71	6.46
99%	9.47	6.67	4.78	7.75	9.88	9.54	11.69

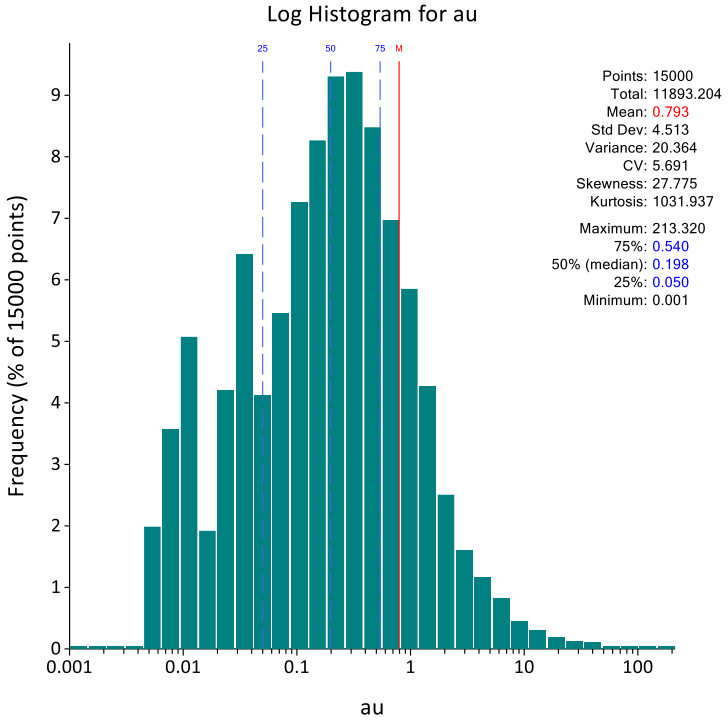

Figure 6: Log histogram for BST1 composites (all)

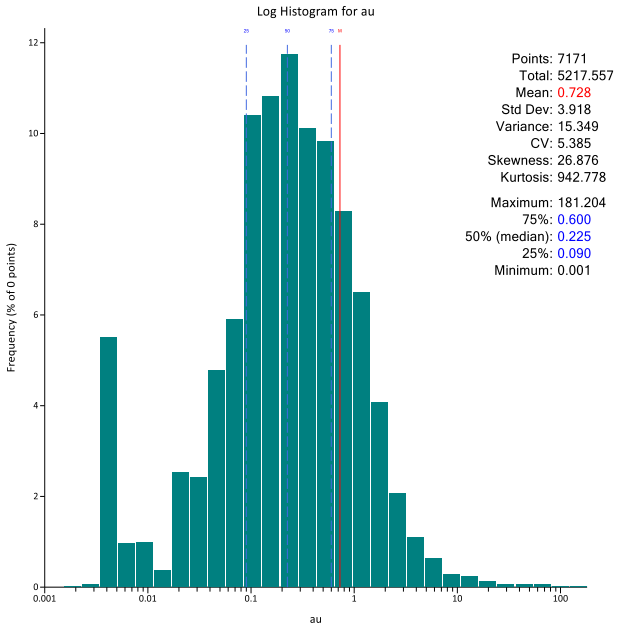

Figure 7: Log histogram for BDT1 composites (all)

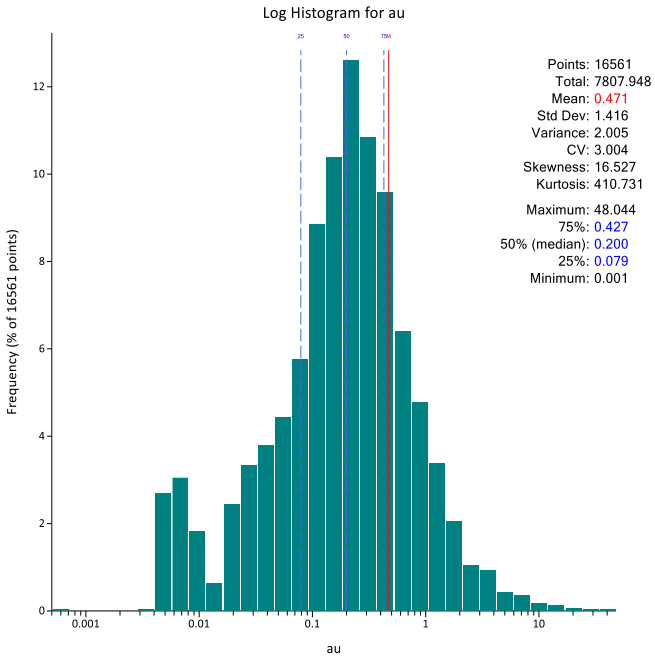

Figure 8: Log histogram for BDT2 composites (all)

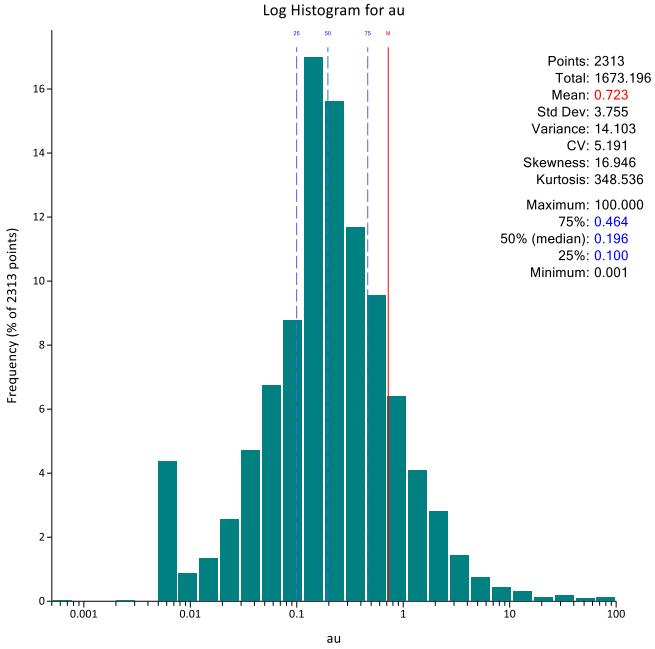

Figure 9: Log histogram for BDT3 composites (all)

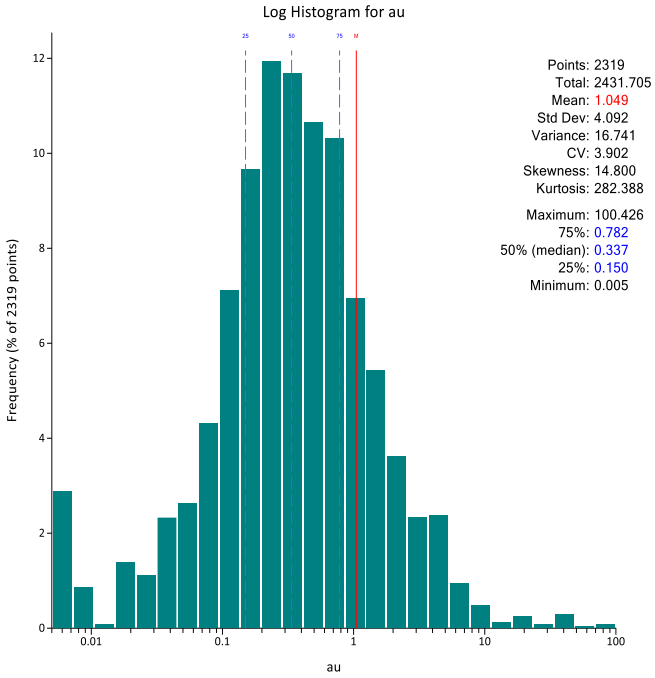

Figure 10: Log histogram for BMT1 composites (all)

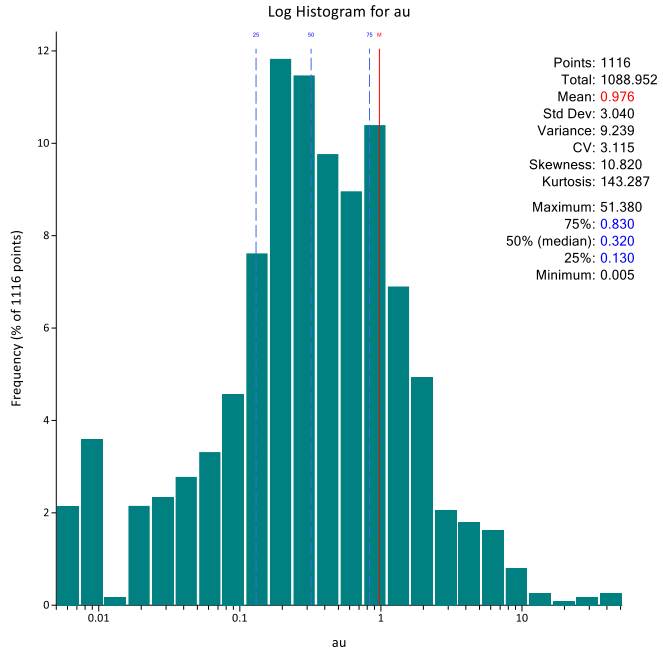

Figure 11: Log histogram for BMT2 composites (all)

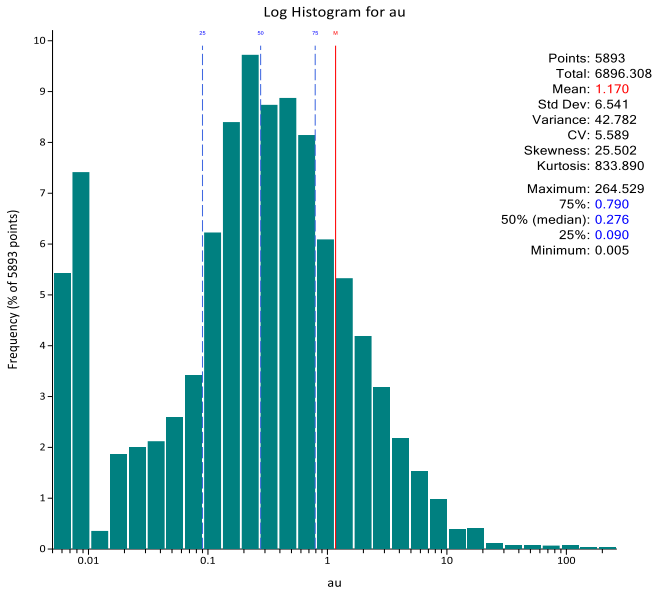

Figure 12: Log histogram for BMT3 composites (all)

Treatment of high grades during estimation

The statistical analysis of the composited samples for Au inside the mineralised wireframes was used to determine the high-grade cuts that were applied to the grades in the mineralised objects before they were used for grade interpolation. All assays above the cut value were assigned the cut value. This was done to eliminate any high-grade outliers in the assay populations which would result in conditional bias within the resource estimate. The high-grade cuts applied to the composites were determined from the log histograms and log probability plots for each deposit resulting in the following conclusions:

- Top-cuts were reviewed and applied, if necessary, these high-grade cuts were applied to the composites and were determined from the log histograms and log probability plots.
- A grade dependent search was used for all Mineral Resources to limit the influence on estimates of these extreme grades.

Table 7: Top-cuts and grade search restrictions used for estimation

BST1		BDT2		BMT1		BMT2		BMT3	
Object ID	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**
1	25	**1**	15	**15**	20	**9**	20	**1**	20
2	30	**2**	12	**16**	25			**2**	20
3	25	**13**	20	**18**	40			**4**	40
4	15	**20**	10	**25**	18			**7**	20
5	15	**23**	10					**13**	25

BST1		BDT2		BMT1		BMT2		BMT3	
Object ID	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**
8	10	**25**	15					**18**	20
10	10	**26**	15					**19**	20
14	20	**27**	15					**60**	50
15	18	**28**	15					**67**	50
37	20	**29**	15						
51	20	**61**	15						
59	25	**81**	10						
60	15								
62	12								
73	15								
Grade restricted search									
Radii (m)	**g/t Au**	**Radii (m)**	**g/t Au**	**Radii (m)**	**g/t Au**	**Radii (m)**	**g/t Au**	**Radii (m)**	**g/t Au**
25	10	12.5	10	12.5	10	25	30	25	30

Geospatial Analysis

The largest mineralisation objects were selected for variogram analysis for **all areas**. This analysis confirmed that the deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of north or northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 0-18°. Lodes dip at varying angles of inclination and are typically between 60 and 80° for BST1, BDT1 & BDT2 & BDT3 and BMT1 &BMT2& BMT3. BST1 dips to the west, BDT1 & BDT2 & BDT3 dip to the east, BMT1 dips to the SE, and BMT2&BMT3 dips NW. Experimental variograms used for resource estimation are shown in Figure 13 to Figure 19.

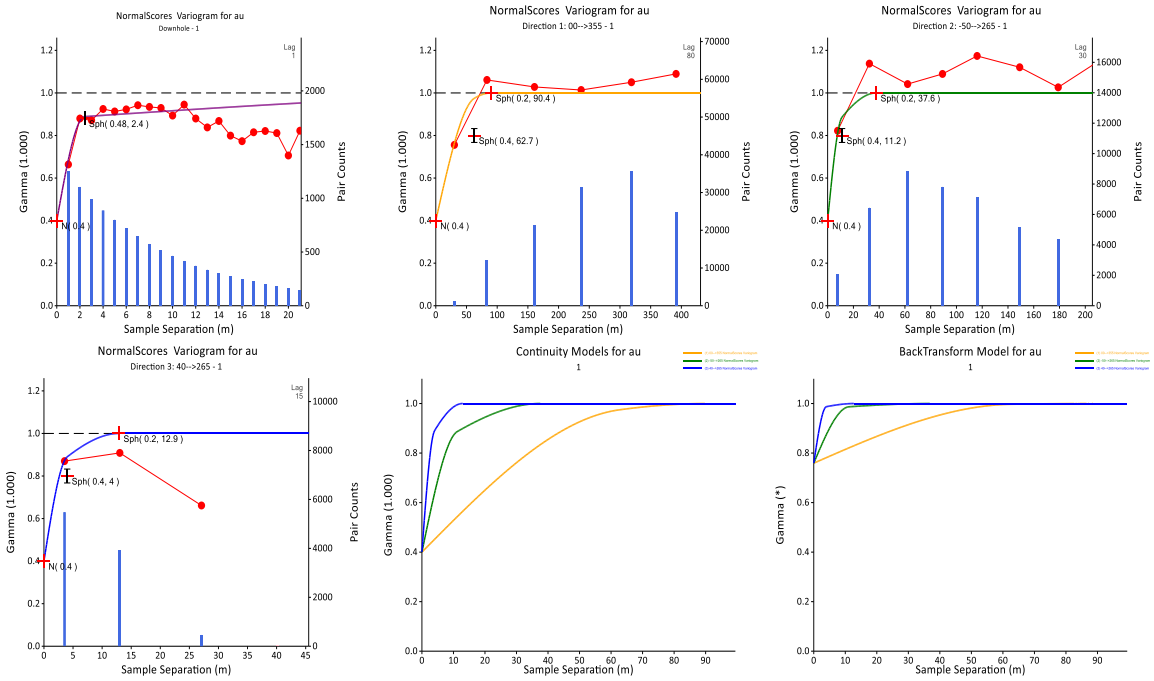

Figure 13: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BST1 Object 1

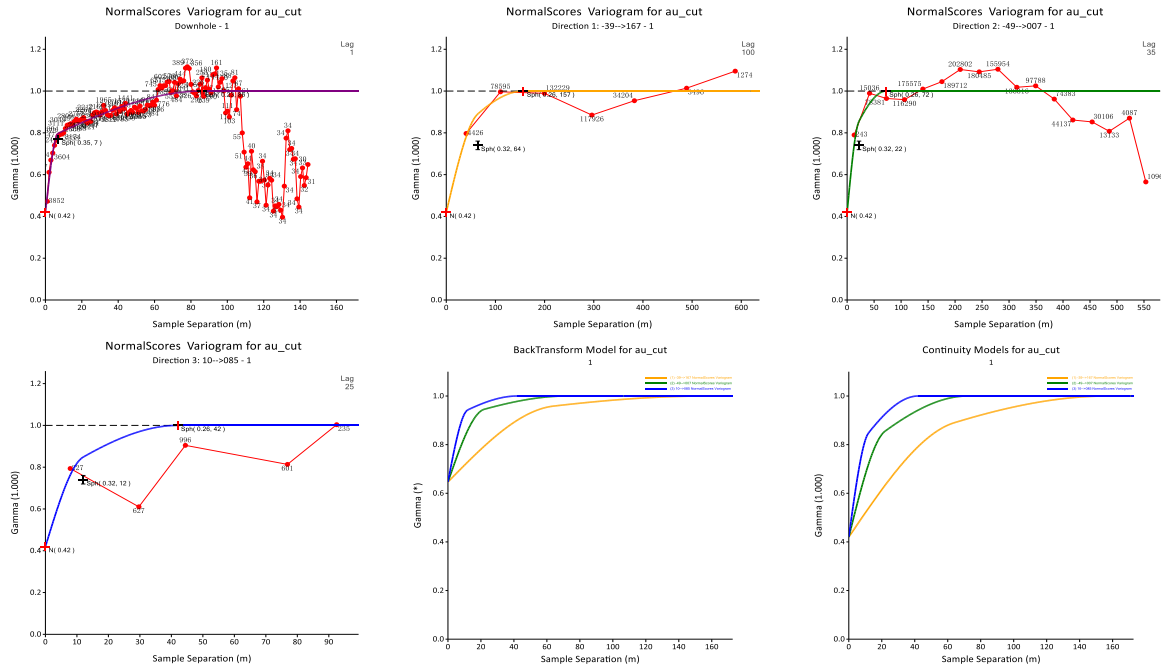

Figure 14: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BDT1 Object 1

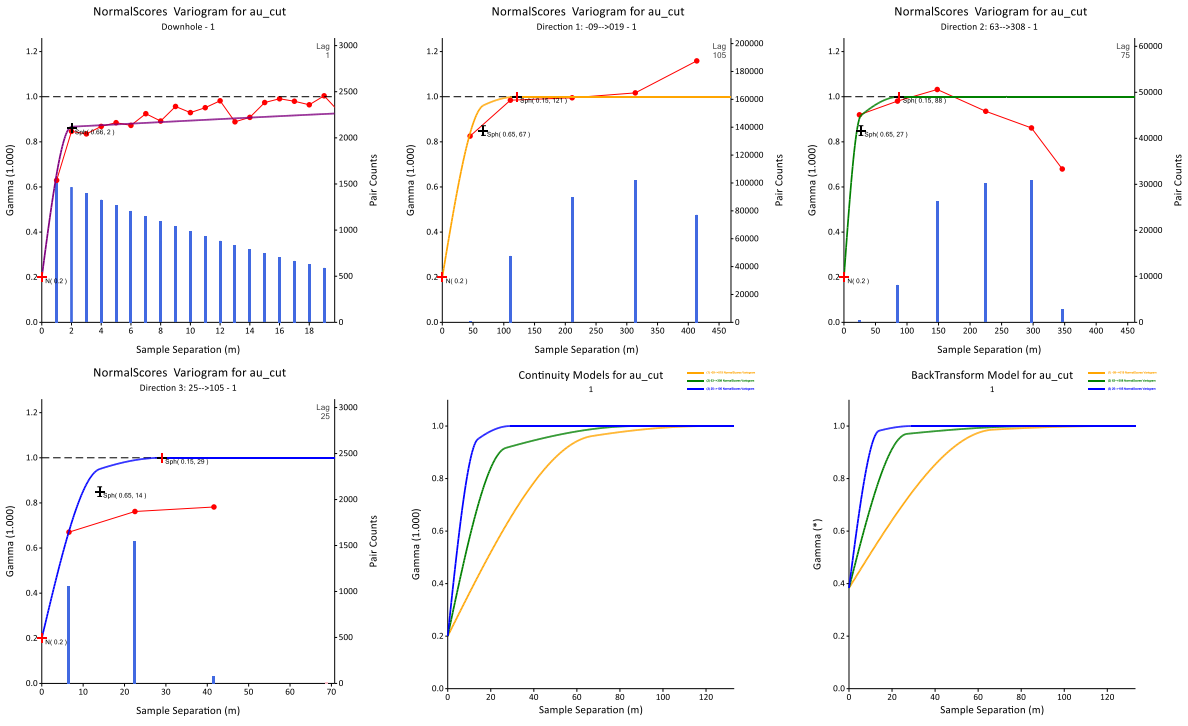

Figure 15: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BDT2 Object 1

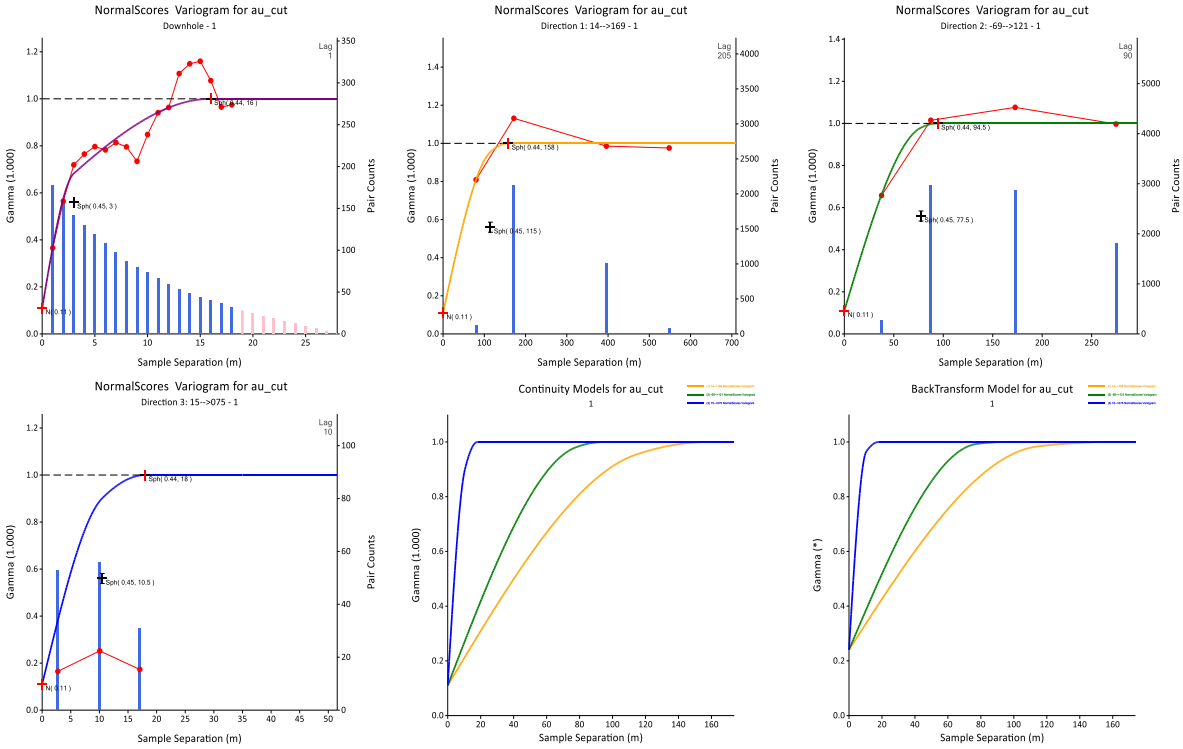

Figure 16: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BDT3 Object 1

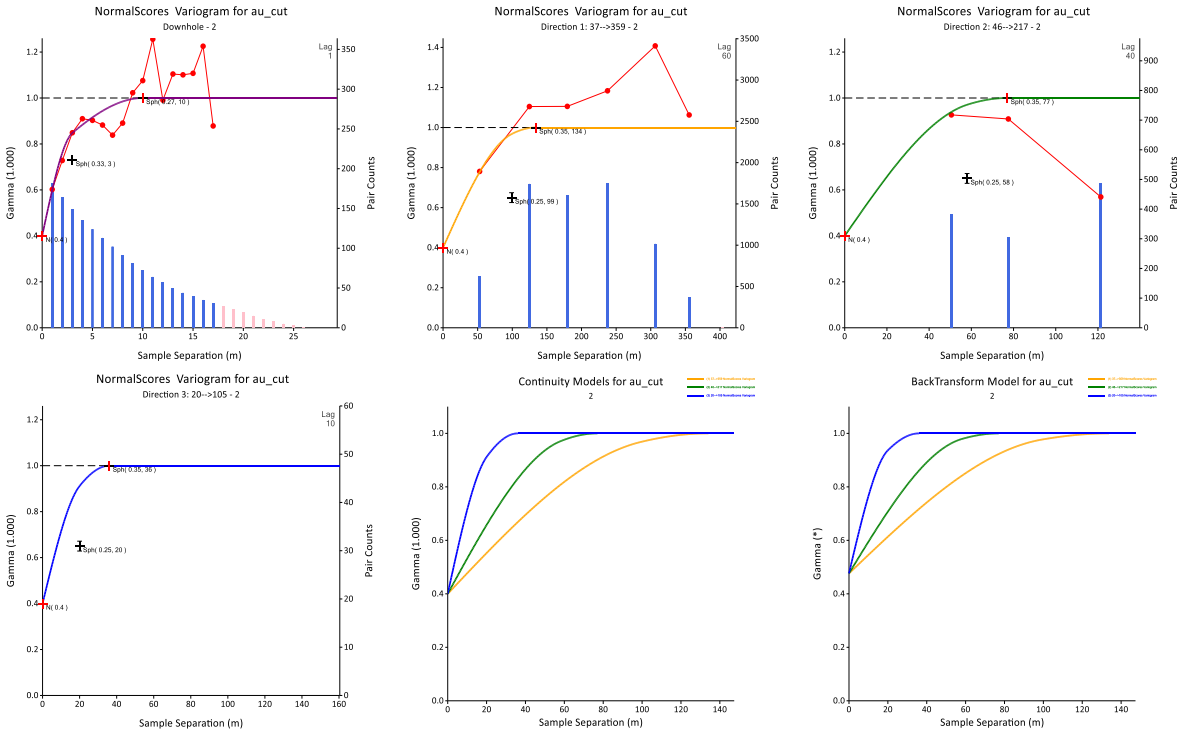

Figure 17: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BMT1 Object 2

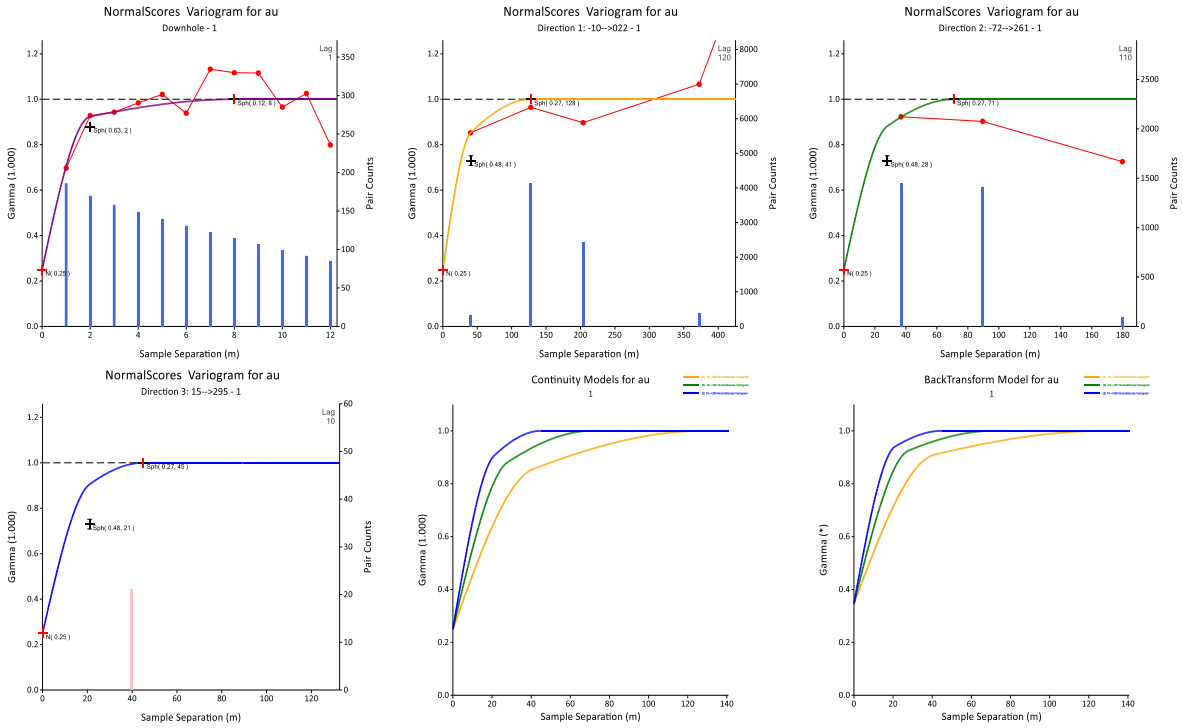

Figure 18: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BMT2 Object 1

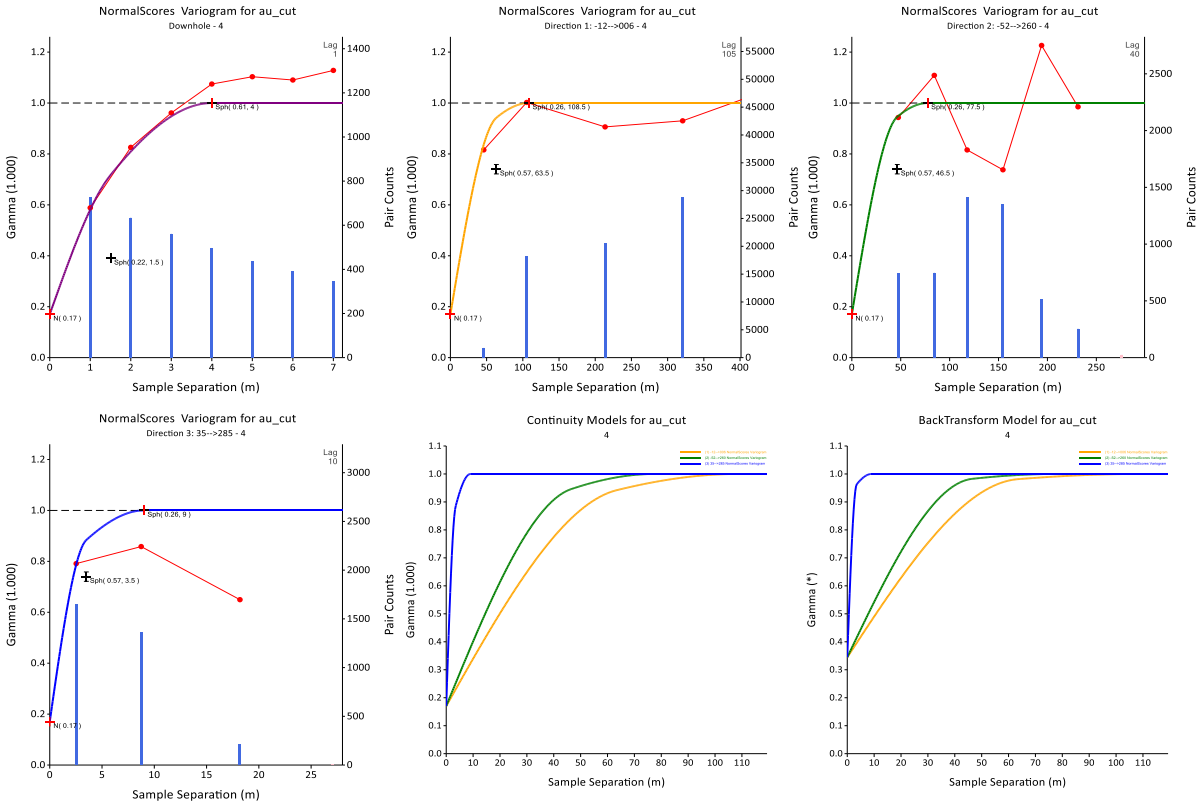

Figure 19: Experimental Variograms and fitted models BMT3 Object 4

Mineral Resource Estimation

Block Model

SURPAC block models were created to encompass the full extent of each resource area within the tenements making up the Boundiali Gold Project. The block models were created orthogonal to the grid and the block dimensions used in the model were 10m NS (along strike) by 10m EW (across strike) by 5m vertical, with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m based on QKNA and the drill spacing. The block model dimensions are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Block Model parameters

Estimate Area	Origin			Extent			Rotation Degrees
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	
BST	784,200	1,033,800	-100	1,000	2,350	600	0
BDT1	787,400	1,053,800	-250	800	1,400	670	0
BDT2	788,500	1,058,800	-200	1,200	1,800	650	0
BDT3	785,000	1,052,200	-100	1,000	2,800	550	0
BMT1	795,300	1,091,900	-200	1,800	3,000	650	0
BMT2	793,000	1,090,500	0	2,100	3,700	450	0
BMT3	794,500	1,077,400	-200	1,500	2,900	850	0

Grade Interpolation and Estimation Parameters

Each mineralised wireframed object was used as a hard boundary for the interpolation of gold (Au). That is, only composites inside each object were used to interpolate the blocks inside the same object. The Ordinary Kriging (OK) algorithm was selected for grade interpolation of gold. The OK algorithm was selected to minimise smoothing within the estimate and to give a more reliable weighting of clustered samples.

An isotropic search ellipsoid in the major and semi-major directions was used for the interpolation process based on the number of samples to be used to estimate a block and the relative orientations of the mineralisation, however an anisotropic parameter was used in the minor direction (across strike).

The search ellipsoid orientations used for interpolation matched the general orientation of the mineralised lodes in each domain, with separate parameters used for the north, middle and south. Three passes were used for the estimation including a final pass with a large search ellipsoid and a minimum sample of one to ensure that all blocks were estimated within the block model, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Estimation Parameters for all domains

Parameter	Estimation Pass Pass 1	Estimation Pass Pass 2	Estimation Pass Pass 3
Search Type			
Bearing	0° for BST,BDT1&2&3, 18° for BMT1&2, and 12° for BMT3		
Dip	60° for BST1, -75° for BDT1, -65° for BDT2, -80° for BDT3,-65° for BMT1, -75° and 70° for BMT2, and 70° for BMT3		
Plunge	0	0	0
Major-Semi Major Ratio	1	1	1
Major-Minor Ratio	2	2	2
Search Radius	25	50	200/400
Minimum Samples	4	4	1
Maximum Samples	12	12	12
Max. Samples per Hole	3	3	3
Block Discretisation	3 X by 3 Y by 2 Z		

Model Validation

A rigorous process was used to validate the estimation for the Project as outlined below:

- Mathematical Comparison by Domain;
- Visual Inspection of the Blocks; and
- Overall Validation.

A three-step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average Au grades of the composite file input against the Au block model output for all the resource objects. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.

While some smoothing is noted within the grade estimates, SLR considers this appropriate for the style of mineralisation which displays a relatively high nugget, with good geology continuity displayed. The validation indicated that the NN estimate showed reasonable variation on a global scale however this is considered not representative of the local variability with both the IDW and OK displaying smoothing which is considered appropriate and suitable. As such SLR considers that further drilling and closer drilling spacing will be required should a higher level of classification be required.

As a result of the completed validation, SLR considers the estimate is representative of the composites and is indicative of the known controls of mineralisation and the underlying data.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity.

All the deposits show good continuity of the main mineralised lodes along strike and down dip which allowed the drill hole intersections to be modelled into coherent, geologically robust wireframes within the drill spacing of 50m-100m by 100m with closer spacing of 50m by 50m or less within the core of the **BST1, BDT2 and BMT3** deposit. Relative consistency is evident in the thickness of the structures, along with the continuity of structure between sections. While there is good geological continuity along strike and down dip, there is evidence, and it is interpreted, that local variation of grade and thickness will occur between the current drill spacing arising from the boudin type structures resulting in discontinuous pods of mineralisation.

Given the interpretation of further local grade variation with further drilling, within the good geological continuity, SLR considers the current data suitable to provide a good estimate of tonnage and metal content within the current drilling spacing on a global scale.

SLR considers the drill spacing at Boundiali to be appropriate for different Resource classification based on the following criteria:

- **Indicated Classification**: Drill spacing of 50m by 50m or less is considered suitable for an Indicated classification in well informed areas of **BST1, BDT1, BDT2, BMT1 and BMT3**. This spacing provides good confidence in geological continuity and grade. This decision is supported by variogram ranges (specifically, 60% of the sill range) and visual confirmation of both structure and grade continuity. Several areas with even closer spacing (<25m) further support the consistency of the geology.
- **Inferred Classification**: For all other areas where drill spacing is greater than 50m by 50m (and up to 100m by 100m), this drill density is considered suitable for an Inferred classification.

Following active review and professional judgment, the Competent Person identified areas within the resource model as unclassified because they did not meet the standards for an Inferred classification. These zones, having been assigned a grade estimate, provide a guide for future drilling aimed at potentially upgrading them to Inferred Resources.

To achieve a Measured resource classification, a higher drill density is required. SLR believes that additional drilling is needed to provide enough confidence in the local grade and metal distribution to meet the criteria for this classification.

Plan views of the updated classification and drilling are presented in Figure 20 through to Figure 24 for the updated deposits. Example cross sections showing the informing drilling and resource classification are presented in Figure 25 though to Figure 34.

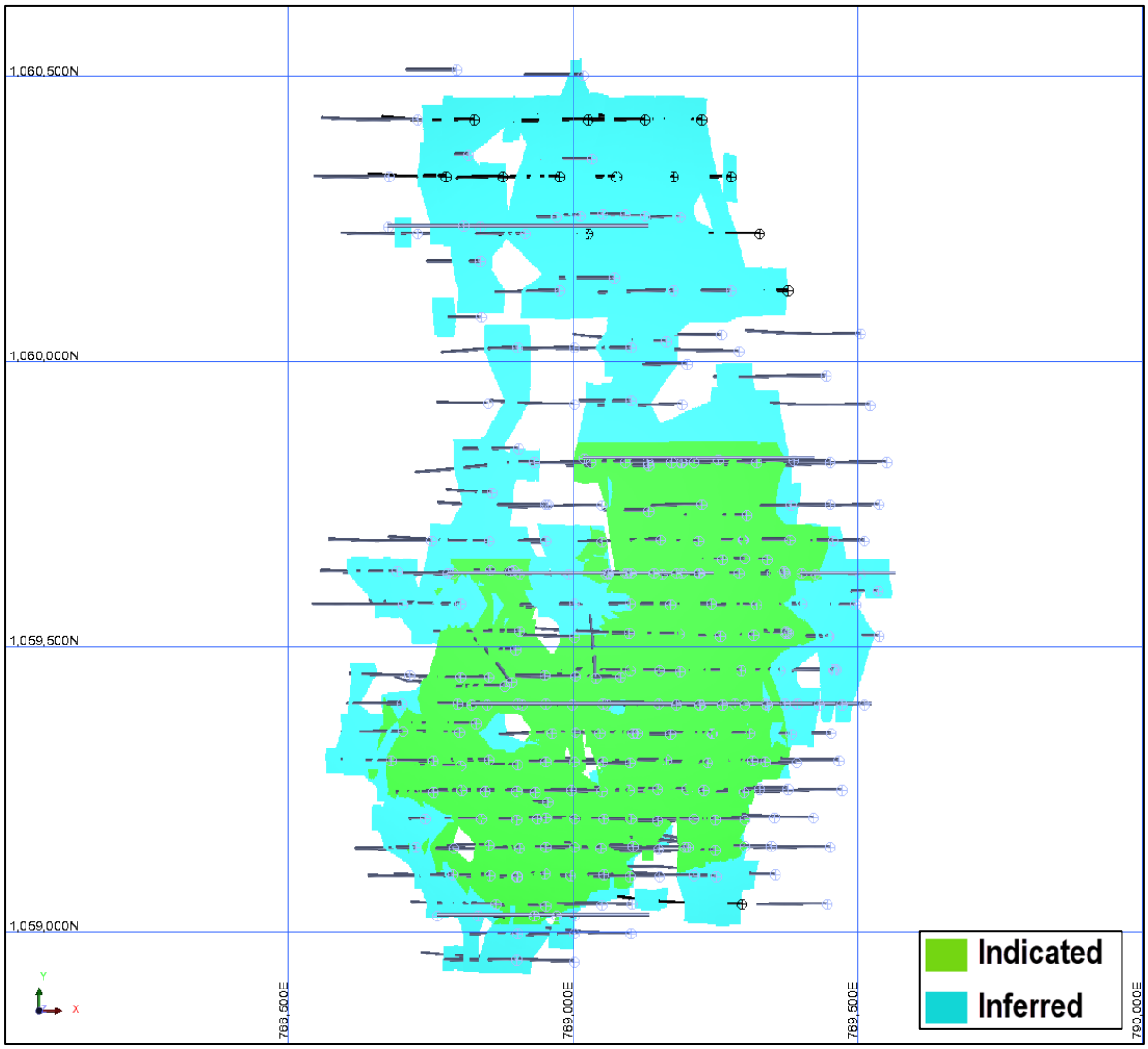

Figure 20: Plan view of BDT2 showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)

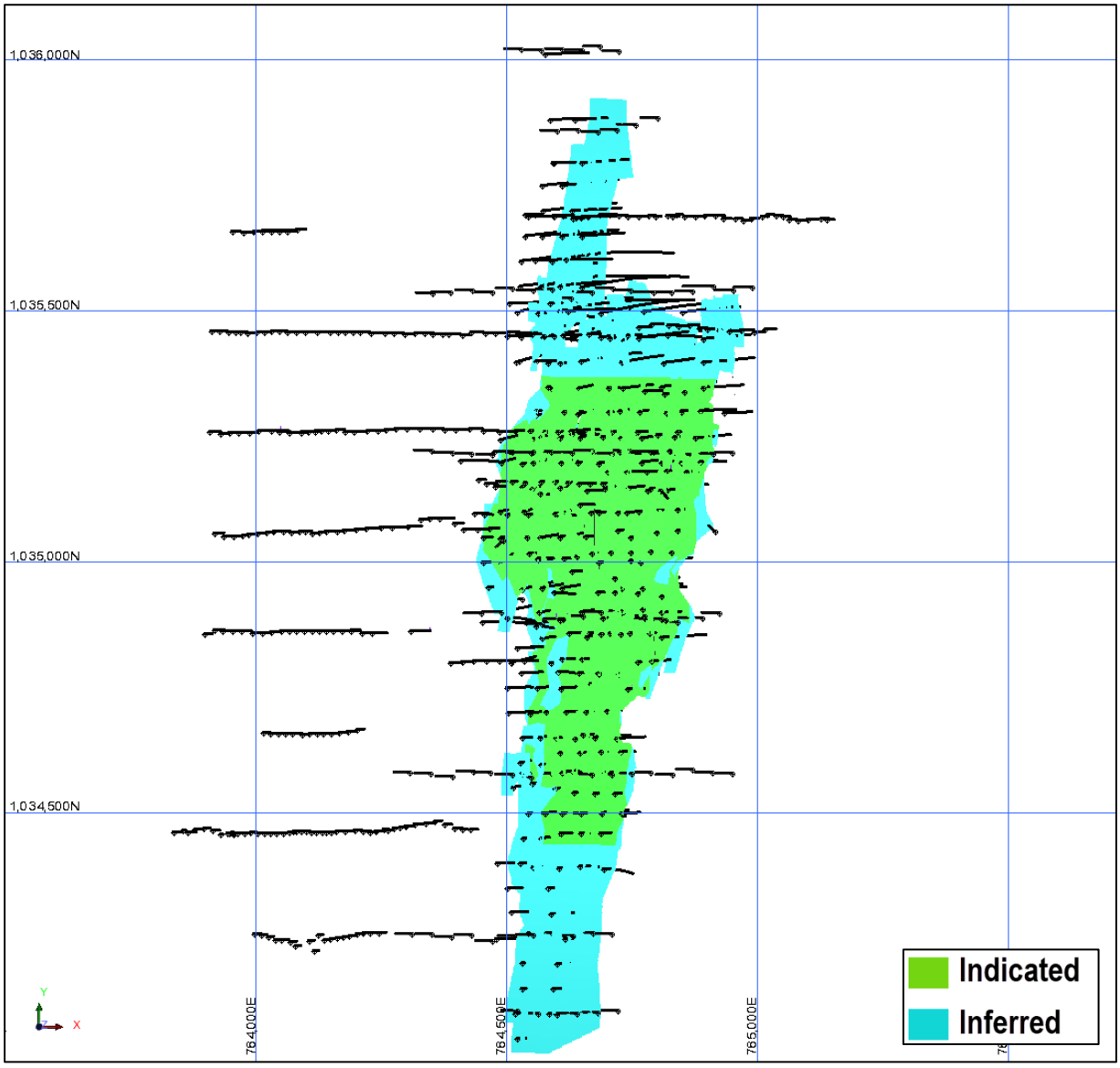

Figure 21: Plan view of BST1 showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)

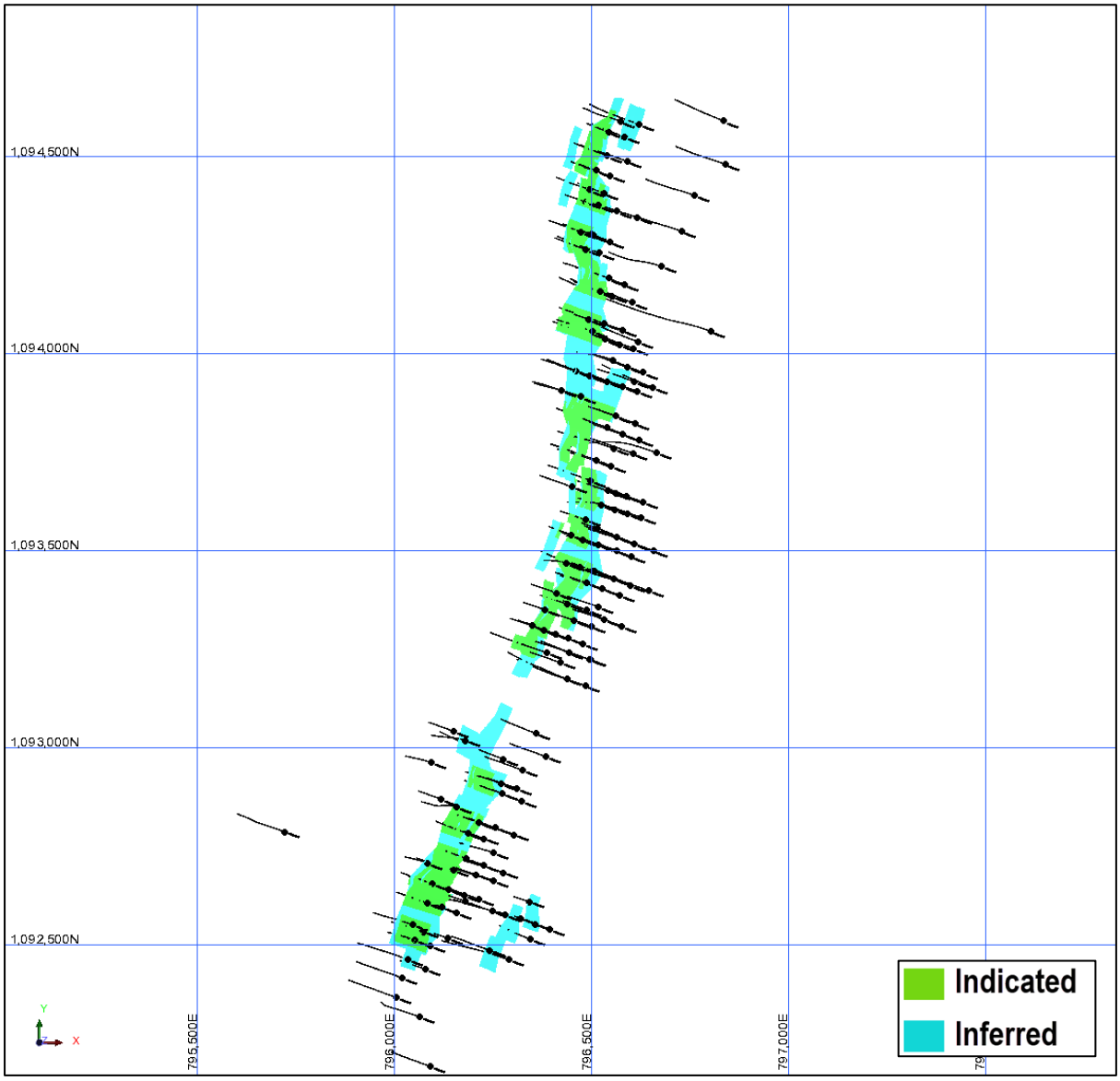

Figure 22: Plan view of BMT1 showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)

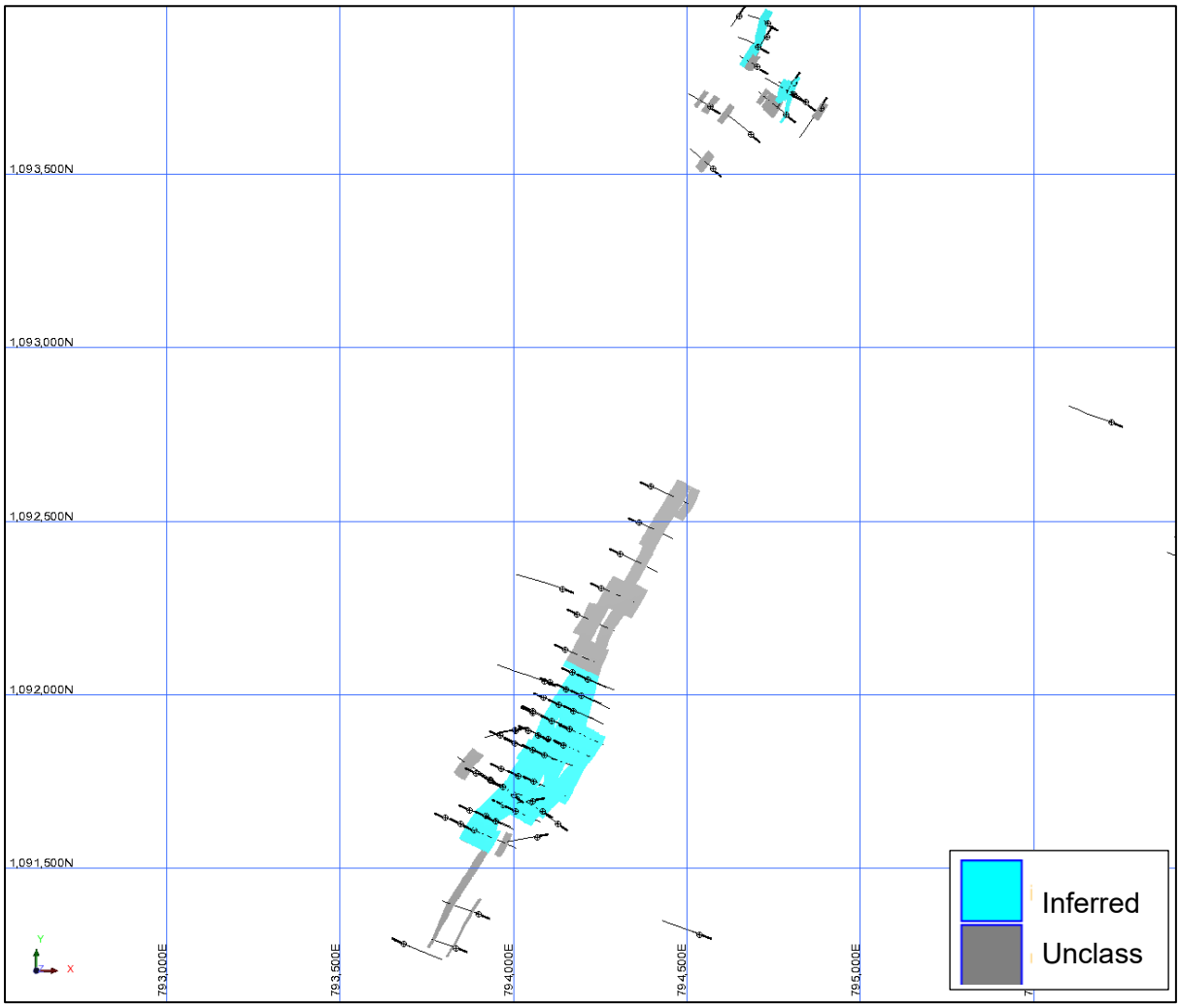

*Figure 23: Plan view of **BMT2** showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)*

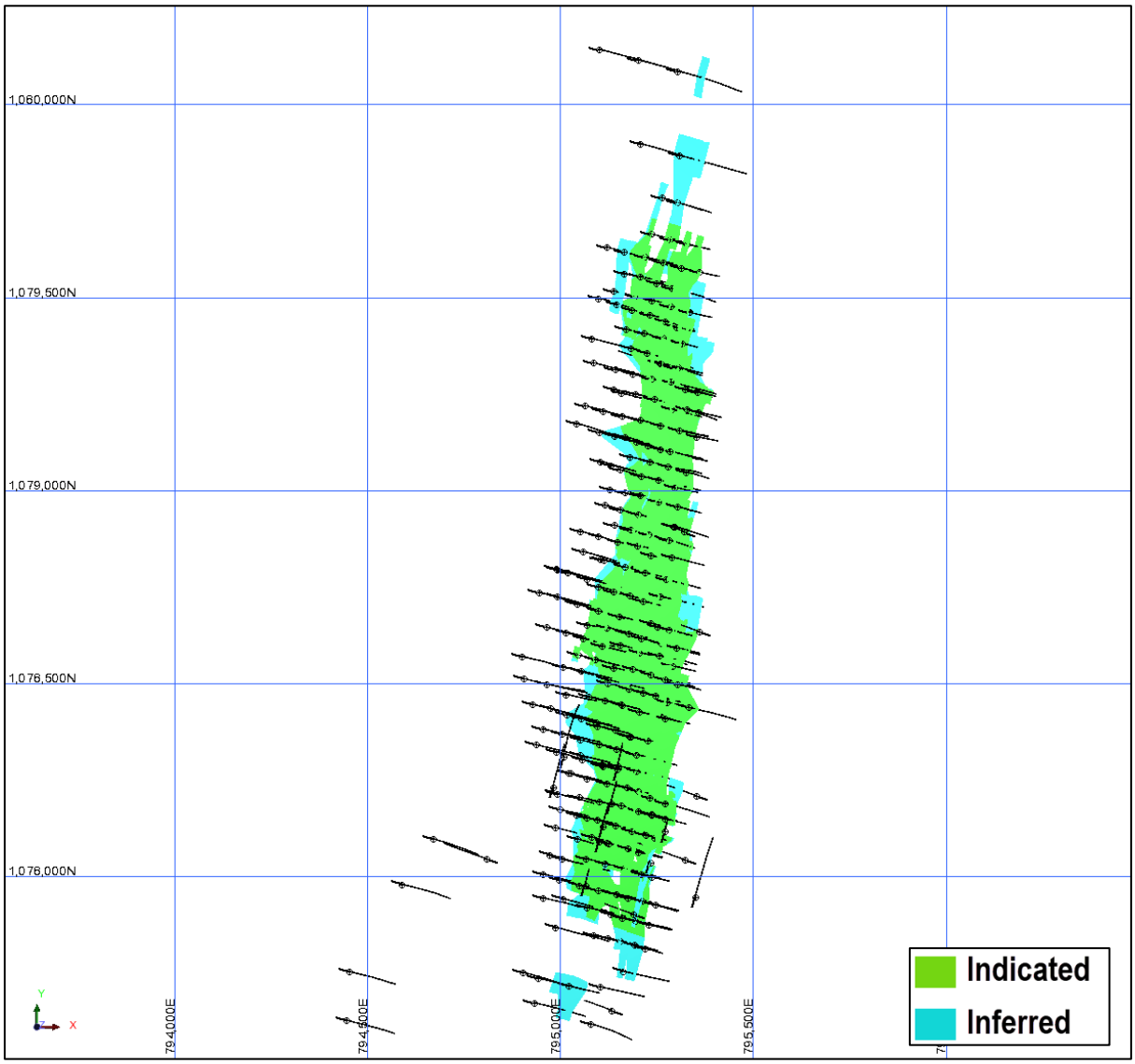

*Figure 24: Plan view of **BMT3** showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)*

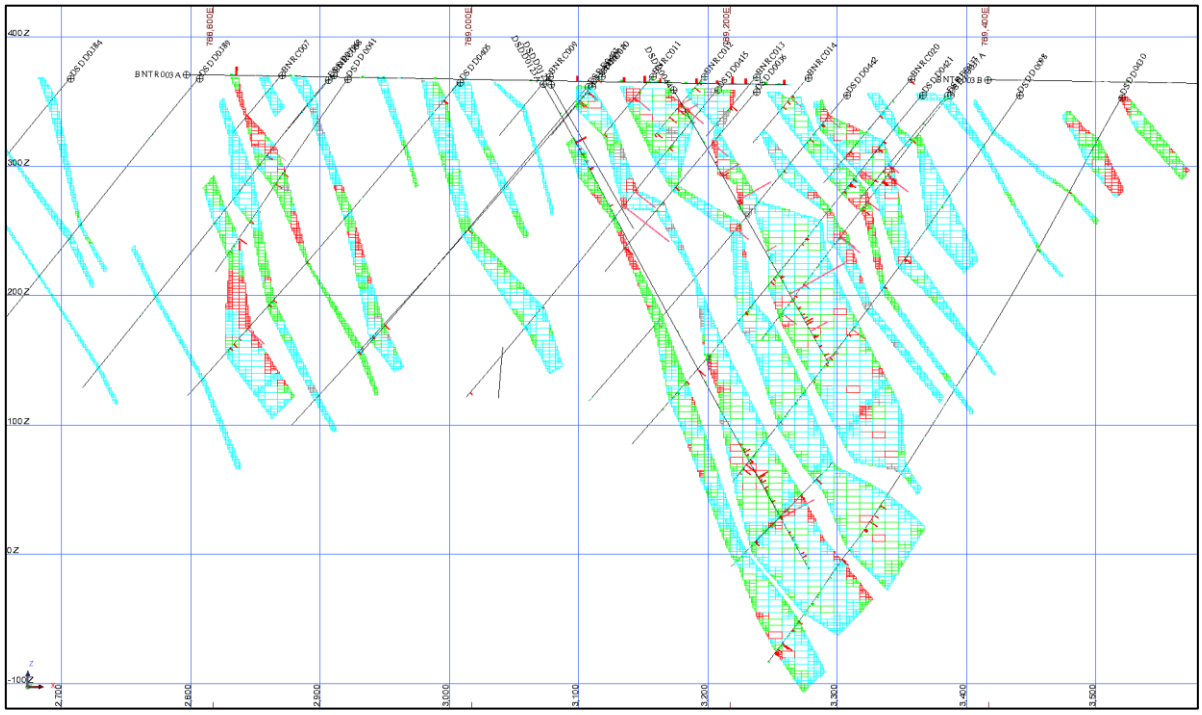

Figure 25: Example cross section (1,059,625mN) BDT2 showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking north +/-25m)

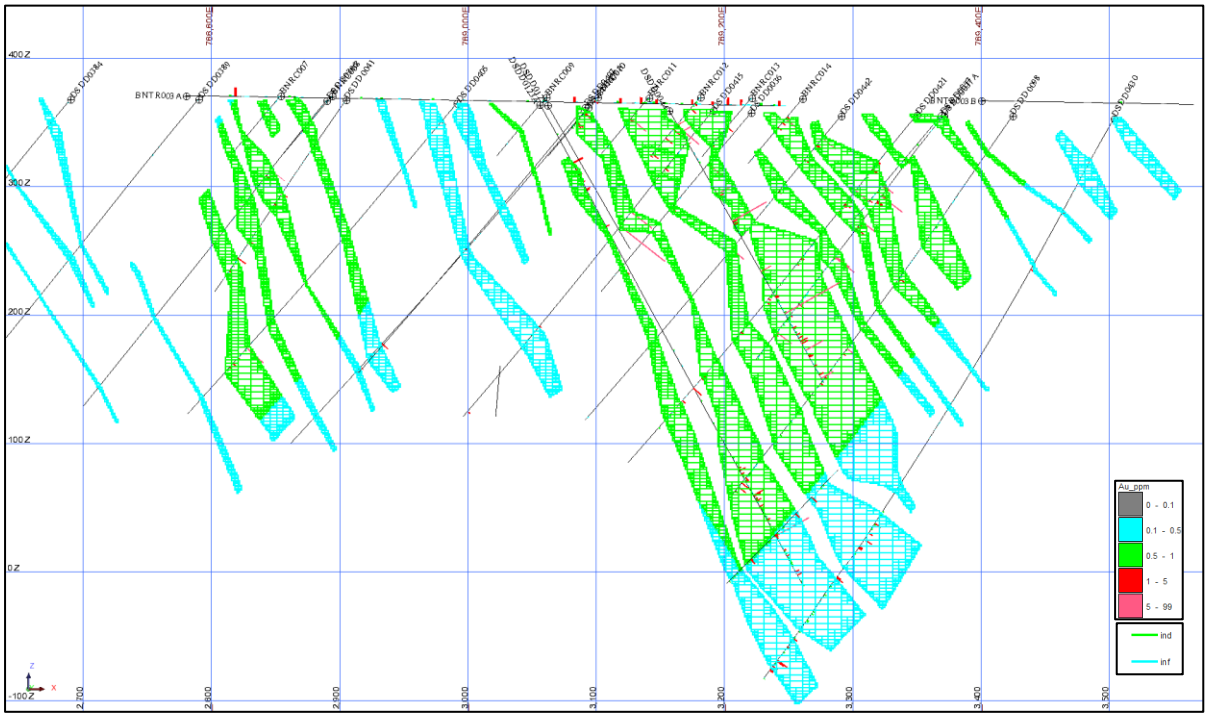

Figure 26: Example cross section (1,059,625mN) BDT2 showing resource classification and drill data (looking north +/-25m)

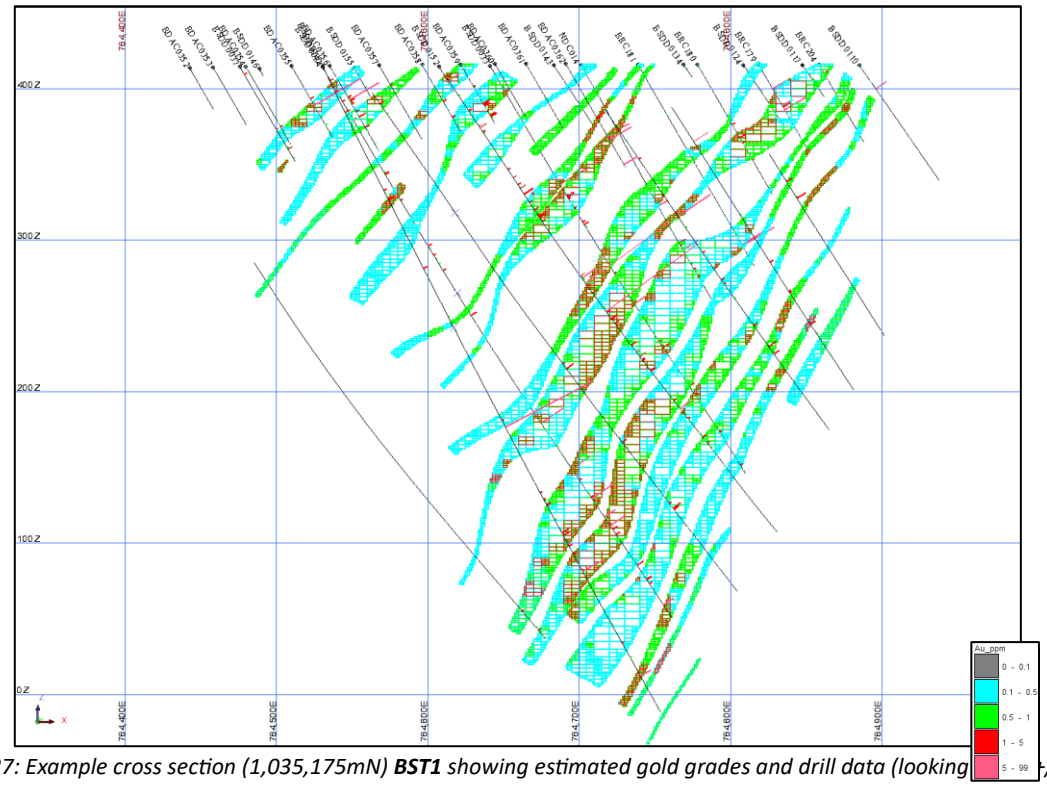

*Figure 27: Example cross section (1,035,175mN) **BST1** showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking +/-25m)*

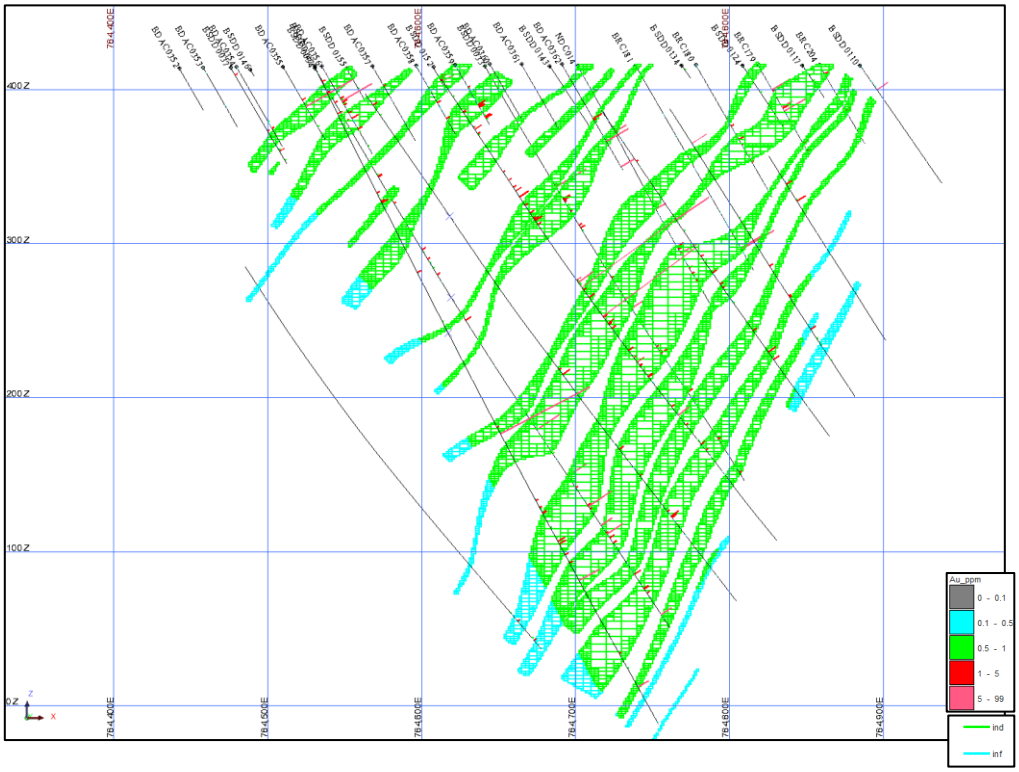

*Figure 28: Example cross section (1,035,175mN) **BST1** showing resource classification and drill data (looking north +/-25m)*

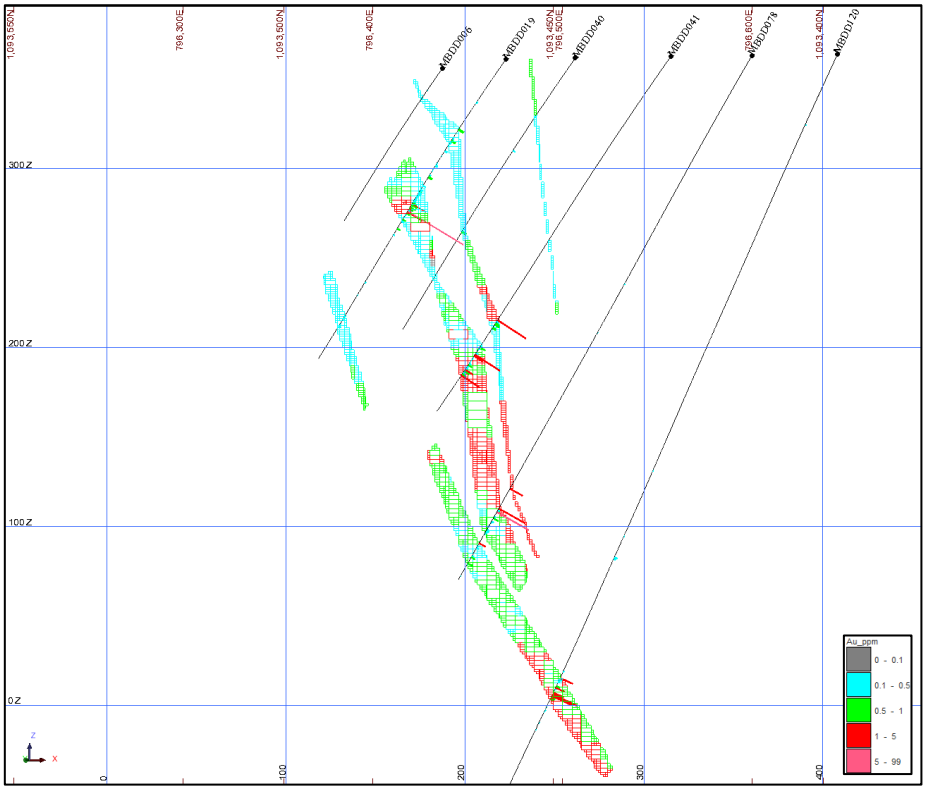

*Figure 29: Example oblique cross section **BMT1** showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking north +/-25m)*

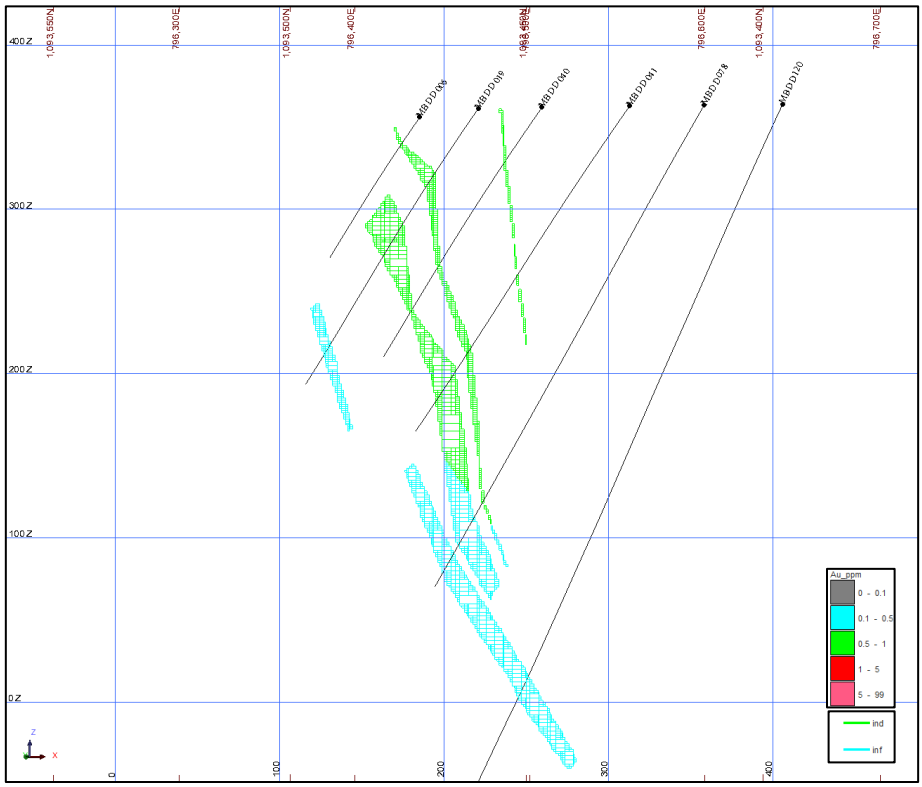

*Figure 30: Example oblique cross section **BMT1** showing resource classification and drill data (looking northeast +/-25m)*

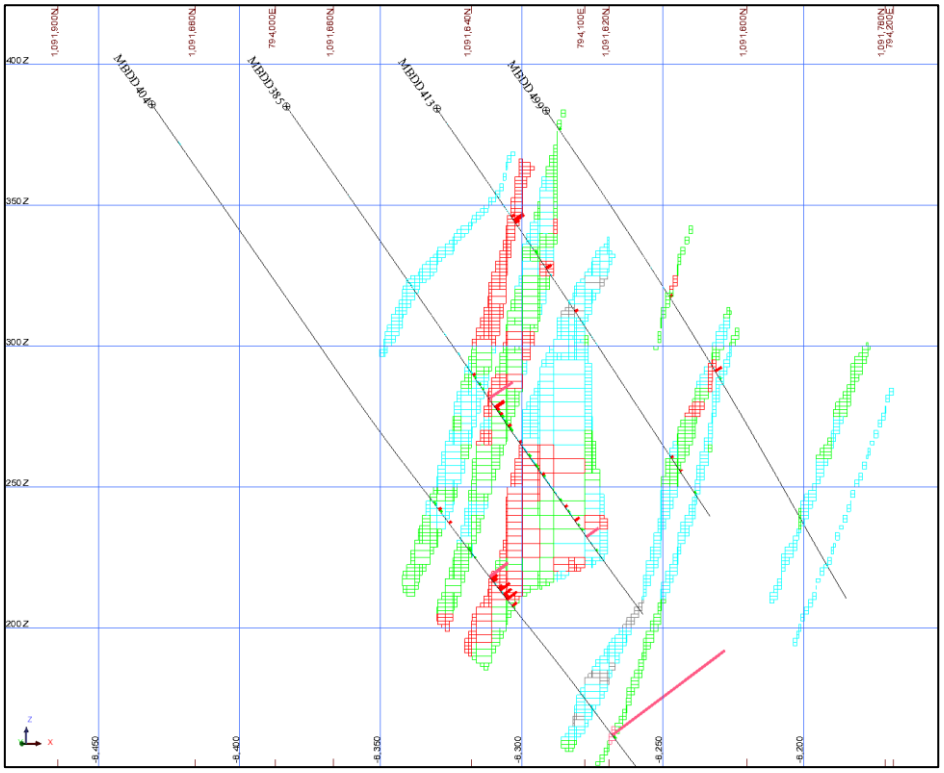

*Figure 31: Example oblique cross section **BMT2** showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking north +/-25m)*

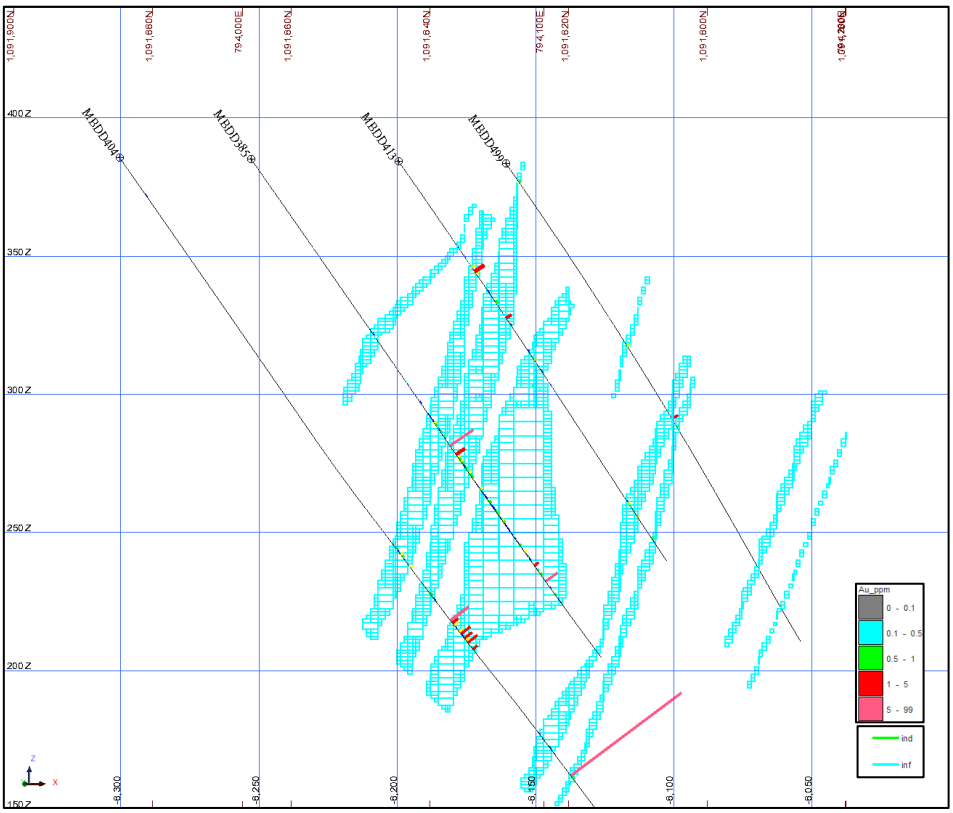

*Figure 32: Example oblique cross section **BMT2** showing resource classification and drill data (looking north +/-25m)*

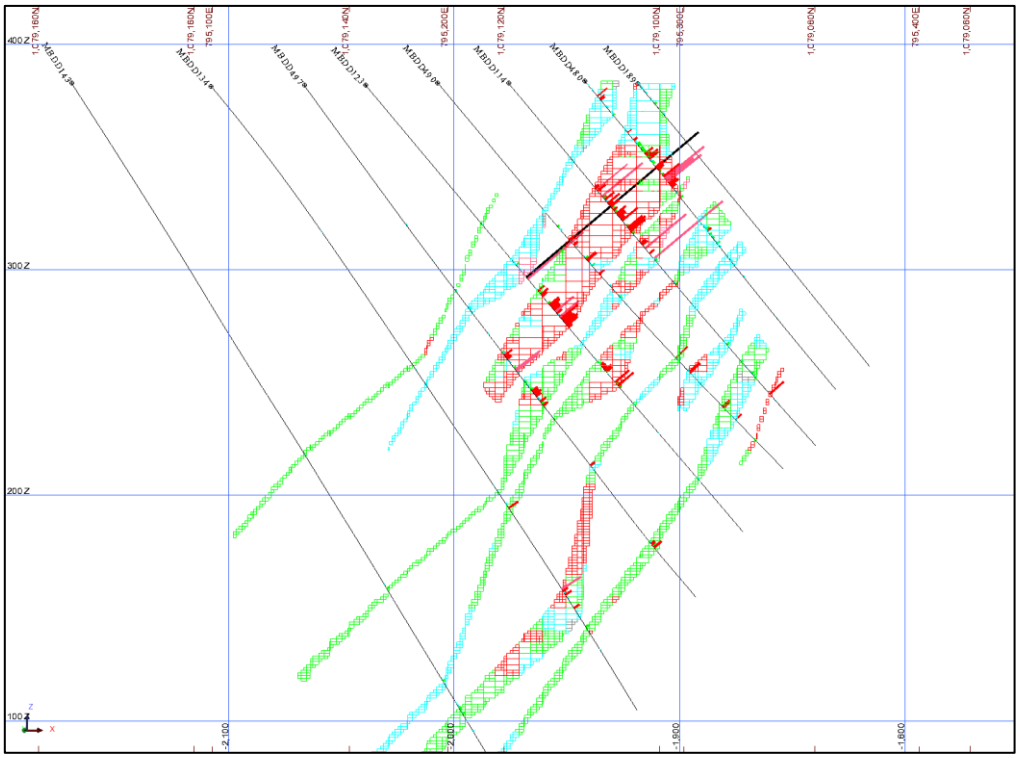

*Figure 33: Example oblique cross section **BMT3** showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking northeast +/-25m)*

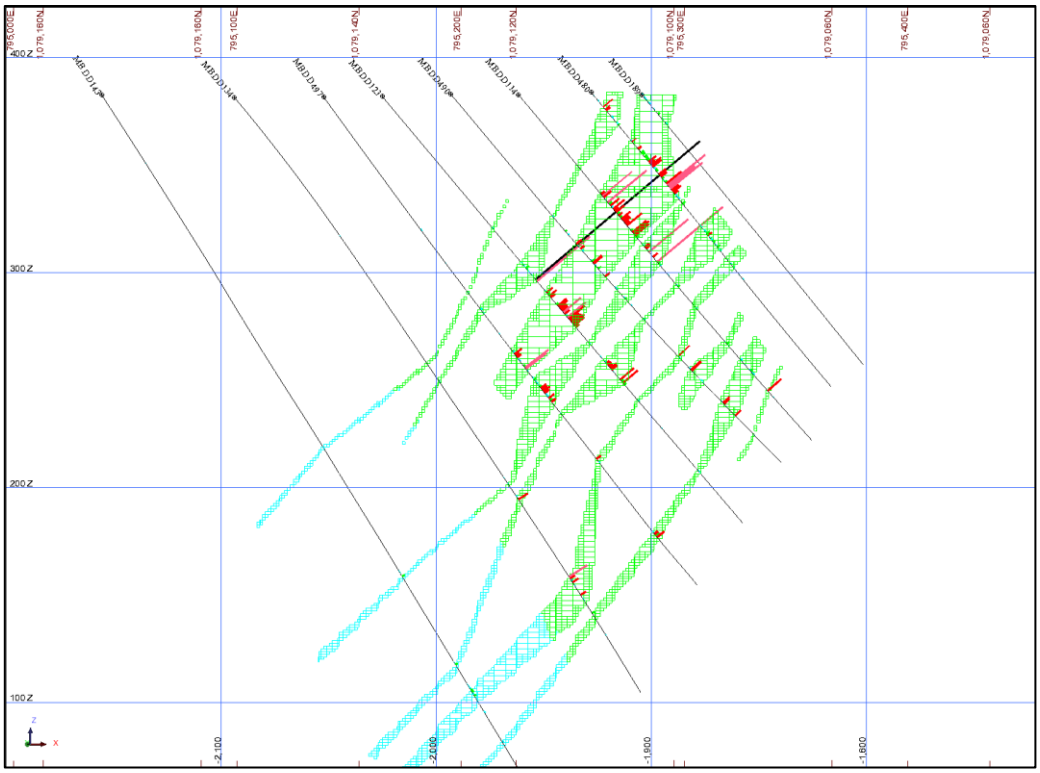

*Figure 34: Example oblique cross section **BMT3** showing resource classification and drill data (looking northeast +/-25m)*

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters and Other Material Modifying Factors

The Mineral Resources are reported at cut-off grades of 0.45 g/t Au above 300 m depth (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2) and 1.5 g/t Au below 300 m depth for all deposits. The assessment adopts a gold price of US$3,200/oz. Operating costs and metallurgical recoveries are sourced from the Boundiali Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), with the exception of the underground mining costs, which are sourced from SLR Consulting's cost database and regional analogues.

Open pit above 300 m. The Competent Person considers 300 m below surface a reasonable practical limit for open-pit mining of deposits of this style, scale and setting in West Africa. Pit optimisation shells run on the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, using PFS costs and recoveries, indicated that 300 m represents the maximum potential depth of open-pit mining. Material above 300 m is reported at the open-pit cut-off grade.

Underground below 300 m. Below 300 m, extraction is assumed by underground methods, such as selective open stoping, as adopted at other deposits in West Africa, and a higher cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au is applied. The Competent Person considers that the thickness, strike extent and continuity of the shear-hosted lodes, as defined by diamond drilling, provide a reasonable basis for this assumption.

The cut-off grades are supported by the following parameters:

Parameter	Open pit (above 300 m)	Underground (below 300 m)
Gold price	US$3,200/oz	US$3,200/oz
Royalty and local-development contribution	8.5% of revenue (PFS)	8.5% of revenue (PFS)
Mining cost	Ore mining US$2.95–3.37/t by weathering domain (PFS)	US$70/t, including development and access (SLR Consulting cost database and regional analogues)
Haulage to plant	US$2.04–6.73/t by deposit (PFS); BDT2, adjacent to the plant, not listed	US$2.04–6.73/t by deposit (PFS)
Processing, site G&A and sustaining capital	US$19.70/t (PFS: US$14.50 + US$4.00 + US$1.20)	US$19.70/t (PFS)
Metallurgical recovery	71% to 94% (PFS)	71% to 92.5%, primary material (PFS)
Calculated threshold	0.26 to 0.45 g/t Au (economic cut-off)	1.03 to 1.44 g/t Au (break-even)
Reporting cut-off grade	0.45 g/t Au (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2)	1.5 g/t Au

The open-pit threshold follows the PFS economic cut-off method, which charges ore mining, haulage, processing, site G&A and sustaining capital costs at PFS rates. This is the method behind the PFS cut-off grades of 0.29 to 0.44 g/t Au at the Ore Reserve gold price of US$2,900/oz (ASX announcement, 11 June 2026). The underground threshold adds the underground mining cost to the same PFS haulage, processing, site G&A and sustaining capital costs. The Competent Person selected reporting cut-off grades at or above the calculated thresholds. The lower cut-off at BDT2 reflects its location adjacent to the proposed processing plant.

The higher cut-off grade below 300 m is a conservative approach: it excludes mineralisation that meets the drill-spacing criteria for classification but falls below 1.5 g/t Au. Below 300 m, the Mineral Resource is informed only by diamond drilling, with 142 holes drilled past that depth.

These assumptions are a preliminary assessment of the approximate mining parameters, as contemplated by Clause 20 of the JORC Code. On this basis, the Competent Person considers that all

reported material, above and below 300 m, has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Mining. Conventional open pit drill, blast, load and haul, with potential for underground extraction of material below 300 m. The reported Mineral Resource estimates are undiluted — no mining dilution or ore loss has been applied. (Ore loss of 6.8–20.4% and dilution of 4.3–16.8% by deposit, at a smallest mining unit of 2.5 m × 5.0 m × 2.5 m, were applied in converting Indicated Mineral Resources to Probable Ore Reserves — refer ASX release 11 June 2026.)

Metallurgy. The ore is predominantly free-milling and a conventional flowsheet is proposed: single-stage crushing, SABC grinding, gravity concentration with intensive cyanidation, and carbon-in-leach, at a design grind of P80 106 µm for oxide and 75 µm for transition and fresh ore, with a 24-hour leach residence time. Testwork on 18 composites from BDT1, BDT2 and BMT3 covering oxide, transition and primary ore (ALS Ltd Perth; scoping programme managed by MACA Interquip Mintrex, July–November 2024; PFS programme managed by Lorenzen Consultants Pty Ltd, August 2025–May 2026) supports overall gold recoveries of 94.0% for oxide and transition ore; 92.5% for primary ore at BDT1, BDT2 sandstone and BST; and 71.0% for BMT3 primary ore, where fine gold of 10–15 µm grain size is physically enclosed within arsenopyrite and pyrite. BMT1 is assumed analogous to BMT3, and BDT3 and BST analogous to BDT1 and BDT2, on the basis of lithological similarity. Testwork results were reported in ASX releases dated 4 December 2024, 23 December 2024 and 11 June 2026. DFS-level testwork is in progress.

Environmental, tenure and other factors. A comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIESA) has been completed, and Certificates of Environmental Compliance covering the BST, BD and BM tenements were issued by the Minister of Environment and Ecological Transition of Côte d'Ivoire on 20 May 2026. The BST1 deposit is situated within a classified forest area; Aurum has an agreement with the relevant Ivorian authorities permitting exploration and exploitation within that area. Mining exploitation licence applications have been lodged for all three tenements. Grant of each Mining Exploitation Permit remains outstanding and are material third-party contingencies to extraction. No World Heritage areas, Ramsar wetlands or internationally recognised conservation areas occur within or adjacent to the Project tenements. SLR is not aware of any matter affecting the standing of the tenements.

For further details, refer to *Section 3 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources* in the appendices of this report.

JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources below, which are reported in line with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code. SLR has concluded that the Statement of Mineral Resources is suitable for public reporting. The Statement of Mineral Resources is shown in **Table 10**.

Mineral Resources are reported at cut-off grades ranging from 0.42 to 0.45 g/t Au above 300 m depth and 1.5 g/t Au below 300 m for BST1, BDT1, BDT2, BDT3, BMT1, BMT2 and BMT3. These cut-off grades are based on a gold price of US$3,200/oz, PFS mining and processing costs and metallurgical recoveries, and, for underground mining, SLR Consulting's cost database and regional analogues, for open pit and underground methods above and below 300 m respectively.

Table 10: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit based on drilling completed as at 30 September 2026, for BST1, BDT1, BDT3, BMT1 , BMT2 and BMT3 deposits with 0.45 g/t Au cut off and 0.42 g/t cut off for BDT2 above 300m depth, and 1.5 g/t below 300m depth

Area	Class	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Total		
		Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (MOz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (MOz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (MOz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (MOz)
BST1	Indicated	1.5	1.1	0.05	1.4	1.1	0.05	14.2	1	0.46	17.1	1	0.56
	Inferred	0.3	0.7	0.01	0.3	0.9	0.01	9.1	0.8	0.24	9.6	0.8	0.26
	Sub Total	**1.8**	**1**	**0.06**	**1.6**	**1**	**0.05**	**23.3**	**0.9**	**0.71**	**26.7**	**1**	**0.82**
BDT1	Indicated	0.6	0.9	0.02	0.5	1	0.02	9.6	1.1	0.35	10.7	1.1	0.39
	Inferred	0.2	0.9	0.01	0.2	1	0.01	1.7	1.1	0.06	2.1	1.1	0.08
	Sub Total	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.02**	**0.7**	**1**	**0.02**	**11.4**	**1.1**	**0.42**	**12.8**	**1.1**	**0.46**
BDT2	Indicated	1.1	0.8	0.03	0.9	0.7	0.02	22.4	0.8	0.55	24.4	0.8	0.6
	Inferred	0.7	0.8	0.02	0.5	0.8	0.01	16.4	0.7	0.38	17.6	0.7	0.41
	Sub Total	**1.8**	**0.8**	**0.05**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.04**	**38.8**	**0.7**	**0.94**	**42.1**	**0.7**	**1.02**
BDT3	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.5	0.8	0.01	0.3	0.9	0.01	9.46	0.9	0.26	10.3	0.9	0.29
	Sub Total	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.01**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.01**	**9.5**	**0.9**	**0.26**	**10.3**	**0.9**	**0.29**
BMT1	Indicated	0.4	1	0.01	0.3	1	0.01	3.5	1.1	0.13	4.2	1.1	0.15
	Inferred	0.2	1.1	0.01	0.1	1	0.004	4.3	1	0.14	4.6	1	0.15
	Sub Total	**0.6**	**1**	**0.02**	**0.4**	**1**	**0.013**	**7.8**	**1**	**0.26**	**8.8**	**1**	**0.30**
BMT2	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.6	0.9	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.011	3.4	0.9	0.1	4.4	0.9	0.13
	Sub Total	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.02**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.011**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**0.9**	**0.13**
BMT3	Indicated	0.8	1.2	0.03	0.6	1.3	0.02	13.8	1.3	0.58	15.2	1.3	0.63
	Inferred	0.1	1.2	0	0	1.5	0	4.8	1.2	0.18	4.8	1.2	0.18
	Sub Total	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.03**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.03**	**18.5**	**1.3**	**0.76**	**20**	**1.3**	**0.81**
All	Indicated	**4.4**	**1**	**0.14**	**3.7**	**1**	**0.12**	**63.4**	**1**	**2.07**	**71.5**	**1**	**2.33**
	Inferred	**2.6**	**0.9**	**0.07**	**1.9**	**0.9**	**0.05**	**49.1**	**0.9**	**1.37**	**53.6**	**0.9**	**1.50**
	Total	**6.9**	**1**	**0.22**	**5.6**	**1**	**0.17**	**112.6**	**1**	**3.44**	**125.1**	**1**	**3.84**

Note:

1. The Mineral Resources have been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a sub-contractors to SLR Consulting and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

2. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates based on drilling completed as at 30 September 2026. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

3. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition

4. The Mineral Resources have been reported on a dry basis at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.

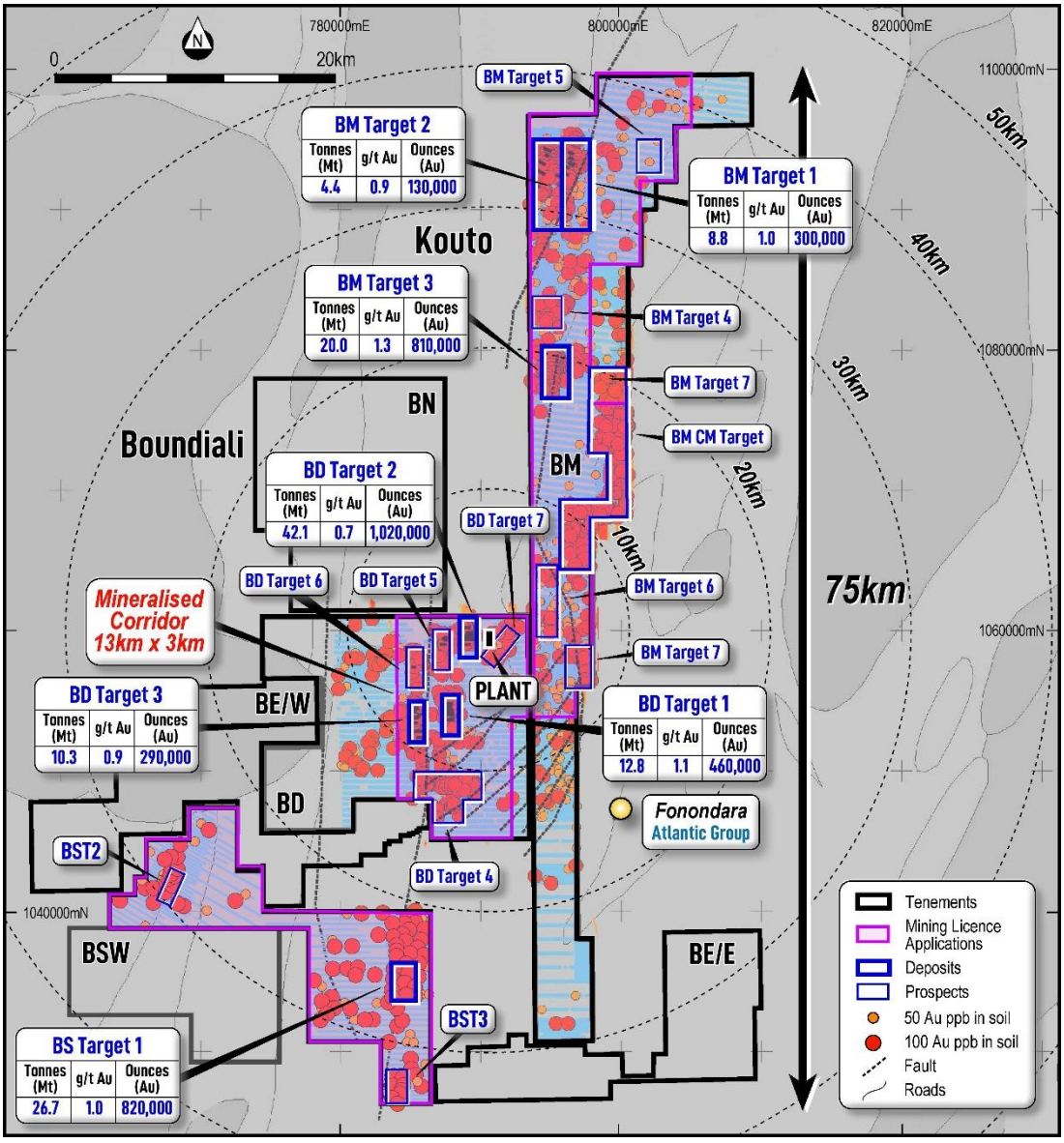

Figure 35: Plan View showing location of Boundiali Mineral Resources

Global Mineral Resources at Boundiali reported by deposit and at varying cut-off grades are provided in Table 11. However, SLR recommends that **Mineral Resources be reported** using the criteria **shown in Table 10**. It is highlighted that Table 11 is **not** a Statement of Mineral Resources and does not apply the 300 m depth division; it shows the quantities at various cut-off grades. As such variations with Table 10 will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be made.

Table 11: Boundiali Mineral Resources by deposit and various cutoff grades (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Cutoff g/t Au	Deposit	Tonnes	g/t Au	Ounces
0.1	BST1	65,700,000	0.6	1,230,000
0.2		58,000,000	0.6	1,192,000
0.3		46,700,000	0.7	1,100,000
0.4		35,200,000	0.9	971,000
0.5		26,100,000	1.0	840,000
0.6		20,000,000	1.1	734,000
0.7		15,600,000	1.3	643,000
0.8		12,300,000	1.4	563,000
0.9		9,700,000	1.6	493,000
1		7,800,000	1.7	433,000
0.1	BDT1	34,500,000	0.6	685,000
0.2		29,100,000	0.7	659,000
0.3		22,700,000	0.8	607,000
0.4		17,500,000	1.0	548,000
0.5		13,600,000	1.1	492,000
0.6		10,800,000	1.3	444,000
0.7		8,700,000	1.4	398,000
0.8		7,100,000	1.6	360,000
0.9		5,700,000	1.8	322,000
1		4,700,000	1.9	293,000
0.1	BDT2	122,200,000	0.4	1,746,000
0.2		102,500,000	0.5	1,645,000
0.3		72,900,000	0.6	1,407,000
0.4		49,600,000	0.7	1,146,000
0.5		33,100,000	0.9	910,000
0.6		23,400,000	1.0	740,000
0.7		17,100,000	1.1	609,000
0.8		12,600,000	1.2	502,000
0.9		9,500,000	1.4	416,000
1		7,300,000	1.5	350,000

Cutoff g/t Au	Deposit	Tonnes	g/t Au	Ounces
0.1	BDT3	27,900,000	0.5	451,000
0.2		23,700,000	0.6	430,000
0.3		17,800,000	0.7	382,000
0.4		12,700,000	0.8	325,000
0.5		9,500,000	0.9	278,000
0.6		7,100,000	1.0	238,000
0.7		5,500,000	1.1	204,000
0.8		4,000,000	1.3	167,000
0.9		3,000,000	1.5	141,000
1		2,400,000	1.6	122,000
0.1	BMT1	13,400,000	0.8	359,000
0.2		13,000,000	0.9	357,000
0.3		11,800,000	0.9	347,000
0.4		10,400,000	1.0	330,000
0.5		8,700,000	1.1	306,000
0.6		7,400,000	1.2	283,000
0.7		6,200,000	1.3	259,000
0.8		5,200,000	1.4	234,000
0.9		4,400,000	1.5	211,000
1		3,600,000	1.6	189,000
0.1	BMT2	7,200,000	0.8	185,000
0.2		7,000,000	0.8	183,000
0.3		6,500,000	0.9	180,000
0.4		5,800,000	0.9	171,000
0.5		4,900,000	1.0	158,000
0.6		3,800,000	1.1	140,000
0.7		3,100,000	1.2	125,000
0.8		2,600,000	1.3	113,000
0.9		2,200,000	1.4	100,000
1		1,800,000	1.6	88,000
0.1	BMT3	32,800,000	0.9	960,000
0.2		30,600,000	1.0	949,000
0.3		27,000,000	1.1	920,000
0.4		23,300,000	1.2	878,000

Cutoff g/t Au	Deposit	Tonnes	g/t Au	Ounces
0.5		19,700,000	1.3	826,000
0.6		16,900,000	1.4	777,000
0.7		14,600,000	1.6	730,000
0.8		12,600,000	1.7	682,000
0.9		11,000,000	1.8	637,000
1		9,700,000	1.9	597,000
0.1		303,700,000	0.6	5,615,000
0.2		263,900,000	0.6	5,414,000
0.3		205,500,000	0.7	4,942,000
0.4		154,300,000	0.9	4,370,000
0.5	**TOTAL**	115,400,000	1.0	3,810,000
0.6		89,500,000	1.2	3,355,000
0.7		70,900,000	1.3	2,968,000
0.8		56,500,000	1.4	2,622,000
0.9		45,400,000	1.6	2,321,000
1		37,200,000	1.7	2,071,000

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

ENDS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This release contains forward-looking statements about Aurum Resources Limited's exploration activities, drilling programs, Mineral Resource Estimates, Ore Reserves, the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), permitting, project funding, development timelines and the timing of first gold production. Forward-looking statements are identified by words such as "target", "expect", "plan", "potential", "anticipate", "goal" and similar expressions. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations, estimates and assumptions as at the date of this release. They are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. Those risks include, exploration and drilling outcomes, uncertainty in resource and reserve estimation, gold price and currency movements, obtaining and maintaining regulatory, environmental and mining approvals, including grant of the Mining Licences, securing development funding, project execution and operational risks, sovereign and geopolitical risks associated with Côte d'Ivoire, broader economic and market conditions. The production target and Ore Reserve referred to in this release are based on the PFS (ASX:AUE, 11 June 2026). As set out in the Compliance Statement, the Company confirms that the material assumptions underpinning them continue to apply and have not materially changed. Those assumptions will be reviewed as part of the DFS, and outcomes may differ. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company undertakes no obligation to update them.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is an Executive Director of the Company. Mr Strizek

was a Non-Executive Director from 1 February 2024 and was appointed Executive Director on 1 June 2024. Mr Strizek holds shares in Aurum Resources Limited and holds options and performance rights that have been approved by shareholders of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Strizek consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this release.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Jeremy Clark, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Clark is is a sub-contractor to SLR Consulting, and is not an employee or related party of Aurum. Mr Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Clark consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this release.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Boundiali Ore Reserves is extracted from the announcement "Boundiali PFS and Maiden Ore Reserve delivered" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 11 June 2026 and available to view on www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. The information in this release that relates to Napié Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement "Napie Grows to 1.2Moz Au and Aurum reaches 4.2Moz Au" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 10 April 2026 and available to view on www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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.au and includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform:

20 Oct 2026, Aurum extends gold at Boundiali BST1, BMT2 and BMT3 (ASX:AUE)
16 Oct 2026, Aurum hits gold outside BST1 resource ahead of MRE update (AX:AUE)
9 Oct 2026, Aurum extends BM gold across BMT1, BMT2 and BMT3 (ASX:AUE)
1 Oct 2026, Aurum hits project best gold intercept at Boundiali BST1 (ASX:AUE)
30 Sep 2026, Annual Report to shareholders (ASX:AUE)
25 Sep 2026, Aurum extends BST1 gold ahead of Boundiali MRE update (ASX:AUE)
23 Sep 2026, A$52.5m firm commitments to accelerate Boundiali development (ASX:AUE)
18 Sep 2026, Boundiali BM drilling hits high-grade gold outside Resource (ASX:AUE)
4 Sep 2026. Aurum adds more high grade gold at Boundiali BST1 deposit (ASX:AUE)
17 Aug 2026, Gold extended at Boundiali BST1 deposit and BST2 prospect (ASX:AUE)
7 Aug 2026, Aurum hits 0.72m @ 367g/t gold at Boundiali BMT3 (ASX:AUE)
28 Jul 2026, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
24 Jul 2026, Aurum extends BDT2 gold beyond current resource (ASX:AUE)
29 Jun 2026, Aurum hits 1.7m @ 70.35 g/t gold from 276.5m at BDT2 (ASX:AUE)
17 Jun 2026, AUE adds key personnel to strengthen Boundiali development (ASX:AUE)
11 Jun 2026, Boundiali PFS and Maiden Ore Reserve delivered (ASX:AUE)
25 May 2026, Aurum Receives Environmental Approvals for Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
27 Mar 2025, Aurum hits 83m@4.87 g/t Au at 1.59Moz Boundiali Project (ASX:AUE)
19 Mar 2025, Hits 4m at 54.64 g/t Au outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
14 Mar 2025, Half Yearly Report and Accounts (ASX:AUE)
7 Mar 25, Investor Presentation March 2025 (ASX:AUE)
6 Mar 25, AUE Completes Acquisition of Mako Gold Limited (ASX:AUE)
27 Feb 25, 12m at 22.02g/t from 145m outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
21 Feb 2025, 8m at 8.23g/t from 65m outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
4 Feb 2025, Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended) (ASX:AUE)
3 Feb 2025, Mako Takeover Offer Closes (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Drill Collar Table Addendum (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
30 Jan 2025, Aurum hits 150 g/t gold at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
29 Jan 2025, MKG - Suspension of Trading and Delisting From ASX (ASX:AUE)
24 Jan 2025, Compulsory Acquisition Notice Mako Takeover (ASX:AUE)
24 Jan 2025, Non-Binding MoU with SANY Heavy Equipment Co (ASX:AUE)
23 Jan 2025, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)

14 May 2026, Boundiali 3.22 Moz gold - Indicated up 24% to 1.70 Moz (ASX:AUE)
7 May 2026, Aurum hits thick gold intersections at BDT2 (ASX:AUE)
28 Apr 2026, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
21 Apr 2026, Aurum hits multiple thick gold intersections at BDT2 (ASX:AUE)
16 Apr 2026, Boundiali BST1 depth extension 220m below current MRE (ASX:AUE)
10 Apr 2026, Napie Grows to 1.2Moz Au and Aurum reaches 4.2Moz Au (ASX:AUE)
23 Mar 2026, Aurum raises $28.8M via Strategic Placement (ASX:AUE)
13 Mar 2026, Half Yearly Report and Accounts (ASX:AUE)
5 Mar 2026, Aurum Hits High-Grade Gold at Napie, Cote d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
23 Feb 2026, Boundiali Resource Grows to 3Moz - Indicated Up 49% (ASX:AUE)
16 Feb 2026, Boundiali extends strike and depth at BDT3 and BST1 (ASX:AUE)
5 Feb 2026, High-Grade Extensions at BD Deposits for Resource Growth (ASX:AUE)
28 Jan 2026, Further high-grade intercepts at BMT3 in Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
14 Jan 2026, Boundiali Gold Project produces more good drilling results (ASX:AUE)
7 Jan 2026, Aurum advances Boundiali development with 3 ML Applications (ASX:AUE)
19 Dec 2025, More high grade gold intercepts at BMT3 in Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
11 Dec 2025, Drilling at Napie Extends Gold Mineralisation to 400m Depth (ASX:AUE)
28 Nov 2025, Aurum completes $22.98M Montage share sale (ASX:AUE)
18 Nov 2025, Aurum hits 3.10m @ 70.78 g/t gold from 112.90m at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
07 Nov 2025, Aurum hits 5m @ 11.07 g/t gold from outside BDT2 resources (ASX:AUE)
06 Nov 2025, Addendum to the 2025 Annual Report (ASX:AUE)
30 Oct 2025, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
27 Oct 2025, Aurum hits 0.8m @ 350 g/t gold at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
06 Oct 2025, Boundiali indicated gold resources grows by 53% in two month (ASX:AUE)
29 Sep 2025, Aurum hits 1m @ 152.35 g/t gold from 96m at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
10 Sep 2025, Aurum hits 17m @ 9.38 g/t gold from 236m at Napie (ASX:AUE)
01 Sep 2025, Aurum expands footprint of Boundiali and Napie Gold Projects (ASX:AUE)
05 Aug 2025, Boundiali Gold Project Resource grows ~50% to 2.41Moz (ASX: AUE)
29 Jul 2025, Encouraging Drilling Results at BD & BST (ASX:AUE)
25 Jul 2025, Aurum hits 1.43m at 234.35 g/t gold from 107m at BMT3 (ASX:AUE)
23 Jul 2025, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
15 Jul 2025, 100 million share placement to strategic investors completed (ASX:AUE)
27 Jun 2025, Aurum commenced 30,000m diamond drilling at Napié (ASX:AUE)
17 Jun 2025, AUE hits 66m @ 1.07g/t gold from 33m @ Boundiali BD tenement (ASX:AUE)
27 May 25, AUE expands Boundiali Gold Project exploration ground (ASX:AUE)
21 May 25, AUE hits 34m @ 2.32g/t gold from 56m @ Boundiali BD tenement (ASX:AUE)
13 May 25, Assay Results at Boundiali BM Tenement (Amended) (ASX:AUE)
13 May 25, Aurum hits 73.10 g/t gold at Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
07 May 2025, Aurum to raise $35.6 million from strategic investment (ASX:AUE)
16 Apr 2025, AUE hits 89m @ 2.42 g/t gold at 1.59Moz Boundiali Project (ASX:AUE)
08 Apr 2025, AUE to start diamond drilling at Boundiali South tenement (ASX:AUE)
31 Mar 2025, AUE to commence environmental study - Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
9 Jan 2025, Best and Final offer for Mako Gold Limited (ASX:AUE)
31 Dec 2024, Boundiali Project Maiden Resource delivers 1.6 Moz (amended) (ASX:AUE)
30 Dec 2024, Boundiali Gold Project Maiden Resource delivers 1.6 Moz (ASX:AUE)
24 Dec 2024, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)
23 Dec 2024, AUE achieves in excess of 95% gold recoveries from Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
18 Dec 2024, Aurum hits 277 g/t gold at Boundiali BM Target 3
13 Dec 2024, Change of Directors and Addition of Joint Company Secretary (ASX:AUE & ASX:MKG)
6 Dec 2024, AUE receives firm commitments for A$10 million placement (ASX:AUE)
29 Nov 2024, Aurum earns 80% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
28 Nov 2024, AUE appoints Mr. Steve Zaninovich as Non-Executive Director (ASX:AUE)
22 Nov 2024, AUE Declares Takeover Offer for all MKG Shares Unconditional (ASX:AUE)
15 Nov 2024, Supplementary Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
11 Nov 2024, Aurum hits 36 g/t gold at BM T1 of 2.5km strike (ASX:AUE)
30 Oct 2024, Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
16 Oct 2024, Recommended Takeover of Mako Gold By Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE)
09 Sep 2024, Aurum earns 51% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
05 Sep 2024, AUE hits 40m at 1.03 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
03 Sep 2024, Boundiali South Exploration Licence Renewed (ASX:AUE)
07 Aug 2024, Aurum to advance met studies for Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
22 July 2024, Prelim metallurgical tests deliver up to 99% gold recovery (ASX:AUE)
17 June 2024, Aurum hits 69m at 1.05 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
28 May 2024, AUE hits 163 g/t gold in 12m @ 14.56 g/t gold at BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
24 May 2024, Aurum hits 74m @ 1.0 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
15 May 2024, Aurum expands Boundiali Gold Project footprint (ASX:AUE)
10 May 2024, AUE hits 90m @ 1.16 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
01 May 2024, Aurum Appoints Country Manager in Côte d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
23 April 2024, AUE drilling hits up to 45 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
19 March 2024, AUE signs binding term sheet for 100% of Boundiali South (ASX:AUE)
12 March 2024, AUE hits 73m at 2.15g/t Inc. 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
01 March 2024, Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling (ASX:AUE)
22 Jan 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 Côte 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 Côte D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)
27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Côte D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)
16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX)
26 Nov 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

Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE) is an Australian based gold exploration and development company focused on discovery and development of major gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. Aurum has 5.00 Moz gold resources coming from two gold projects, the 3.84 Moz Boundiali Gold Project and the 1.16 Moz Napié Gold Project. Aurum has 16 diamond drill rigs allowing it to explore faster and more cost effectively than its peers.

Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). The Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves. All figures are reported on a dry mass basis at 100% equity interest. Rounding may cause minor computational discrepancies. Ore Reserves are not precise calculations.

Table 12: Group Mineral Resources as at drilling cut-off date of 30 September 2026 (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Project	Cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (Moz)
Boundiali	0.45 g/t Au (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2) above 300m depth and 1.5 g/t below 300m depth	Indicated	71.5	1.0	2.33
		Inferred	53.6	0.9	1.50
		Total	**125.1**	**1.0**	**3.84**
Napié	0.3 g/t Au above 300m depth and 1.0 g/t below 300m depth	Indicated	8.9	1.2	0.35
		Inferred	21.2	1.2	0.82
		Total	**30.0**	**1.2**	**1.16**
Group		**Indicated**	**80.4**	**1.0**	**2.68**
		Inferred	**74.8**	**1.0**	**2.32**
		Total	**155.1**	**1.0**	**5.00**

There are no Measured Mineral Resources. Boundiali: drilling effective date 30 September 2026; Napié: drilling effective date 6 February 2026.Both projects are in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Table 13: Group Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2026 (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Mining area	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (koz)
BDT1	Probable	10.3	1.0	323
BDT2	Probable	17.5	0.6	354
BMT3	Probable	8.8	1.4	383
BST	Probable	5.5	0.8	145
Total	**Probable**	**42.1**	**0.9**	**1,210**

There are no Proved Ore Reserves. All Ore Reserves are at the Boundiali Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire, based on drilling effective date 30 April 2026.

Boundiali Gold Project (3.84 Moz)

The flagship Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of seven neighbouring exploration tenements and is located within the same greenstone belt as Resolute's large Syama (11.5 Moz) gold mine in Mali and

Perseus' Sissingué (1.4 Moz) gold mine to the north and Montage Gold's 6 Moz Koné project located to the south. Atlantic Group's Tongon mine (5.0 Moz) is located to the northeast:

BM gold project JV 80% interest - PR893 ("**BM**"), 400km^2

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

BD gold project JV 80% interest - PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km^2

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

BST gold project 100% interest – Application No. 0781 ("**BST**") 100%, 167.34km^2

- *Application for mining exploitation licence was lodged with the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy in March 2025*
- 90% interest in future gold production company (Government receives 10% free carry from Aurum interest).

BN gold project JV - PR283 ("**BN**"), 208.87km^2

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

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

Encore JV Project

- Applications (No. 1740 and No. 1745) totalling nearly 320km^2 are strategically located between Aurum's existing **BD** and **BST** tenements and south of **BM**, offering growth potential for its Boundiali Gold Project.

- Staged earn-in agreement aligns expenditure with milestones for each permit area:
    - Path to 51% interest: 4,000m diamond drilling
    - Path to 80% interest: Additional 8,000m diamond drilling (total 12,000m) OR US$2.5 million nominal expenditure.

Major Star Plus Partnership Projects

- Exploration permit PR1069 (granted on 21/7/2026), 114.53km^2 , is strategically located on the immediate south and west of **BST** tenement, offering growth potential for its Boundiali Gold Project
- Application (No. 0793), 99.12km^2 , is strategically located on the immediate west of the Napié gold project, offering growth potential for its Napié Gold Project
- 35% project interest from the Company's ownership of 35% registered share capital of Major Star Plus Sarl.
    - Path to 51% interest in an exploration permit: Either USD1.5 million nominal expenditure or 7,000m diamond drilling.
    - Path to 80% interest in an exploration permit: Either USD3.0 million nominal expenditure or 15,000m diamond drilling
    - Path to 95% interest in an exploration permit: Completion of Pre-Feasibility Study
    - 85.5~87% interest in a future production mine.

Mako Gold Pty Ltd (1.16Moz)

Wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum and holds the following projects:

- 1.16Moz Napié Gold Project. 90% Mako and African American Investment Fund (AAIF) has a 10% interest in the Napié Project free carried to completion of a feasibility study
- Korhogo Project (100%), significant manganese discovery
- Brobo Project (100%), prospective for lithium/rare earths.

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° to -70° on an azimuth designed 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 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 and assay was completed by independent international accredited laboratory MSALABS. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Company employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation. These samples were subsequently sent to MSALABS at Yamoussoukro for analysis via 500g Photon Assay.* • ***Drilling by previous operators:*** *RC 1 m samples riffle split, with a reference sample retained; AC 1 m samples riffle split and composited to 4 m; diamond core half core, cut by diamond saw (2017) or sampled at 1 m intervals from HQ core (2022).*
• ***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.* • ***Drilling by previous operators:*** *BST1 includes drilling by the Toro Gold–Predictive Discovery joint venture (2016–2019: RC and RC with diamond tails) and Turaco Gold (2021–2022: RC,*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		HQ diamond core and AC). BDT1, BDT2 and BDT3 include 86 RC holes drilled by the Toro Gold–Predictive Discovery joint venture in 2019. Within the mineralised domains, this drilling is confined to the upper 240 m at BST1 and the upper 132 m at the BD deposits. AC drilling tests only the oxidised profile: no AC hole reaches fresh rock, and the AC intervals inside the BST1 domains (377 m) are all logged as oxidised and lie within 67 m of surface. AC data were used in the estimate. Below 300 m, the estimate is informed only by diamond drilling.
• ***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.* • ***Drilling by previous operators:*** *all holes were logged by the previous operators' geologists. Lithology, oxidation and alteration logs for the AC and RC holes, and geology, structure, mineralisation and RQD logs for the diamond holes, are held in Turaco Gold's database (export of 29 September 2022), which Aurum holds.*
• ***Sub-sampling techniques***	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube*	• *NTW core cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	*the geologist within the sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.* • *The entire sample was crushed to 70% passing 2mm.* • *Crushed sample was split to produce 500g sample for analysis and the remaining reject kept 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 DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled.* • *Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples* • *Laboratory Internal Duplicates and Standards* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold*
• ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests***	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *The analytical technique used is Chrysos™ PhotonAssay methodology. This uses a high-energy X-ray source that is used to irradiate large mineral samples, typically about 500g compared to the 50g of the fire assay. The X-rays induce short-lived changes in the structure of any gold nuclei present. As the excited gold nuclei return to their ground state, they emit a characteristic gamma-ray signature, the intensity of which is directly proportional to the concentration of gold. The penetrating nature of Chrysos™ PhotonAssay provides much higher energy than those used in conventional X-ray fluorescence (XRF), which provides a true bulk analysis of the entire sample. Samples are presented into a fully automatic process where samples are irradiated, measured, data collection and reporting.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *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 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 (exploration results only).* • ***Drilling by previous operators:** 2016–2017 RC and diamond samples: fire assay at ALS Loughrea. 2019 RC samples (BST1 BRC170–216; BD BNRC001–091): bottle roll cyanidation at Bureau Veritas Abidjan, a partial-leach technique; fire-assay re-assays planned at the time were not completed, and the bottle-roll values are used as reported. The Competent Person considers this conservative, as a partial leach does not overstate gold grade; these samples represent about 14% of assayed metres inside the BST1 domains and shallow material at BD. 2021–2022 Turaco Gold RC, diamond and AC samples: 50 g fire assay with AAS finish at Bureau Veritas Abidjan. QAQC: the Toro Gold–Predictive Discovery joint venture inserted certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates on site, with laboratory repeats and standards; Turaco Gold inserted certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates every 25 m (about 10%).*
• ***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)*	• *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *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 assigned a grade of 0.005 g/t Au (half the detection limit) in the database; these intervals 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 initially located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/-3m.* • *The datum employed is WGS84, Zone 29* • *All drill hole locations are then surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by both company and third-party surveyors.* • *DGPS system utilised is typically within a 10 cm accuracy range which is suitable for the classification applied.* • ***Drilling by previous operators:*** *RC and diamond collars surveyed by DGPS; AC collars by handheld GPS (±3 m). Grid WGS 84 / UTM zone 29N.*
• ***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 line spacings (from 100m to 50m) and orientations.* • *The drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and the Indicated and Inferred classifications applied.* • *The samples were not composited prior to assay.*
• ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure***	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Drill holes were drilled approximately at right angles to the anticipated strike of the target geochemical anomaly and orthogonal to the interpreted mineralisation orientation.*
• ***Sample security***	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Chain of custody is managed by the Companies senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were handed over to the laboratory by*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		company geologists. Company 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.*	• *Detailed reviews of sampling techniques were carried out on the site visit by SLR during 2024-2025.* • ***Drilling by previous operators:*** *the Competent Person reviewed the previous operators' data on acquisition of BST and considered it suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate at the classification applied (ASX announcement, 19 March 2024). Exploration results were reported by the previous operators in their own ASX announcements.*

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• *Exploration results are from the Boundiali project area* • *PR893 (BM),400km2, holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum has earnt 80% interest and can earn up to 88% in a mining licence through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd ("Plusor"). 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. BST mining licence application of which Aurum is 100% owner.* • *There are no impediments to working in the area.*
• ***Exploration done by other parties***	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Exploration work undertaken prior to Aurum was undertaken by Randgold, Barrick, Predictive Discovery, Turaco Gold and comprised drilling, soil sampling and airborne geophysics.*
• ***Geology***	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Boundiali Deposits are located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield. It is situated on, 100km west of Korhogo in the northern part of the Côte d'Ivoire. They are located in the Bagoué-Syama shear zone within the sedimentary rock with minor associated intrusions of mafic dykes and late-stage granitoids. The various rock units trend NS to NNE similar to the regional metamorphic grade. The regional trend is NE to N.* • *The Boundiali deposits resemble typical shear zone deposits of the West African granite-greenstone terrane. The deposits themselves are associated with a major regional shear zone and are developed in a sandstone or hosted in a diorite emplaced between volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation may be spatially related to the emplacement of intrusives. The gold mineralisation is mesothermal in origin and occurs as free gold in quartz vein stockworks*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and zones of silicification, associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is found in linear zones with the contacts showing evidence of shearing. Free gold is frequently observed. Alteration is weak to strong depending on the development of the system typically being sericite. • *Two types of deformation are present in the drill cores: ductile deformation and brittle deformation. The gold mineralisation is related to deformed sandstone and graywacke, in shear zones, with sulphides (mainly pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) associated with visible gold. Alteration is characterized by chlorite, sericite, calcite, secondary quartz and disseminated pyrite. This assemblage is well developed in schistose, foliated rocks with presence of quartz veins or veinlets.*
• ***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.*	• *Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the 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*	• *All mineralised and significantly anomalous intercepts of >0.2 g/t gold are reported in Table 2, calculated as downhole lengths using a 0.2 g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3m of consecutive internal dilution and no top cut applied. Higher-grade*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*intercepts calculated on the same basis at a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off are reported alongside them.* • *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 are estimated at approximately 60–85% of reported downhole, based on the interpreted geometry of the mineralised zones.* • *The holes were drilled to test a steeply east/west 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***	• *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 mineralised and significantly anomalous intercepts of >0.2 g/t gold are reported in Table 2, calculated as downhole lengths using a 0.2 g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3m of consecutive internal dilution and no top cut applied. Higher-grade intercepts calculated on the same basis at a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off are reported alongside them.*
• ***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 and is referred to in the announcement.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
• ***Further work***	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *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*

Section 3 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
• *Database integrity*	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • • • *Data validation procedures used.*	• *The database is systematically audited by Client's senior geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the database geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory.* • *The selective original data review and site visit observations carried out by SLR did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition, SLR considers that the onsite data management system meets industry standard which minimizes potential 'human' data-entry errors and no systematic fundamental data entry errors or data transfer errors; accordingly, SLR considers the integrity of the digital database to be sound.* • *SLR performed data audits in Surpac and in excel.*
• *Site visits*	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• *Four site visits were conducted by Jeremy Clark (SLR) during 2024-2025 and the latest site visit was conducted in August 2025. During the visits the visitors reviewed the outcrops, drill-hole location and core sheds as well as held various discussions with site personnel. SLR sighted mineralised drill-hole intersections of all the deposits, down hole surveys and assay data, laboratory facilities, sampling and reviewed survey data acquisition protocols, assay procedures, bulk density determination, logging and sample preparation procedures and quality control (QC) results.* • *SLR concluded that the data was adequately acquired and validated following industry best practices.*
• *Geological interpretation*	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any*	• *The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be assumed and is based on good quality drilling.* • *SLR constructed one set of mineralised wireframes for each deposit using a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au based on interrogation of log histograms and probability plots of the raw assay data. Geological interpretations of the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made. • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	*lithological units, the geological structure, alteration and the different lodes of mineralisation were used to guide and interpret the shape of the mineralised wireframes.* • *All deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of north or northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 0-18°. Lodes dip at varying angles of inclination and are typically between 60 and 80° for BST1, BDT1 & BDT2 & BDT3 and BMT1 &BMT2& BMT3. BST1 dips to the west, BDT1 & BDT2 & BDT3 dip to the east, BMT1 dips to the SE, and BMT2&BMT3 dips NW.* • *SLR defined a total of 422 discrete bodies for all Deposits (76 bodies for BST1, 42 bodies for BDT1, 94 bodies for BDT2, 50 bodies for BDT3, 56 bodies for BMT1, 36 bodies for BMT2, and 64 bodies for BMT3) based on the orientation and shape of the mineralisation, which were further domained. These domains are likely separated by interpreted fault zones identified from geophysical surveys and structural readings; the style of mineralisation appears the same between domains, however, there appears to be grade variability typical of these styles of deposits.* • *No additional high grade domaining was undertaken within the deposit based on statistic reviews however further infill drilling may confirm the presence and will be reviewed at the next update.* • *Current interpretation is considered suitable for the classification applied maximum Indicated.* • *Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the Project support the geometry of the mineralisation.*
• *Dimensions*	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower*	• *Mineral Resource Estimate is comprised of seven areas* • ***BST1** Mineral Resource area is located on the BST tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,350m (from 1,033,800mN – 1,036,150mN), has a typical width of 1,000m (from 784,200mE – 785,200mE). It includes the 600m vertical interval from -100mRL to 500mRL.* • ***BDT1** Mineral Resource area located on the **BD***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limits of the Mineral Resource.	*tenement extends over a strike length of 1,400m (from 1,053,800mN – 1,055,200mN), has a typical width of 800m (from 787,400mE – 788,200mE). It includes the 670m vertical interval from -250mRL to 420mRL.* • ***BDT2** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BD** tenement extends over a strike length of 1,800m (from 1,058,800mN – 1,060,600mN), has a typical width of 1,200m (from 788,500mE – 789,700mE). It includes the 650m vertical interval from -200mRL to 450mRL.* • ***BDT3** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BD** tenement extends over a strike length of 2,800m (from 1,052,200mN – 1,055,000mN), has a typical width of 1,000m (from 785,000mE – 786,000mE). It includes the 550m vertical interval from -100mRL to 450mRL.* • ***BMT1** Mineral Resource area is located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 3,000m (from 1,091,900mN – 1,094,900mN), has a typical width of 2,800m (from 794,300mE – 797,100mE). It includes the 650m vertical interval from -200mRL to 450mRL.* • ***BMT2** Mineral Resource area is located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,500m (from 1,090,500mN – 1,094,200mN), has a typical width of 2,100m (from 793,000mE – 795,100mE). It includes the 450m vertical interval from -0mRL to 450mRL.* • ***BMT3** Mineral Resource area is also located on the **BM** tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,900m (from 1,077,400mN – 1,080,300mN), has a typical width of 1,500m (from 794,500mE – 796,000mE). It includes the 850m vertical interval from -200mRL to 650mRL.*
• *Estimation and modelling techniques*	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation*	• *The Ordinary Kriging ("OK") algorithm was selected for grade interpolation of Au for all block areas. The Inverse Distance ("ID") and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") algorithms were also assessed as a way of validating the OK estimation results.* • *Additionally, due to the limited drilling near surface if mineralisation was observed in the alluvial pits, the lodes were extrapolated to surface.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • • • • • • • • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the*	• *Drilling which intersected with the main objects of all 7 areas, were selected for the variogram analysis. And the parameters of the main domain were also used for other domain's estimation.* • *Surpac software was used for the estimations.* • *Top-cuts values were reviewed and applied if required and a grade dependent search was applied and are reported.*

BST1		BDT2		BMT1		BMT2		BMT3	
Object ID	Top-cut g/t Au	Object ID	Top-cut g/t Au	Object ID	Top-cut g/t Au	Object ID	Top-cut g/t Au	Object ID	Top-cut g/t Au
1	25	1	15	15	20	9	20	1	20
2	30	2	12	16	25			2	20
3	25	13	20	18	40			4	40
4	15	20	10	25	18			7	20
5	15	23	10					13	25
8	10	25	15					18	20
10	10	26	15					19	20
14	20	27	15					60	50
15	18	28	15					67	50
37	20	29	15						
51	20	61	15						
59	25	81	10						
60	15								
62	12								
73	15								
Grade restricted search									
Radii (m)	g/t Au	Radii (m)	g/t Au	Radii (m)	g/t Au	Radii (m)	g/t Au	Radii (m)	g/t Au
12.5	10	12.5	10	12.5	10	25	30	25	30

- *The block dimensions used in all models were 10 m NS (along strike) by 10 m EW (across strike) by 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m based on QKNA results and the drill spacing. Each block model was not rotated.*
- *No historical production records were available.*
- *No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products.*
- *No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only gold (Au) was interpolated into the block model.*
- *An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography or the observed lode geometry. Three passes were used for each domain. The ranges for 3 passes are 25m, 50m, and 200m. The minimum samples for 3 passes are 4, 4 and 1. A maximum of 12 samples and maximum of 3 samples per hole were used for all 3 passes.*
- *Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	average sample spacing and the search employed. • • • • • • • • • • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • • • • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • • • • • • • • • • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the*	*and lode orientation.* • *Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible.* • *The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged lithology codes. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate.* • *Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all lodes based on the orientation and shape of the mineralisation.* • *A three-step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average Au grades of the composite file input against the Au block model output for all the resource objects. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.* • *While some smoothing is noted within the grade estimates, SLR considers this appropriate for the style of mineralisation which displays a relatively high nugget, with good geology continuity displayed. The validation indicated that the NN estimate showed reasonable variation on a global scale however this is considered to be not representative of the local variability with both the IDW and OK displaying smoothing which is considered appropriate and suitable.* • *With additional infill drilling, SLR recommends that further high-grade domains be investigated along with the use of MIK or conditional simulation, which given the current drill spacing is not considered a suitable estimation methodology.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	
• *Moisture*	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• *Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.*
• *Cut-off parameters*	•	• *Reported at 0.45 g/t Au above 300 m (0.42 g/t Au at BDT2) and 1.5 g/t Au below 300 m, at a gold price of US$3,200/oz and an 8.5% royalty and local development contribution. Above 300 m: PFS economic cut-off method, using PFS ore mining (US$2.95–3.37/t), haulage (US$2.04–6.73/t), and processing, site G&A and sustaining capital (US$19.70/t) costs, with PFS recoveries of 71–94%, giving calculated cut-offs of 0.26–0.45 g/t Au. Below 300 m: underground mining cost of US$70/t (SLR Consulting cost database and regional analogues) plus the same PFS haulage, processing, site G&A and sustaining capital costs, giving break-even grades of 1.03–1.44 g/t Au at 71–92.5% recovery. Reporting cut-offs are at or above the calculated thresholds. Pit optimisation shells informed the 300 m depth; material above 300 m is reported at the open-pit cut-off, not within the shells. On this basis, all reported material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.*
• *Mining factors or assumptions*	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	• *Open-pit mining (drill, blast, load and haul) to 300 m, which the Competent Person considers a reasonable practical limit for deposits of this style, scale and setting in West Africa. Underground methods, such as selective open stoping, are assumed below 300 m on the basis of lode thickness, strike extent and continuity defined by diamond drilling. Resources are reported undiluted, with no mining dilution or ore loss applied.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, however the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
• *Metallurgical factors or assumptions*	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, however the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• *Single-stage crushing, SABC grinding, gravity concentration and CIL. PFS recoveries are applied by deposit and domain, from 71% to 94%: 94% for oxide and transition material; up to 92.5% for primary material at BDT1, BDT2, BDT3 and BST; 71% for primary material at BMT3, with BMT1 assessed by analogy. Testwork on 18 composites (ASX announcements of 4 December 2024, 23 December 2024 and 11 June 2026). DFS testwork is in progress.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
• *Environmental factors or assumptions*	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an*	• *No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors; however, it is noted that the **BST1** deposit is in a classified forest area. SLR is aware that Aurum has negotiated an agreement to allow exploration and exploitation within this area. Further studies and approvals will be required to undertake mining; however, this is not considered a material issue. Aurum will work to mitigate environmental impacts because of any exploration, future mining or mineral processing.* • *As part of this estimate, SLR has not completed a detailed environmental review however is aware a study is underway. SLR has not been informed nor is aware of any issues with the licence and understands that the licence in which Exploration results and Mineral Resources are reported are in good standing.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• Significant density data was available for use which underpinned the averages applied for each weathering domain and resource area.
• Average density values were used for the direct assignment for each weathering domains
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Type</th><th>Sample number</th><th>Mean</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BST1</td><td>BOCO</td><td>925</td><td>1.57</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>860</td><td>2.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>7877</td><td>2.77</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BDT1</td><td>BOCO</td><td>994</td><td>1.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>259</td><td>2.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>5,460</td><td>2.75</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BDT2</td><td>BOCO</td><td>1,103</td><td>1.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>398</td><td>2.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>7,586</td><td>2.81</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BDT3</td><td>BOCO</td><td>797</td><td>1.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>254</td><td>2.37</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>4,469</td><td>2.75</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BMT1</td><td>BOCO</td><td>1,585</td><td>1.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>601</td><td>2.29</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>6,585</td><td>2.75</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BMT2</td><td>BOCO</td><td>537</td><td>1.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>120</td><td>2.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>1,187</td><td>2.76</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BMT3</td><td>BOCO</td><td>1,098</td><td>1.44</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAN</td><td>340</td><td>2.29</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRESH</td><td>4,908</td><td>2.86</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity.
• All the deposits both show good continuity of the main mineralised lodes along strike and down dip which allowed the drill hole intersections to be modelled into coherent, geologically robust wireframes within the drill</td></tr>
</table>

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	• • • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	*spacing of 50m-100m by 100m with closer spacing of 50m by 50m or less within the core of **BST1**, **BDT1**, **BDT2**, **BMT1,** and **BMT3** deposits. Relative consistency is evident in the thickness of the structures, along with the continuity of structure between sections. While there is good geological continuity along strike and down dip, there is evidence, and it is interpreted, that local variation of grade and thickness will occur between the current drill spacing arising from the boudin type structures resulting in discontinuous pods of mineralisation.* • *Given the interpretation of further local grade variation with further drilling, within the good geological continuity, SLR considers the drill spacing at Boundiali to be appropriate for different classification levels based on the following criteria:* • ***Indicated Classification**: A drill spacing of 50m by 50m or less is considered suitable for an Indicated classification in the well-informed areas of **BST1**, **BDT1**, **BDT2, BMT1,** and **BMT3**. This spacing provides good confidence in geological continuity and grade. This decision is supported by variogram ranges (specifically, 60% of the sill range) and visual confirmation of both structure and grade continuity. Several areas with even closer spacing (<25m) further support the consistency of the geology.* • ***Inferred Classification**: For areas where drill spacing is greater than 50m by 50m (and up to 100m by 100m), this drill density is considered suitable for an Inferred classification.* • *Following active review and professional judgment, the Competent Person identified areas within the resource model as unclassified because they did not meet the standards for an Inferred classification. These zones, having been assigned a grade estimate, provide a guide for future drilling aimed at potentially upgrading them to Inferred Resources.* • *To achieve a Measured resource classification, a higher drill density is required. SLR believes that additional drilling is needed to provide enough confidence in the local grade and metal*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		distribution to meet the criteria for this classification.
• *Audits or reviews*	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *Internal audits have been completed by SLR which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.*
• *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence*	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical*	• *The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a moderate degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been interpreted to reflect the Mineral Resource classification. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used for all analyses.* • *The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.* • *No recorded mining activities have been undertaken therefore no reconciliation with production data could be conducted.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	