10 April 2026

Napié Mineral Resource grows to 1.2Moz gold, increasing Aurum's group resources to 4.2Moz gold

Aurum Resources Limited (ASX: AUE) (Aurum) is pleased to announce a major milestone at its Napié Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, highlighted by the classification of Maiden Indicated Resources of **0.35Moz Au at 1.2 g/t Au**. These high-confidence ounces drive the total Napié Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to **1.16 Moz Au at 1.2 g/t Au**, a 34% increase (+290koz) on the previous MRE.

On a consolidated basis, Aurum's Group Resource base now stands at **4.2Moz Au** across its two Côte d'Ivoire gold projects — the **3.03Moz** Boundiali and **1.16Moz** Napié Gold Projects — with strong growth potential from ongoing 100,000m Boundiali and 30,000m Napié diamond drilling programs. Further MRE updates for Boundiali are planned for CY2026.

This update of the Napié MRE includes the Tchaga and Gogbala deposits. Both deposits remain open along strike and at depth, offering strong resource growth potential. Aurum has also identified additional prospects along the Napié Shear that remain undrilled. (Figure 5).

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

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)
Tchaga	Indicated	0.79	1.3	0.03	0.51	1.2	0.02	6.06	1.1	0.22	7.36	1.2	0.28
	Inferred	0.41	1.0	0.01	0.43	0.8	0.01	13.28	1.1	0.48	14.13	1.1	0.51
	Sub Total	1.20	1.2	0.05	0.94	1.0	0.03	19.35	1.1	0.70	21.49	1.1	0.79
Gogbala	Indicated	0.18	1.6	0.01	0.29	1.3	0.01	1.04	1.4	0.05	1.52	1.4	0.07
	Inferred	0.53	1.0	0.02	0.81	1.0	0.03	5.68	1.4	0.26	7.03	1.3	0.29
	Sub Total	0.72	1.1	0.03	1.11	1.0	0.04	6.72	1.4	0.30	8.55	1.3	0.36
All	Indicated	0.98	1.4	0.04	0.80	1.2	0.03	7.10	1.2	0.27	8.88	1.2	0.35
	Inferred	0.94	1.0	0.03	1.25	0.9	0.04	18.97	1.2	0.74	21.16	1.2	0.82
	Sub Total	1.92	1.2	0.07	2.05	1.0	0.07	26.07	1.2	1.01	30.04	1.2	1.16

As detailed in the accompanying Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit at 6 February 2026, for Tchaga and Gogbala deposits with 0.3 g/t Au cut off above 300m depth, and 1.0 g/t below 300m depth.

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

Highlights

- Napié Total Mineral Resource increases 34% (+290koz) to **1.16Moz** at **1.2 g/t Au** using a cut-off grade (COG) of 0.3 g/t Au above 300m depth and 1.0 g/t Au below 300m depth across the Tchaga and Gogbala deposits, including:
    - **Maiden Indicated** Resource totalling **8.9Mt at 1.2 g/t Au for 0.35Moz** gold
    - **Inferred** Resource totalling **21.2Mt at 1.2 g/t Au for 0.82Moz** gold
- **Only 13% of the 30km Napié Shear** has been systematically drilled. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits cover only 4.4km of the 30km shear zone, showing **strong potential for further resource growth** along strike and at depth.
- **Ongoing exploration and resource growth potential**: Gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth at both Tchaga and Gogbala. Aurum's 30,000m diamond drilling program at Napié is underway, targeting depth extensions and untested portions of the Napié Shear, with further resource growth expected.
- **Excellent metallurgical characteristics:** Preliminary metallurgical testwork at Tchaga demonstrates gold recoveries averaging **94.7% for primary mineralisation** and **94.3% for oxide mineralisation**, supporting the project's economic potential.
- **Combined group resource** stands at **4.2Moz** gold, including the flagship **3.03Moz Boundiali Gold Project** and the updated **1.16Moz Napié Gold Project**.
- **Strong financial position**: Aurum is well-funded with **$61M cash** (31 March 2026 unaudited) for continued exploration success.

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang said: *"This MRE update (delivered within 12 months of completing the Mako Gold acquisition) represents a significant milestone for the Napié Gold Project and for Aurum as a whole. The resource growth at **Tchaga and Gogbala** — including the classification of an **Indicated Resource at Napié** — demonstrates the quality and continuity of mineralisation along the Napié Shear and the strong potential for further growth.*

*What excites us most is what this update reveals about the broader Napié opportunity. Tchaga and Gogbala together cover just **4.4km of a 30km shear zone**, with only 13% of that shear systematically drilled. The Napié resource remains open at depth, and our next phase of drilling will focus on unlocking this depth potential and extending mineralisation along strike.*

*The Napié update also pushes our combined Group Resource to **4.2Moz gold** — a milestone we are proud to have reached. Our flagship Boundiali Gold Project continues to advance on its own trajectory with our aggressive 100,000m drilling program (CY2026) underway and the Boundiali Pre-Feasibility Study expected late April/early May, but today's announcement is about Napié and the promise it holds as a second asset for Aurum's shareholders.*

*With a **strong cash position of $61M**, we are funded to continue growing both Napié and Boundiali, and to deliver significant value to our shareholders."*

Comparison with previous Napié Mineral Resource Estimate

A comparison between the new MRE (based on drilling completed as at 6 February 2026) and the previous MRE ("Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 disclosure" released to the ASX on 4 February 2025) shows that **Napié's total Mineral Resource has increased by 34%** at a consistent grade of 1.2 g/t Au, reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au down to 300m and 1 g/t Au below that (previous model used 0.6 g/t Au cut-off grade).

Aurum has declared a maiden **Indicated Resource of 0.35 Moz** noting the previous model was based on only Inferred category resources (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Inferred Resources have decreased by approximately 6%, primarily reflecting the reclassification of portions of the resource to the higher-confidence Indicated category rather than a reduction in interpreted mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation at both deposits remains open along strike and at depth. Approximately 85% of Mineral Resource sits within 200m from surface. Drill density at Gogbala (in particular) falls away beyond 100m from surface and there are no resources defined below 200m. Deeper drilling at Tchaga has confirmed mineralisation beyond 300m below surface (Figure 1).

Table 2: Updated Napié Gold Project Mineral Resource compared to previous Mineral Resource (there were no Indicated Resources in the previous model)

Class	Percent change		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	*	*	*
Inferred	-6%	0%	-6%
Grand Total	34%	0%	33%

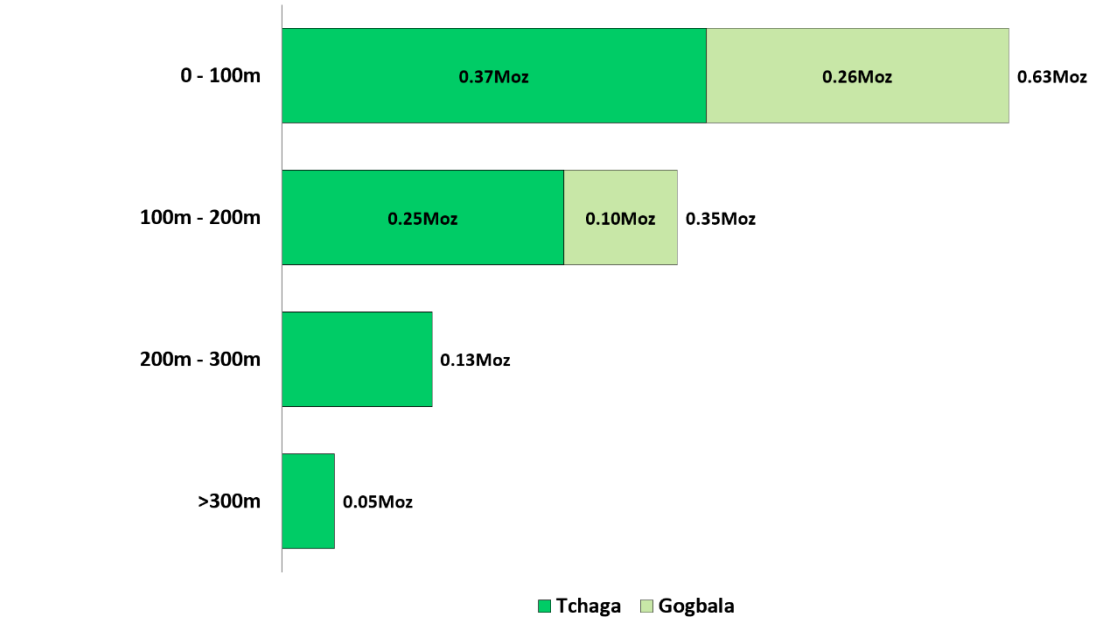

Figure 1: Global Napié Mineral Resources by depth from surface (0 - 300m use 0.3 g/t COG, >300m use 1g/t COG)

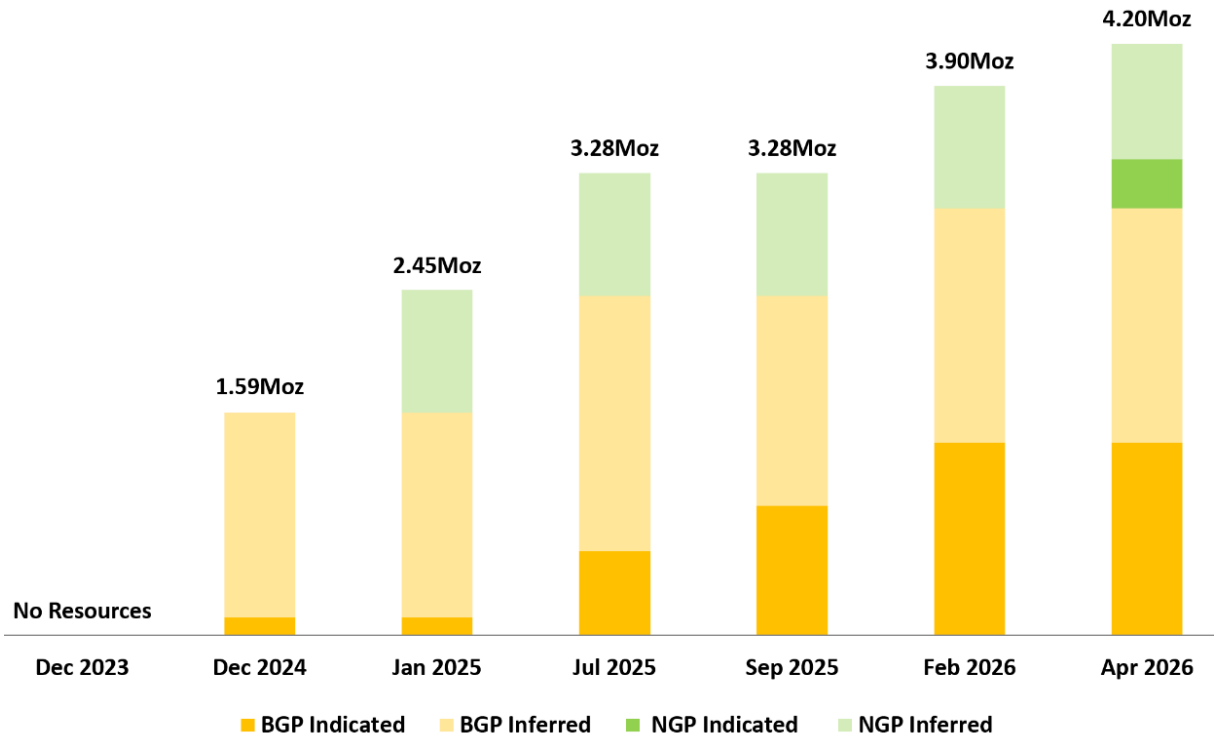

Figure 2: Aurum Mineral Resource growth timeline[1]

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

Project Location and Access

The Napié Gold Project is in central Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 400km north of Abidjan, the economic capital. The permit area covers 236.3km² and is accessible by well-maintained regional roads. The Napié permit is situated in the Poro Region within the Savanes District. It is within the Korhogo Department and covers the administrative sub-prefectures of Napiéolédougou, Kiémou and Komborodougou.

The nearest major town is Korhogo, which is serviced by daily flights from Abidjan and is approximately 100km to the north of the project area. The project is situated within the prolific Birimian greenstone terrain of West Africa, a region renowned for hosting major orogenic gold deposits.

The project area is accessible year-round. Local infrastructure includes sealed and unsealed roads suitable for exploration activities and equipment. The area experiences a tropical climate with a wet season from April to October and a dry season from November to March, with average annual rainfall of approximately 1,200mm.

Geography

The Napié permit is situated within the Daloa greenstone belt in central Côte d'Ivoire. The landscape is characterised by gentle topography typical of West African Birimian terrain, with elevations generally between 260m and 480m above sea level. The region supports mixed agricultural activity, with the local population engaged in subsistence farming and small-scale artisanal mining historically targeting near-surface oxide gold.

The Napié Shear Zone, a major structural corridor extending over 30km, is the primary geological control for gold mineralisation at the project. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits sit along a coincident +23km soil anomaly (+40ppb gold) within this shear zone. Artisanal workings are present across the permit area, confirming the widespread presence of near-surface gold mineralisation and highlighting the strong exploration potential of undrilled portions of the shear. It is however highlighted that there are limited workings within the reported resource area.

Mining History

There has been no commercial-scale modern mechanised mining within the Napié permit area. Historical artisanal mining activity is widespread across the permit but not within the resource area. These workings, particularly within the oxide zones to depths of approximately 5m to 30m and provides strong evidence for primary gold mineralisation and upside outside the current resource. The artisanal workings are not considered material to the currently defined MRE; however, depletion adjustments have been applied where larger workings have been mapped. The presence of artisanal activity across untested portions of the Napié Shear further highlights the regional exploration potential of the permit.

Mineral Rights and Land Tenure

The Napié Permit (PR281) was granted to Occidental Gold SARL, a 100%-owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Perseus Mining Ltd, by decree No. 2012-1164 on 19th December 2012 and was valid for three years. The first three-year renewal of the permit was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 181 /MIM/DGMG DU on 19 December 2016. The second three-year renewal was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 00018/MIM/DGMG on 21 March 2019. The exceptional renewal of the Napié permit for a further two years was granted to Occidental Gold SARL on 7 March 2022 by decree. Application for new exploration permit (PR1038) was applied for on 16 September 2024 and accepted by the department and is expected to be granted this year. Atlantic Gold's Tongon mine (5.0Moz) is located to the northwest (Figure 3).

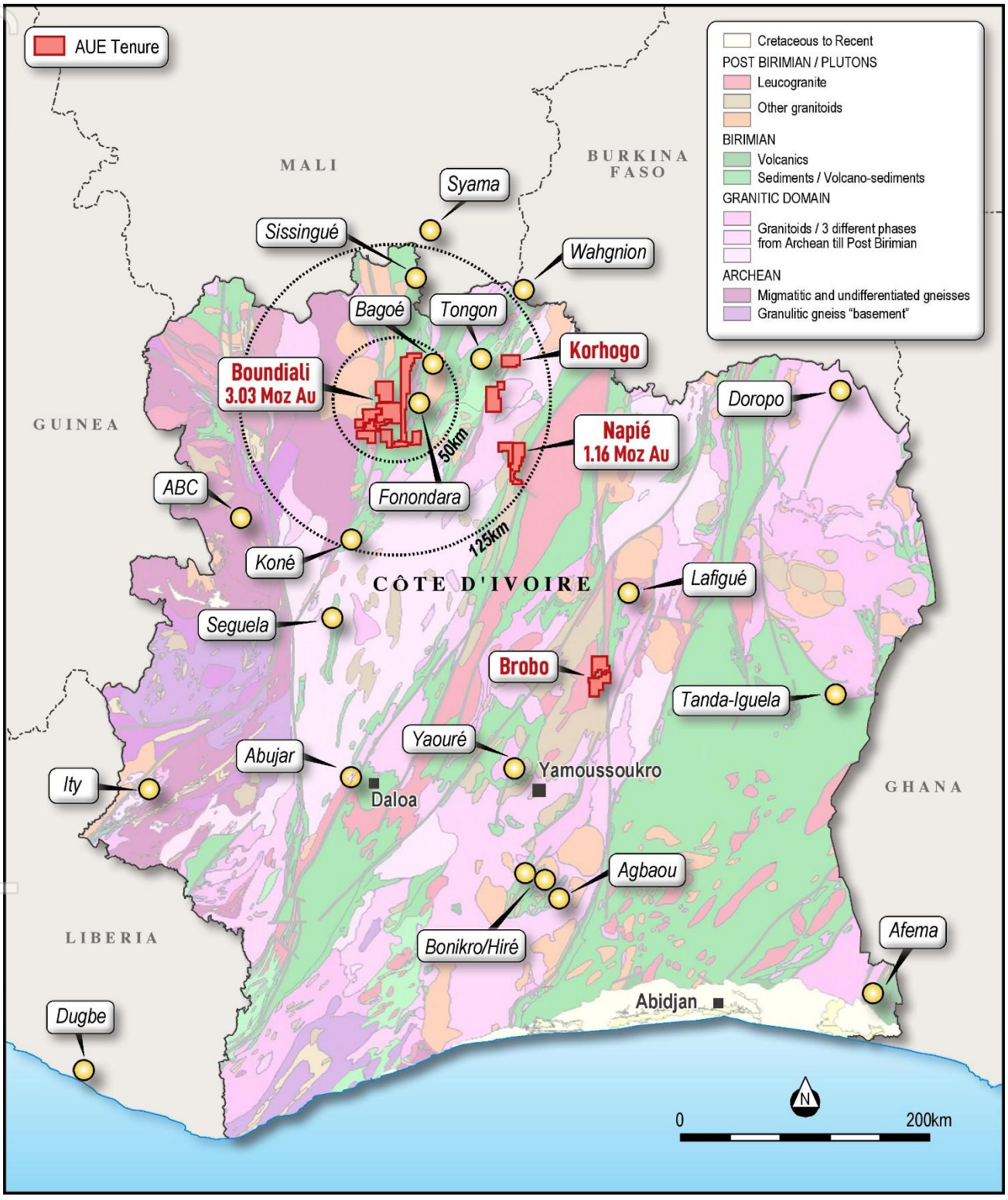

Figure 3: Location of Aurum's Projects in Côte d'Ivoire

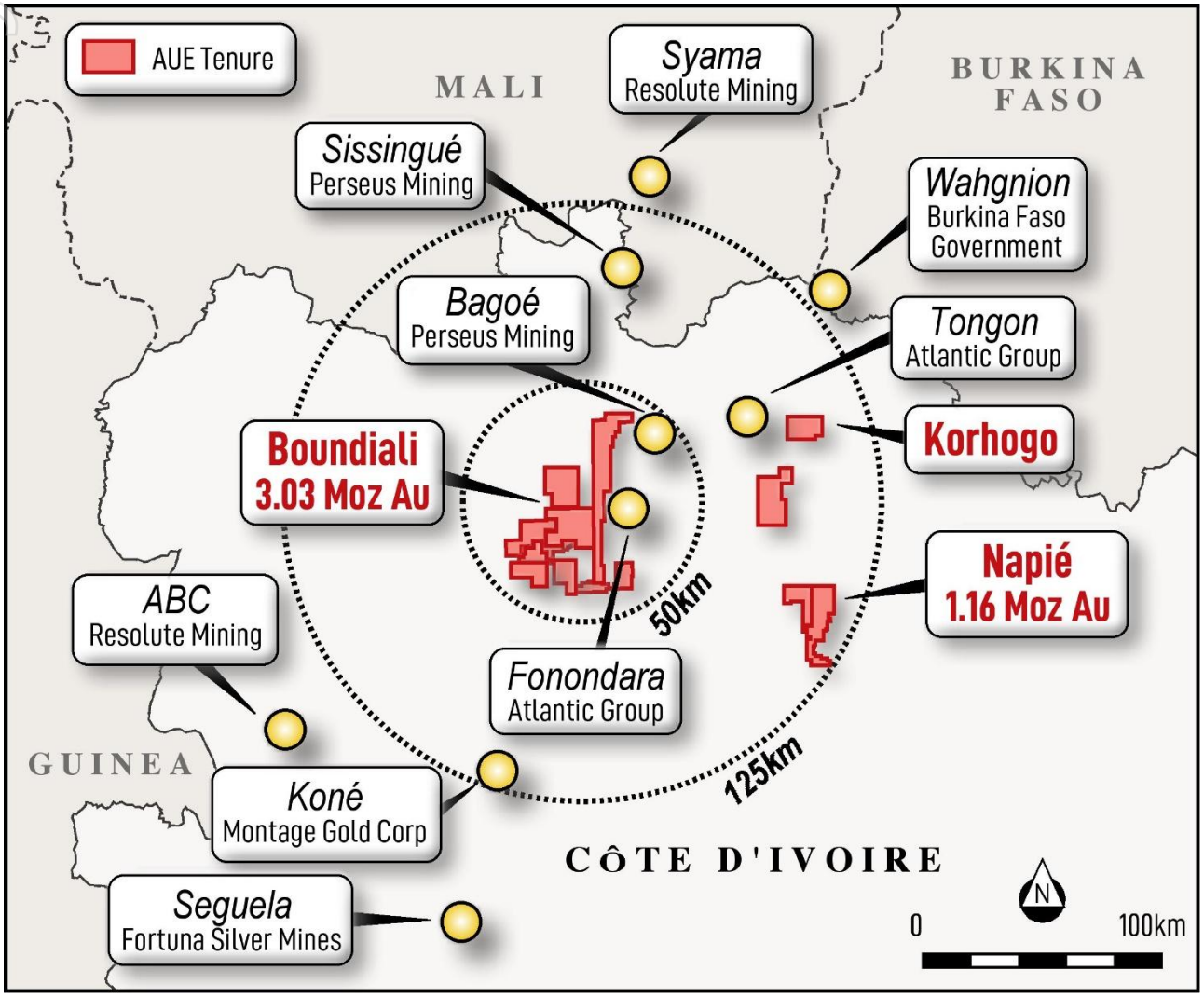

Figure 4: Location of Aurum's Projects in Côte d'Ivoire

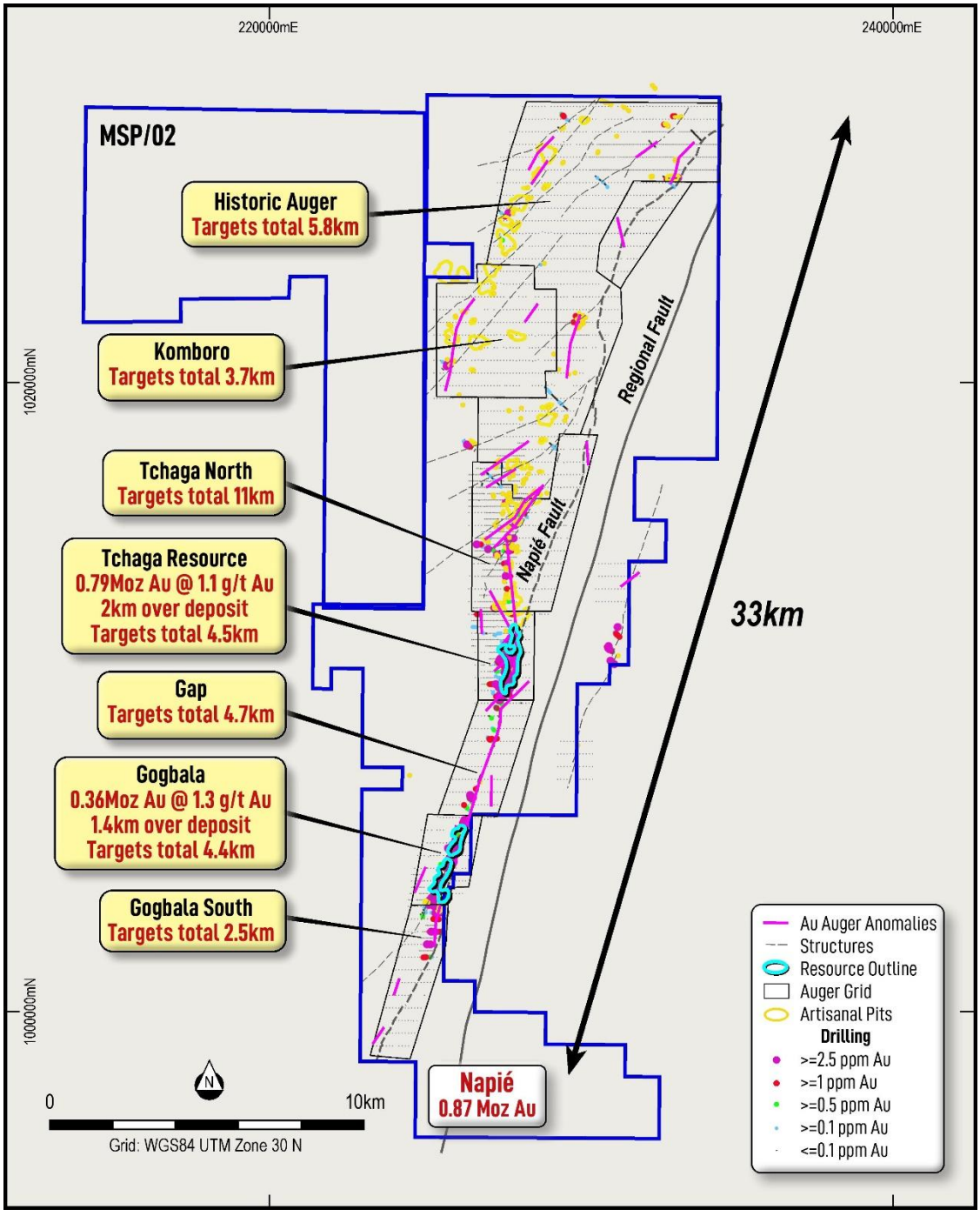

Figure 5: Aurum's Napié Gold Project

Regional Geology

The West Africa Craton covers 4.5 million square kilometres across 14 countries and hosts some of the world's most significant gold deposits. The craton has been stable since 1.9Ga and is classified among the most prospective geological terranes for gold, lithium, bauxite, iron and diamonds. The Napié Gold Project is located within the Lower Proterozoic Birimian Daloa greenstone belt, which forms part of the gold-bearing Birimian greenstone terrain of West Africa.

The Proterozoic rocks of the Birimian Group cover more than two thirds of Côte d'Ivoire. These rocks strike predominantly NNE-SSW and consist of granitoids and volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts with metamorphism typically at lower-grade greenschist facies. The style of mineralisation at Napié is structurally controlled orogenic gold, associated with interpreted shear zones and secondary splays related to the regional-scale Napié Shear.

The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits are located along a 23km-long +40ppb gold soil anomaly coincident with the +30km-long Napié Shear Zone. The shear zone is interpreted as a major control for gold mineralisation at the project.

- 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

The Napié permit is underlain by a diverse assemblage of lithologies interpreted from limited outcrop, drill logging and airborne geophysics. The eastern side is dominated by the regional Ferkessedougou granitic batholith, with two granodiorite plugs on the western side and a k-spar granite in the southwest. The central portion hosts recessive andesitic tuffs and undifferentiated volcanics — the primary host to gold mineralisation — along with feldspar-rich arkose sandstones, siltstones and a distinctive heterolithic conglomerate unit that forms a marker horizon sub-parallel to the Napié gold soil anomaly.

The property is largely covered by a residual in-situ weathering profile. Complete oxidation extends to approximately 30m below surface, with a near-surface haematitic and limonitic clayey saprolite transitioning over a few metres into saprock before reaching fresh rock. Isolated laterite hills are common across the permit, while alluvial cover thickens toward the Bandama Blanc River valley along the eastern boundary. Granodiorite-underlain areas on the western side of the permit are generally less deeply weathered.

At least two metamorphic events are recognised at Napié. The first, a prograde assemblage at upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies, is preserved as dark bands in drill core. The second, a retrograde lower greenschist overprint, is the mineralising event (D2) and affects all rock units. Both events share a consistent foliation orientation, interpreted to reflect reactivation of the same shear structure across two discrete deformation episodes.

The Napié property sits within a kilometre-wide structural corridor forming part of the regional NNE-SSW trending Grenville-Ferkessedougou-Bobo-Dioulasso Shear Zone (GFBDSZ), the same corridor associated with Zhaojin's 3.8 Moz Abujar deposit to the south. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits are localised along the Napié Fault, a second-order structure sub-parallel to the GFBDSZ. Later NE-SW cross-cutting structures intersecting the Napié Fault are interpreted as the principal control on dilation and gold fluid localisation.

Tchaga and Gogbala are orogenic gold deposits hosted along a 23km long gold-in-soil anomaly coincident with a +30km shear zone. Gold occurs within en-echelon quartz veins, stringers and vein breccias with iron-carbonate and pyrite, and within silica-sericite-carbonate altered selvages adjacent to veins; higher grades are associated with metre-scale veins and vein intersections, with rare visible gold. Mineralisation is present across all lithologies — felsic to mafic volcaniclastics, volcanic breccias, conglomerates and subordinate intrusives — with the strongest control appearing to be the conglomerate/volcanic contact along the Napié Fault.

Exploration Data

The earliest recorded exploration over what is now the Napié permit was conducted between 1997 and 2000 by Occidental Gold SARL (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leo Shield Exploration NL) on the broader Korhogo mineral licence. Work was regional in nature, comprising stream sediment sampling, east-west soil and laterite traverses (1km line spacing, 200m sample intervals), and rock chip sampling of float and outcrop. Results delineated a zone of interest within a 21km × 2km corridor now covered by the Napié permit. A reconnaissance drill programme of two RC and 24 RAB holes, all inclined at –50° east, was completed in 2000. Samples were assayed as 5m composites by fire assay, with 1m re-assay where composites exceeded 0.5 g/t Au at Abilab (ALS), Bamako; no assay certificates are available.

Following the acquisition of Occidental Gold in 2011, Perseus Mining Limited conducted targeted geochemical follow-up comprising soil sampling at 50m intervals on 200m spaced lines along the artisanal workings corridor, supplemented by auger and termite mound surveys. Rock chip sampling returned values up to **59.4 g/t Au** from quartz veins and felsic schists, refining the main zone of interest to a continuous 23km long gold-in-soil anomaly, with subsidiary anomalies of 2km and 4km extent identified to the east and north respectively. In 2012–2013, a wide-spaced RAB programme of 1,013 holes (–55°, predominantly east) was completed over the soil anomalies; 4m composites were assayed by 1kg BLEG at Bureau Veritas, Abidjan. Ninety-five holes returned intersections above 0.5 g/t Au, of which 39 exceeded 5g*m (grade x width). Assay certificates are available for all RAB holes; no drill cuttings are preserved.

A high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey (3,228 line-km at 100m line spacing and 20–30m terrain clearance) was flown by New Resolution Geophysics in 2013 on behalf of Occidental Gold. Interpretation of the dataset (Costantini, 2013) identified a major northeast-trending shear and fault zone — the Napié Fault — spatially associated with the gold mineralisation, and defined two structural systems: a regional-scale 030°-trending shear fault corridor bounded by granitic intrusives, and a systematic set of 070°-trending faults present across the entire survey area. Together, the geochemical and geophysical datasets established the geological and structural framework underpinning all subsequent exploration at Napié.

Mako Gold commenced exploration in 2017 with geological mapping, rock chip sampling, ground geophysics and a reinterpretation of all historical datasets. Mapping defined five prospect areas along a 30km mineralised corridor — Komboro, Tchaga North, Tchaga, Tchaga East and Gogbala — with artisanal workings traced along its full length. Mako collected 91 rock chip samples, returning values up to 8.1 g/t Au from sheared quartz veins adjacent to artisanal workings, and 2.8 g/t Au from carbonate-altered greywacke at Tchaga North. Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) reprocessed the NRG aeromagnetic dataset in 2020, confirming the Napié Fault as a +30 km structure with multiple gold-bearing splays. Gradient array IP (GAIP) and ground magnetic surveys totalling 192 line-km were acquired by SAGAX Afrique at Tchaga, Tchaga North and Gogbala in 2018 and 2020; GAIP data highlighted northeast-southwest brittle structures whose intersection with the Napié Fault appears to control mineralisation at Tchaga.

Between 2018 and 2022, Mako Gold completed 570 drill holes (12 DD, 57 RCDD and 501 RC) at the Tchaga and Gogbala deposits, representing 77% of all RC and DD drilling on the permit and forming the primary dataset for the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Structural studies commissioned during this period — including field observations by Rock Domain Consulting (Dorling, 2018), optical petrography by Mason Geoscience (2019), and drill core photograph analysis by KAAH Geoservices (Hein, 2020) — collectively characterised Napié as a shear-zone hosted orogenic gold system in the lower greenschist facies, with gold occurring as native grains associated with pyrite within albite-quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, and higher grades spatially associated with vein intersections and northeast-trending extensional structures plunging to the southwest at Tchaga.

Mako Gold was subsequently acquired by Aurum Resources Limited, and all data generated by Mako are now treated as historical for the purposes of this resource statement. Aurum started diamond drilling using two self-owned diamond rigs in July 2025 and completed 50 holes for 16,287.04m (12 holes for 3,524.78m at Gogbala and 38 holes for 12,762.26m at Tchaga) over the resource area.

Mineral Resource Data Verification

The Competent Person, Mr Jeremy Clark of Lily Valley International (LVI) 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.

LVI personnel visited the Napié' project, in August 2025, to review the outcrops, drill-hole location, core sheds as well as held various discussions with site personnel. LVI sighted mineralised drill-hole intersections of 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. LVI concluded that the data was adequately acquired and validated following industry best practices.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling at the Tchaga and Gogbala deposits within the Napié permit has been performed using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) techniques.

The dataset used in the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) contains 105 diamond drilling holes (DD), 64 reverse circulation and diamond tail holes (RCDD) and 791 reverse circulation holes (RC) drilled between 2018 and 1 April 2026. Numerous auger and air core holes have been completed over the permit, these have been excluded from the MRE.

At Tchaga drill holes are nominally spaced on 20m section lines with most of the holes drilled towards the southeast. Drill hole spacing on sections is generally in the order of 25m, although are up to 50m in some areas. Early drilling at Tchaga was towards the east resulting in closer spaced holes where they are in proximity to the more recent southeast oriented holes.

Data in the Gogbala Deposit is based on drill holes nominally spaced on 20 to 40m section lines with most of the holes drilled to the southeast. Drill hole spacing on sections is generally in the order of 25 m. Only a small number of early drill holes at Gogbala were towards the east resulting in closer spaced holes where they are in proximity to the southeast holes.

Historically exploration drilling was completed by Geodrill Limited using two rigs, a UDR650 truck mounted rig and a UDR900 track mounted, with onboard 1275CFM/435psi compressor. RC drilling is supported by a service unit with a 1275CFM/435psi auxiliary compressor and a 1800CRM/800psi booster. Three DD holes were completed by Energold using a track mounted portable Ranger rig.

Historical RC holes were drilled with a 5 3/8-inch face sampling hammer. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provided dry samples for depths below the water table. Historical diamond drilling was HQ core which was split manually to half core. A triple-tube system was used above the fresh rock to maximize core recovery in unconsolidated ground

All drilling since Aurum took over the project in early 2025 has been conducted using self-owned diamond drills. These portable 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 July 2025 and has pursued a diamond drilling program using these self-owned and operated diamond drill rigs. Aurum has an exploration team in the field operating day and night with two (2) diamond drill rigs drilling targeting an annual rate of 30,000m of diamond drilling.

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 2025 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 30N.

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 6m depth, and then at every 30m and at the end of the hole.

Prior to Aurum, similar techniques have been utilised, which are considered inline with industry standards.

Drill Hole Logging

The Company, via previous Mako works, has developed logging and sampling procedures based on the experience of the local technical team. These were subsequently reviewed by LVI during the site visits, and it is LVI's 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 LVI 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 Aurum's 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. Aurum's 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 LVI 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 Napié Gold Project. The Project consists of two 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. LVI notes that the reported Mineral Resources include the following areas:

- **Tchaga** Mineral Resource area is located on the Napié tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,600m (from 1,009,830mN), has a typical width of 750m (from 226,960mE). It includes the 700m vertical interval from -270mRL.
- **Gogbala** Mineral Resource area located on the Napié tenement extends over a strike length of 5,000m (from 1,003,230mN), has a typical width of 1,500m (from 224,325mE). It includes the 280m vertical interval from 100mRL.

Estimation Parameters and Methodology

Sample Data

A comprehensive dataset was provided to LVI which were utilised within the estimate and resultant classification of the resources. These included RC, RD, AC, DD holes and surface trenches. All drill hole

collar, survey, assay and geology records were supplied to LVI in digital format by the site geologists. All Mineral Resource estimation work reported by LVI was based on drilling completed as at 6 February 2026 (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of Drill Hole Data Supplied to LVI

Deposit	No holes	Type	Metres
Tchaga	2	AC	45
	47	RD	10,551.7
	68	DD	17,990.2
	396	RC	44,573
Gogbala			
	25	RD	4,943.1
	18	DD	5,154
	293	RC	34,290
Total	**847**		**117,502**
Note: Only drill holes used for geological interpretation and estimation of target areas included in the table.			

Bulk Density Data

Bulk density determinations were carried out at site using the water immersion method on diamond core from holes within the Napié Gold 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 below table.

Table 4: Summary of Density assignment

Area	Type	Sample number	Mean	MRE Density
Tchaga	**Oxide**	436	1.94	1.8
	Trans	674	2.17	2.6
	Fresh	1,508	2.79	2.79
Gogbala	**Oxide**	0	-	1.8
	Trans	0	-	2.6
	Fresh	210	2.81	2.80

Depletion Areas

No mining is known to have occurred within the reported MRE area.

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.

LVI constructed one set of mineralised wireframes for each deposit using a cut-off grade of 0.2 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.

Mineralisation varies across the deposits Tchaga typically having a strike of between 20 to 30* dipping 70° to the northwest, while having a similar strike Gogbala is slightly shallower with a dip of 45° to the northwest.

LVI defined 80 bodies for Tchaga and 68 bodies for Gogbala, based on the orientation and shape of the mineralisation. 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 set to zero grade, however these were 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. The summary statistics for all lodes modelled are shown in Table 5. Log histograms of the drilling composites are presented in Figure 6 through to Figure 7. 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 5: Basic Composite Statistics for the Deposits modelled.

Deposit	**Tchaga** (all)	**Gogbala** (all)
Number	7,133	2,576
Minimum	0.0	0.0
Maximum	174.6	54.1
Mean	1.3	1.3
Std Dev	0.5	7.8
Coeff Var	4.6	2.8
Variance	3.7	2.1
Skewness	21.4	7.2
10%	0.1	0.0
20%	0.2	0.2
30%	0.3	0.3
40%	0.4	0.4
50%	0.5	0.5
60%	0.7	0.7
70%	0.9	1.1

80%	1.3	1.7
90%	2.3	3.0
95%	3.7	5.1
97.50%	6.1	7.3

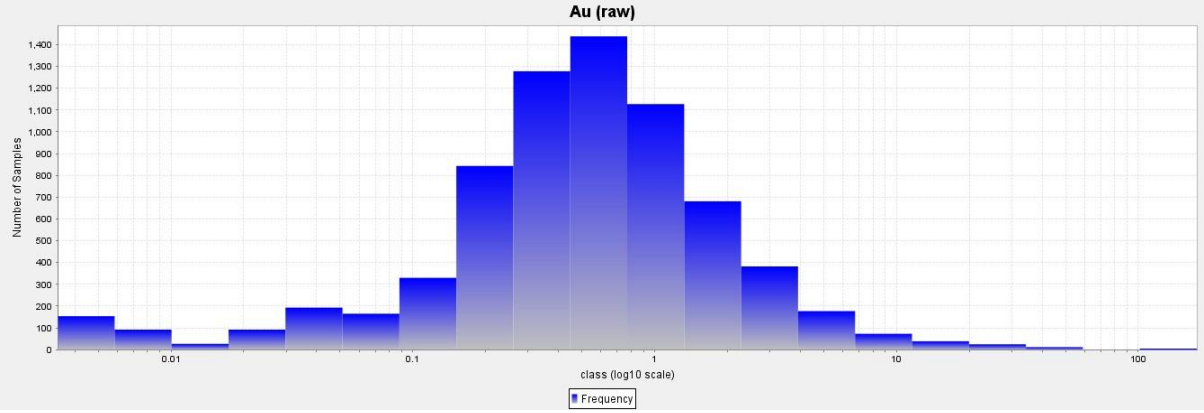

Figure 6: Log histogram for Tchaga composites (all)

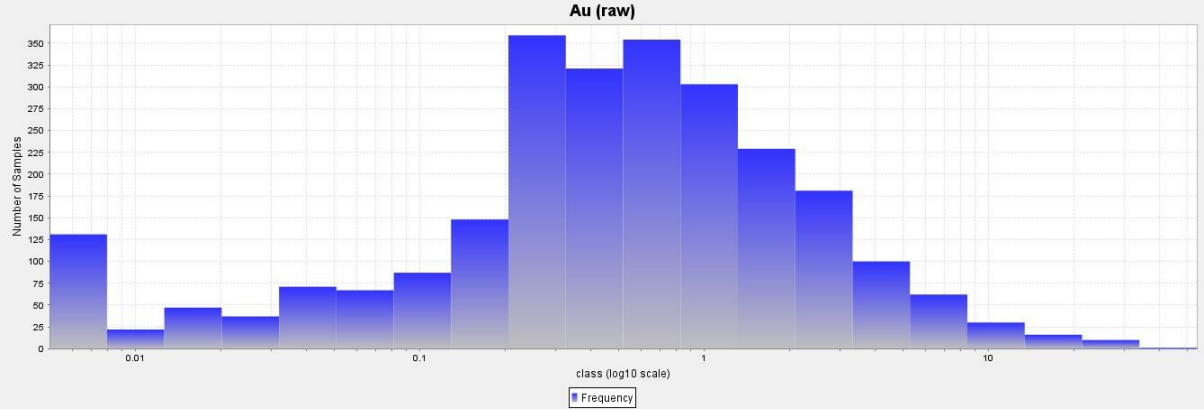

Figure 7: Log histogram for Gogbala composites (all)

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.

It is noted, as highlighted in the histogram in figure 6, there is a long high grade tail up to 30g/t with one outlier at 54 g/t. Further review of these higher-grade samples (>10g/t) shows that they tend to cluster together in particular veins and are not isolated high-grade samples. As such, these higher-grade samples were controlled within the estimate with a tighter grade dependent search and thereby allow the local estimate of the clustered high grade to be effective.

Table 6: Top-cuts and grade search restrictions used for grade estimation

Tchaga		**Gogbala**	
Object ID	**Top-cut g/t Au**	**Object ID**	**Top-cut g/t Au**
5	20	**3**	30
6	25		
7	30		
13	30		
17	30		
28	30		
31	25		
32	60		
39	30		
59	30		
62	25		
Grade restricted search			
Radii (m)	**g/t Au**	**Radii (m)**	**g/t Au**
25	25	25	20

Geospatial Analysis

The largest mineralised objects were selected for variogram analysis for **Tchaga** and **Gogbala** areas which were in turn separated into areas. This analysis confirmed that the deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 20 to 25°. Lodes dip at varying angles of inclination and are typically between 40 to 45 at Gogbala and 70 to 75° for **Tchaga**. Experimental variograms are shown for **Tchaga** in Figure 9 and **Gogbala** in Figure 8.

Of note is that major direction of continuity for both areas is a shallow plunge to north. This interpretation is consistent with the recent depth drilling at Tchaga with several significant intercepts along this shallow plunge. This plunge will be followed up in additional drilling and highlights the exploration upside which remains in the project.

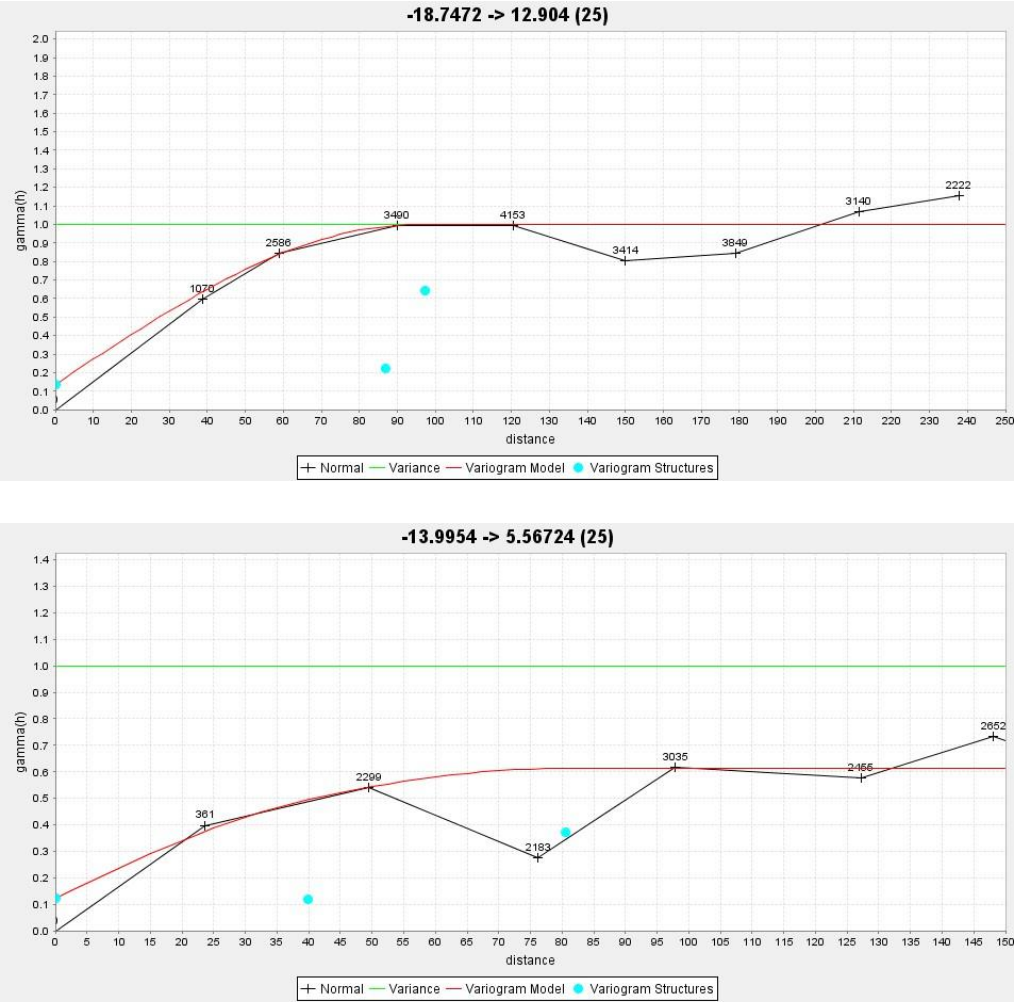

Figure 8: Experimental Variograms and fitted models Gogbala North (top) and Gogbala South (Bottom)

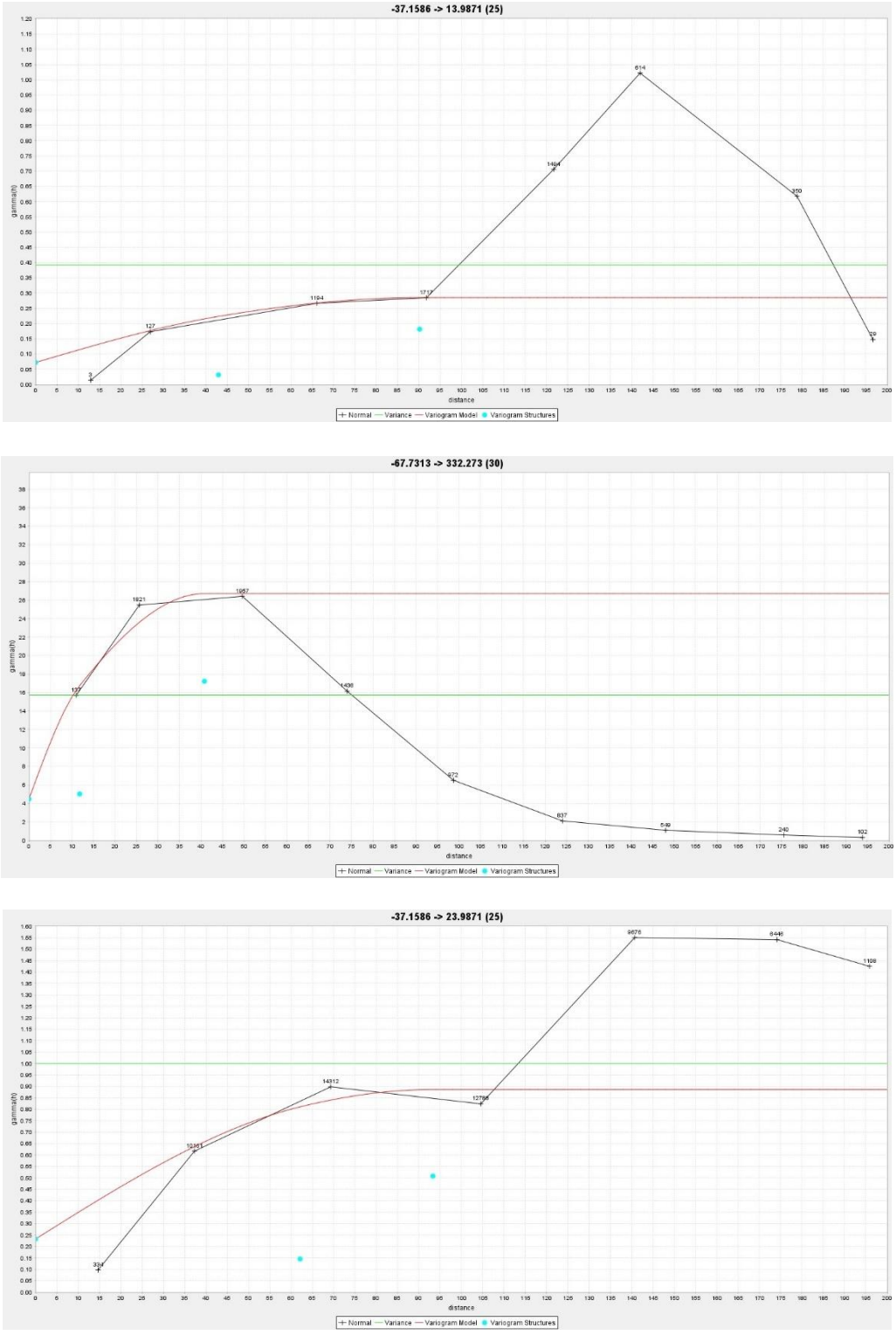

Figure 9: Experimental Variograms and fitted models Tchaga North (top) Central (middle) and South (Bottom)

Mineral Resource Estimation

Block Model

SURPAC block models were created to encompass the full extent of each resource area within the tenement making up the Napié 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 1.25m by 1.25m by 0.625m based on QKNA and the drill spacing. The block model dimensions are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Block Model parameters

Estimate Area	Origin			Extent			Rotation
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Degrees
Tchaga	226,960	1,009,830	-270	750	2,600	700	20
Gogbala	224,325	1,003,230	100	1,500	5,000	280	25

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 8.

Table 8: Estimation Parameters

Parameter	Estimation Pass			
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4
Search Type	Ellipsoid			
Bearing	25° for **Tchaga**, and 20° for **Gogbala**			
Dip	70° for **Tchaga**, and -45° for **Gogbala**			
Plunge	-23 for Tchaga-150			
Major-Semi Major Ratio	1	1	1.1	1.1
Major-Minor Ratio	5	5	5	5
Search Radius (m)	20 **Tchaga** 40 **Gogbala**	40 **Tchaga** 80 **Gogbala**	80	160
Minimum Samples	4	4	3	2
Maximum Samples	12	12	12	12
Max. Samples per Hole	3	3	3	9999
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, LVI 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 LVI 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, LVI 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 by 50m with closer spacing of 20m by 25m or less within the core of the **Tchaga,** and **Gogbala** 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, LVI considers the current data suitable to provide a good estimate of tonnage and metal content within the current drilling spacing on a global scale.

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

- **Indicated Classification**: Drill spacing of 40m by 40m or less is considered suitable for an Indicated classification in well informed areas of **Tchaga** and **Gogbala**. 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 (<20m) further support the consistency of the geology.
- **Inferred Classification**: For all other areas where drill spacing is greater than 40m by 40m (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. LVI 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 10 for Tchaga and Figure 11 for Gogbala. Example cross sections showing the informing drilling and resource classification are presented in Figure 12 and Figure 13 for Tchaga and Figure 14 and Figure 15 for Gogbala.

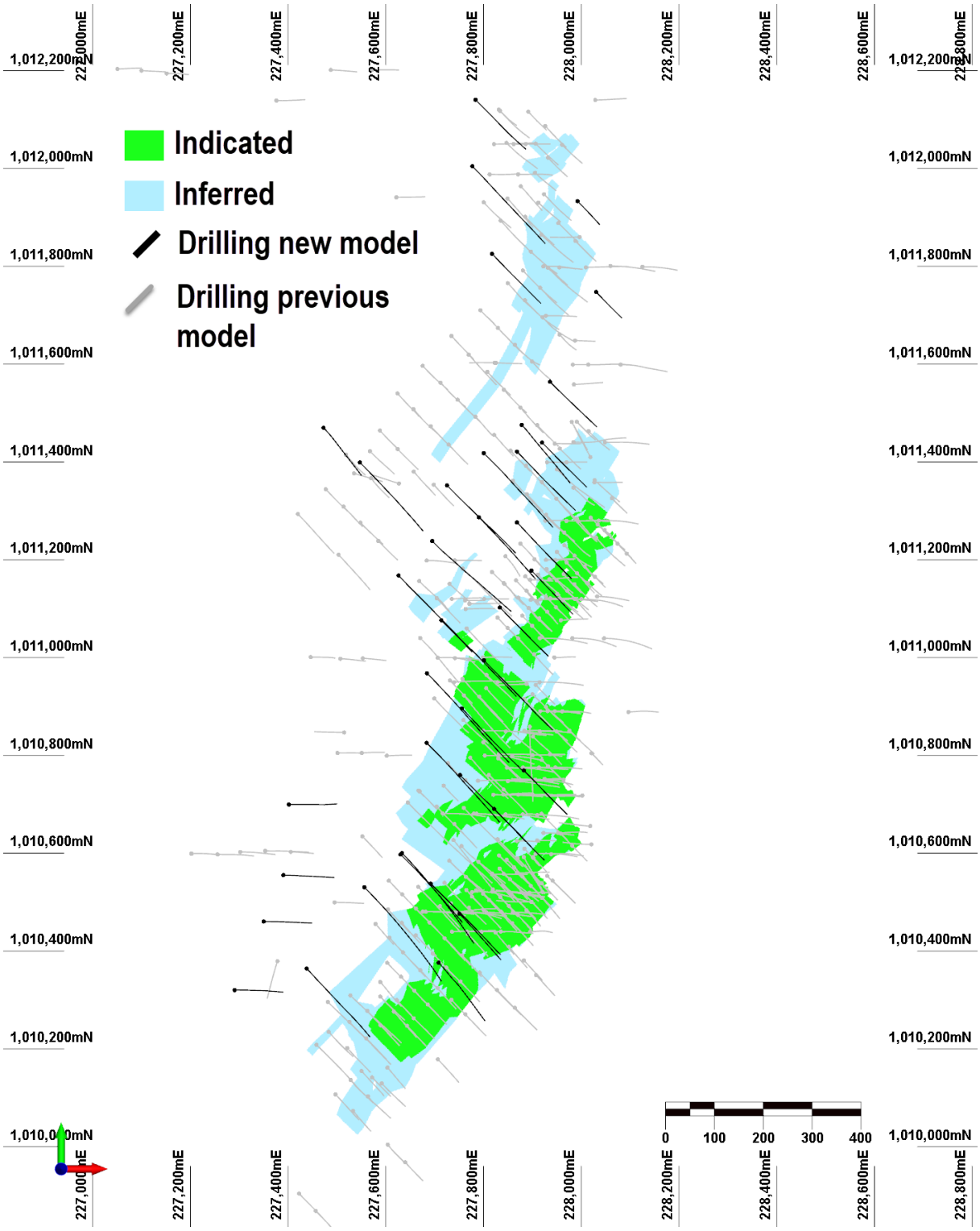

Figure 10: Plan view of Tchaga showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)

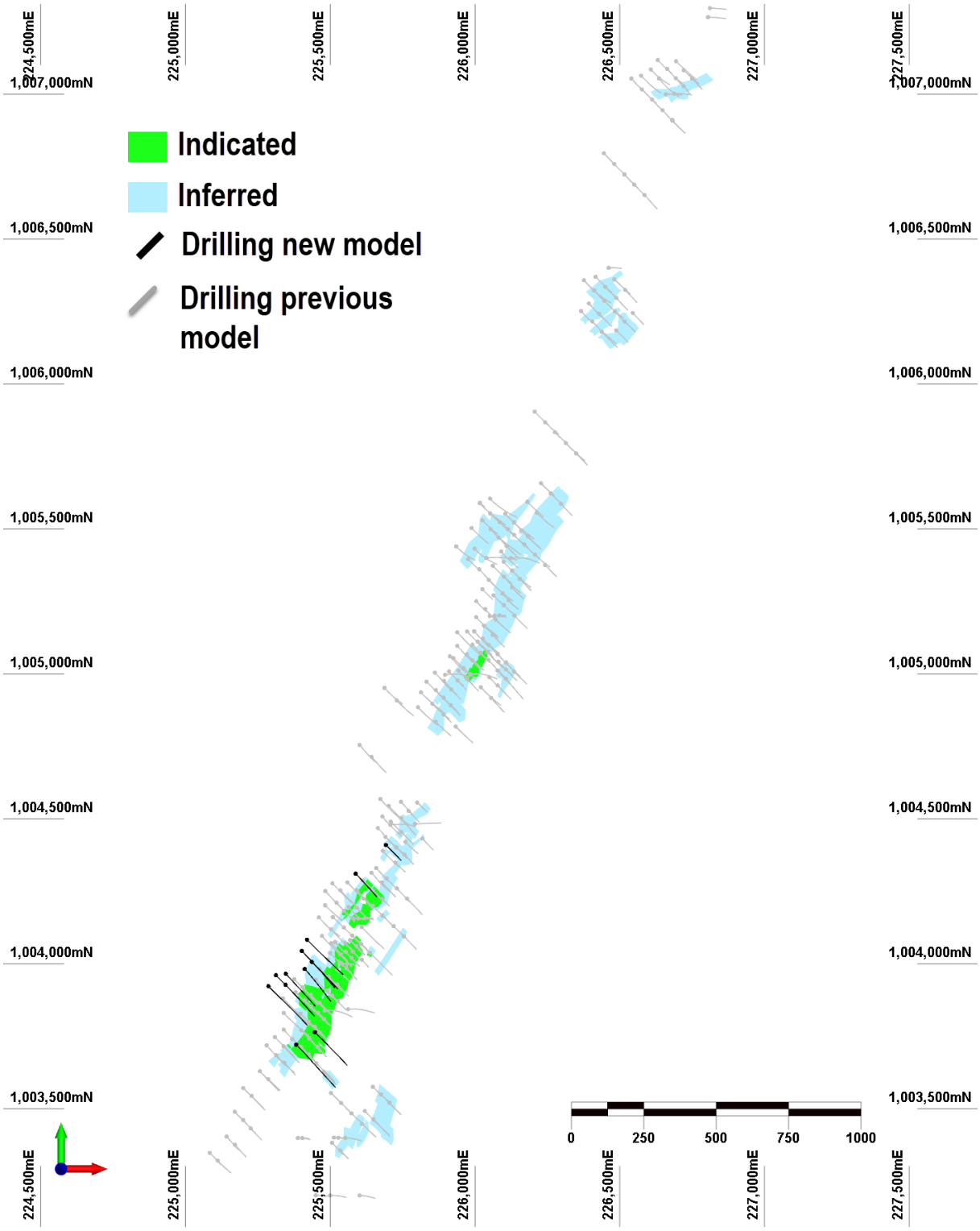

Figure 11: Plan view of Gogbala showing model classification (projected to surface with informing drilling)

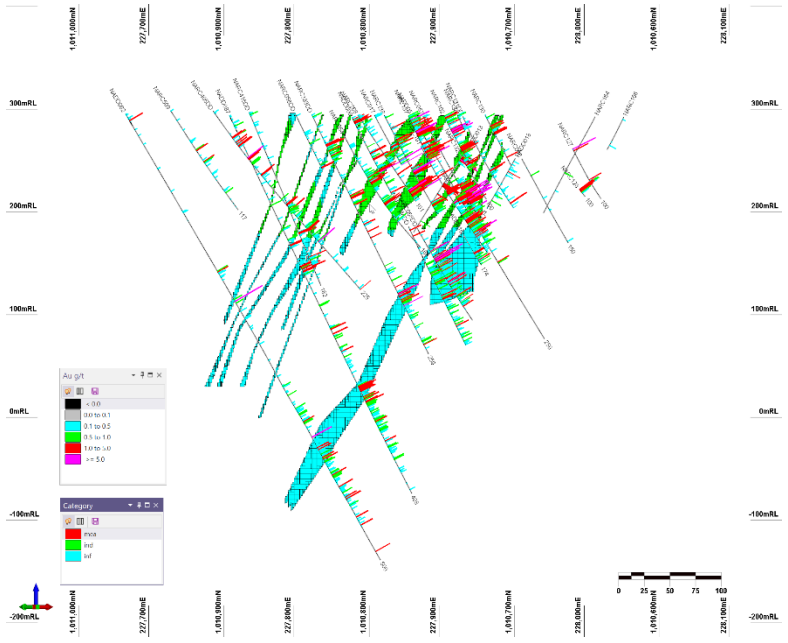

Figure 12: Example oblique X-section Tchaga showing resource classification and drill data (looking northwest +/-25m)

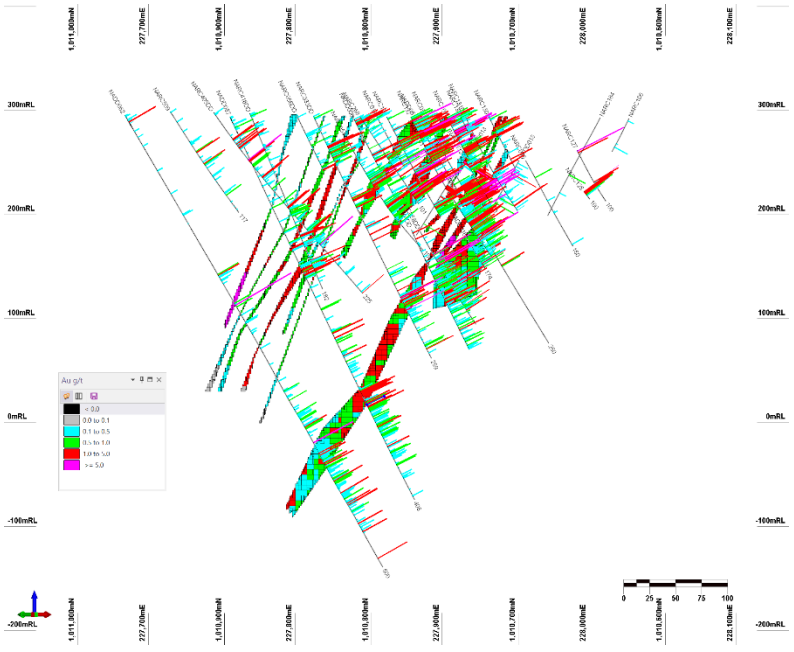

Figure 13: Example oblique X-section Tchaga showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking northwest +/-25m)

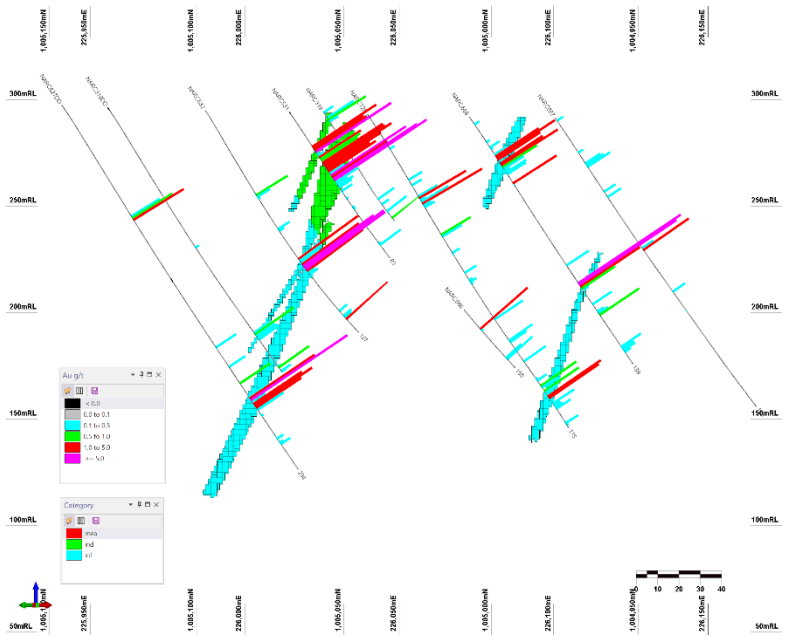

Figure 14: Example oblique X-section Gogbala showing resource classification and drill data (looking northwest +/-25m)

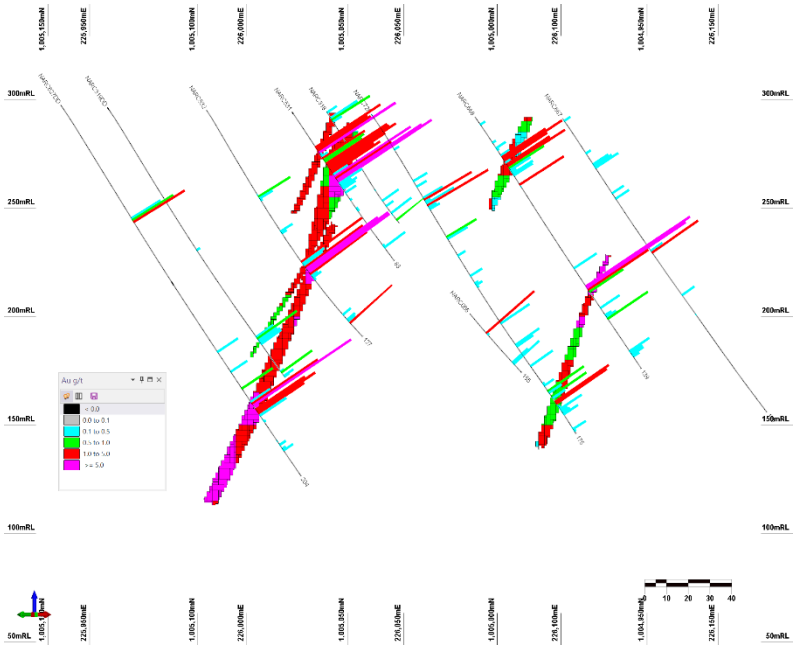

Figure 15: Example oblique X-section Gogbala showing estimated gold grades and drill data (looking northwest +/-25m)

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters and Other Material Modifying Factors

LVI has assumed that the deposit could be mined using primarily open cut (pit) techniques with some potential gold recovery via underground mining. As noted, the Mineral Resources have been reported at 0.3 g/t above 300m (depth from surface) and 1.0 g/t below 300m. The depth constraint was based on preliminary pit optimisation on the deposits to show potential open pit mineability.

No additional mining dilution has been applied to the reported Resource Estimate as such the estimates are considered undiluted.

Preliminary metallurgical test work was carried out on 17 samples of primary and oxide mineralisation from the Tchaga Deposit. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Abidjan for 24-hour, 0.5kg direct cyanidation bottle rolls with residues analysed by 50g fire assay. Samples were selected from five RC holes across the deposit area and from a variety of lithologies to test a representative suite of gold mineralised intervals. Gold recoveries were reported on 25 September 2019 by Mako Gold and averaged 94.7% for primary mineralisation and 94.3% for oxide mineralisation.

No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors; and it is noted that 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.

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

JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resource 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. LVI has concluded that the Statement of Mineral Resources is suitable for public reporting. The Statement of Mineral Resources is shown in **Table 9**.

Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au above 300m depth (based on a pit shell to show the open pit potential) and 1.0 g/t Au below 300m for **Tchaga and Gogbala**. These cut-off grades were based on a gold price of US$3,200/oz and estimated mining and processing costs and recoveries factors of similar projects in Côte d'Ivoire based on open pit and underground methods above and below the depths respectively.

Table 9: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 6 February 2026, for Tchaga and Gogbala deposits with 0.3 g/t Au cut off above 300m depth, and 1.0 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)
Tchaga	Indicated	0.79	1.3	0.03	0.51	1.2	0.02	6.06	1.1	0.22	7.36	1.2	0.28
	Inferred	0.41	1.0	0.01	0.43	0.8	0.01	13.28	1.1	0.48	14.13	1.1	0.51
	Sub Total	1.20	1.2	0.05	0.94	1.0	0.03	19.35	1.1	0.70	21.49	1.1	0.79
Gogbala	Indicated	0.18	1.6	0.01	0.29	1.3	0.01	1.04	1.4	0.05	1.52	1.4	0.07
	Inferred	0.53	1.0	0.02	0.81	1.0	0.03	5.68	1.4	0.26	7.03	1.3	0.29
	Sub Total	0.72	1.1	0.03	1.11	1.0	0.04	6.72	1.4	0.30	8.55	1.3	0.36
All	Indicated	0.98	1.4	0.04	0.80	1.2	0.03	7.10	1.2	0.27	8.88	1.2	0.35
	Inferred	0.94	1.0	0.03	1.25	0.9	0.04	18.97	1.2	0.74	21.16	1.2	0.82
	Sub Total	1.92	1.2	0.07	2.05	1.0	0.07	26.07	1.2	1.01	30.04	1.2	1.16

Note:

1. The Mineral Resources have been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is an associate of Lily Valley International (LVI) and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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 complete as at 6 February 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.

Global Mineral Resources at Napié reported by deposit and at varying cut-off grades are provided in Table 10. However, LVI recommends that **Mineral Resources be reported** using the criteria **shown in Table 9**. It is highlighted that Table 10 is **not** a Statement of Mineral Resources and does not include the use of pit shells or mining depths to report the quantities rather the application of various cut off grades. As such variations with Table 9 will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be made.

Table 10: Napié 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	Tchaga	25,700,000	1.0	839,000
0.2		25,000,000	1.0	835,000
0.3		23,400,000	1.1	822,000
0.4		21,100,000	1.2	794,000
0.5		19,000,000	1.2	761,000
0.6		17,000,000	1.3	724,000
0.7		15,400,000	1.4	689,000
0.8		14,200,000	1.4	656,000
0.9		13,400,000	1.5	632,000
1		12,700,000	1.5	609,000
0.1	Gogbala	9,200,000	1.2	364,000
0.2		9,100,000	1.2	364,000
0.3		8,900,000	1.3	363,000
0.4		8,500,000	1.3	360,000
0.5		7,800,000	1.4	352,000
0.6		7,100,000	1.5	342,000
0.7		6,400,000	1.6	329,000
0.8		5,700,000	1.7	314,000
0.9		5,000,000	1.8	298,000
1		4,400,000	2.0	281,000
0.1	TOTAL	34,900,000	1.1	1,203,000
0.2		34,100,000	1.1	1,199,000
0.3		32,300,000	1.1	1,185,000
0.4		29,600,000	1.2	1,154,000
0.5		26,800,000	1.3	1,113,000
0.6		24,100,000	1.4	1,066,000
0.7		21,800,000	1.4	1,018,000
0.8		19,900,000	1.5	970,000
0.9		18,400,000	1.6	930,000
1		17,100,000	1.6	890,000

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

ENDS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Napié Mineral Resources is based on information evaluated by Mr Jeremy Clark who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Clark is an associate of Lily Valley International (LVI) and he consents to the inclusion of the estimates in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear. Mr. Clark is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

The information in this presentation that relates to Boundiali Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement "Boundiali Resource Grows to 3Moz - Indicated Up 49% (ASX:AUE)" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 23 February 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.

No new exploration results are being reported. 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:

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)
29 Jan 2026, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
28 Jan 2026, Further high-grade intercepts at BMT3 in Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
16 Jan 2026, Aurum appoints Mr. Richard Simpson Chairman of the Company (ASX:AUE)
15 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 Napié 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 ~50% to 2.41Moz (ASX: AUE)
29 Jul 2025, Encouraging Drilling R0.8m @ 350 g/t gold at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
06 Oct 2025 Boundiali indicated gold resources grows by 53% in two months (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@9.38g/t gold from 236m at Napié (ASX:AUE)
01 Sep 2025, Aurum expands footprint of Boundiali and Napié Gold Projects (ASX:AUE)
05 Aug 2025, Boundiali Gold Project Resource grows 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
18 Sep 2024, Aurum hits 11.46m at 6.67 g/t gold at Boundiali BM Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
9 Sep 2024, Aurum earns 51% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
05 Sep 2024, AUE hits 40m at 1.03 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
03 Sep 2024, Boundiali South Exploration Licence Renewed (ASX:AUE)
07 Aug 2024, Aurum to advance met studies for Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
22 July 2024, Prelim metallurgical tests deliver up to 99% gold recovery (ASX:AUE)
17 June 2024, Aurum hits 69m at 1.05 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
28 May 2024, AUE hits 163 g/t gold in 12m @ 14.56 g/t gold at BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
24 May 2024, Aurum hits 74m @ 1.0 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
15 May 2024, Aurum expands Boundiali Gold Project footprint (ASX:AUE)
10 May 2024, AUE hits 90m @ 1.16 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
01 May 2024, Aurum Appoints Country Manager in Cote d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
23 April 2024, AUE drilling hits up to 45 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
19 March 2024, AUE signs binding term sheet for 100% of Boundiali South (ASX:AUE)
12 March 2024, AUE hits 73m at 2.15g/t incl 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
01 March 2024, Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling (ASX:AUE)
22 January 2024, Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX: AUE)
21 December 2023, Rapid Drilling at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX.AUE)
21 November 2023, AUE Acquisition Presentation (ASX.AUE)
21 May 2021, PlusOr to Acquire 6194 sq kms Ground Position in Cote d'Ivoire (MSR.ASX)
22 August 2019, Boundiali RC Drill Results Continue to Impress (PDI.ASX)
15 July 2019, RC, Trench Results Grow Boundiali Potential In Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)
27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Cote D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX
16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX)
26 November 2018, Boundiali North - Large Coherent Gold Anomalies in 14km Zone (PDI.ASX)

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

About Aurum

Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE) is an Australian based gold exploration company focused on discovery and development of major gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. Aurum has 4.19Moz gold resources coming from two gold projects, the 3.03 Moz Boundiali Gold Project and the 1.16Moz Napié Gold Project. Aurum owns and is expanding to 14 diamond drill rigs allowing it to explore faster and more cost effectively than its peers.

Group Mineral Resources

Table 11: Group Mineral Resources Statement for contained gold as at 6 February 2026 (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Mineral Resources			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Project	Type	Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Gold (Moz)
Boundiali	Oxide	0.4 g/t Au above 300m depth and 1.0 g/t below 300m depth	2.7	1.0	0.08	2.4	0.8	0.06	5.1	0.9	0.15
	Transition		2.7	1.0	0.09	2.5	0.8	0.07	5.2	0.9	0.15
	Fresh		35.4	1.1	1.20	53.9	0.9	1.53	89.3	1.0	2.73
	Total		**40.8**	**1.0**	**1.37**	**58.8**	**0.9**	**1.66**	**99.7**	**1.0**	**3.03**
Napié	Oxide	0.3 g/t Au above 300m depth and 1.0 g/t below 300m depth	1.0	1.4	0.04	0.9	1.0	0.03	1.9	1.2	0.07
	Transition		0.8	1.2	0.03	1.3	0.9	0.04	2.1	1.0	0.07
	Fresh		7.1	1.2	0.27	19.0	1.2	0.74	26.1	1.2	1.01
	Total		**8.9**	**1.2**	**0.35**	**21.2**	**1.2**	**0.82**	**30.0**	**1.2**	**1.16**
Total			**49.7**	**1.0**	**1.72**	**80.0**	**1.0**	**2.48**	**129.7**	**1.0**	**4.19**

Boundiali Gold Project (3.03Moz)

The flagship 3.03Moz Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of seven neighbouring exploration tenements and is located within the same greenstone belt as Resolute's large Syama (11.5Moz) gold mine and Perseus' Sissingué (1.4 Moz) gold mine to the north and Montage Gold's 6Moz Koné project located to the south. Atlantic Group's Tongon mine (5.0Moz) is located to the northeast:

BM gold project JV 80% interest - PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km^2

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

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

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

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

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

- Application (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.
- Application (No. 0793), 99.12km^2 , are structurally 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 normal expenditure or 7,000m diamond drilling.
    - Path to 80% interest in an exploration permit: Either USD3.0 million normal 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 60° towards 135° to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.* • *RC and Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above.* • *Each 1 m RC drill hole interval was collected in a plastic sample bag. A sub-sample was collected using a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-6 kg sample for laboratory analysis.* • *The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.* • *QAQC procedures included the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks, and field duplicates at a rate of 1:20.* • *Sample preparation and assay was completed by independent international accredited laboratory MSALABS. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Client employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation. These samples were subsequently sent to MSALABS at Yamoussoukro for analysis via 500g Photon Assay.*

• ***Drilling techniques***	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Prior to Aurum*
		  • *RC drilling was carried out using a 5 3/8-inch face sampling hammer using an Austex 900or 650 multipurpose drill rig.*
		  • *- HQ size core was recovered using either the multipurpose rigs set up for DD drilling, a UDR200 core rig or, in the case of only three holes, a man-portable rig mounted on*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tracks • *For Aurum Diamond drilling carried out with mostly NTW and some HQ sized equipment. PQ-size rods and casing were used at the top the holes to stabilise the collars although no samples were taken from the PQ size core.*
• ***Drill sample recovery***	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *RC recoveries were determined by weighing each drill metre bag relative to the expected weight for each 1 m interval. Results show good recoveries with an overall recovery of 92%.* • *The RC drill metre sample recoveries were monitored at the drill site by the rig geologist.* • *If necessary, the booster and auxiliary compressor was used to maximize recovery and prevent wet samples. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry samples for depths below the water table. If water ingress is greater than the air pressure available, the RC drill hole is stopped and, if required, the hole is completed with a DD tail.* • *Diamond drilling core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted.*
• ***Logging***	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. Metallurgical, Geotechnical and structural data has been recorded* • *Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision.* • *All drill holes were logged in full.* • *Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.*
• ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation***	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• *RC samples are riffle split to provide representative sub-samples. The splitting method uses a single tier or 3-tier riffle splitter based on the original sample weight to provide a notional 3-6 kg sample for submission to the lab. The splitting method is recorded for each sample. All RC was sampled dry.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 majority of RC samples used in the MRE are 1 m interval samples. Composites (1 kg riffle split of 1 m drill sample composited up to 4 m intervals) were submitted for assay for some drill holes up to early 2019. Any assays that returned greater than 4 m at 0.25 g/t Au were resampled at 1 m intervals.* • *Core cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even 1 metre sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core (RHS).* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.* *Prior to Aurum* • *Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. For both drill core and RC samples, the laboratory prepared the samples by drying the field sample, crushing the entire sample to 75 % passing 2 mm, taking a 1.5 kg split, then pulverising the 1.5 kg split to 85 % passing 75 microns. For samples received in pulp form (standards or blanks), the lab screened 1 in 20 samples to ensure 85 % pass 75 µm, if the screen test fails then all samples are screened, any samples failing the screen test are milled to attain the required particle size.* *For all Aurum Samples* • *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	*Prior to Aurum* • *The majority of samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals (52,736 or 69 %) and Intertek (16,760 or 22 %) in Cote d'Ivoire for sample preparation of a pulverised 200 g subsample which was then assayed for gold by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish at Intertek's laboratory in Ghana or Bureau Veritas' laboratory in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. A small number of drill hole samples were sent to various other labs, 3,433 or 4 % to MSA in early 2021, 1,024 or 1 % samples to SGS in late 2019-early 2020, and 2,624 or 3 % samples to ALS in 2018 in Cote d'Ivoire for sample preparation. MSA fire assay was done at their lab in Cote d'Ivoire and ALS/SGS fire assay was done at their labs in Burkina Faso. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation* *For all Aurum samples* • *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • *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. Review of QAQC data (standards, blanks, duplicates) showed results were within acceptable tolerance limits. No material bias was identified.* • *The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied (exploration results only).*
• ***Verification of sampling and assaying***	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *NA* • *No holes have been twinned* • *No adjustment to assay data* • *Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format.* • *Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal.*
• ***Location of data points***	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	• *Collar positions were initially located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/3m.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The datum employed is WGS84, Zone 30* • *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.*
• ***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 20m to 100m) and orientations.* • *The drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Inferred Mineral Resource estimation procedures.* • *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 senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were delivered to the laboratory by client geologists. Client employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.*
• ***Audits or reviews***	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Detailed reviews of sampling techniques were carried out on the site visit by LVI in August 2025.*

•

Section 2 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>• Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</td><td>• Exploration results are from the Napié project area which covers PR1038 which is in application and awaiting final approval from Mines minister following site visit.
• African American Investment Fund (AAIF) has a 10% interest in the Napié Project free carried to completion of a feasibility study
• The size of the permit is 236.3km2.
• There are no impediments to working in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The historical exploration results reported in this announcement are from work undertaken by Mako Gold Ltd now a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum Resources Limited. Review of historical data indicates drilling and sampling were conducted to industry standard practices comparable to Aurum's current protocols. The Mako Gold Pty Ltd exploration drilling database acquired by Aurum includes:
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>343</td><td>11,439</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auger</td><td>3,546</td><td>31,457</td></tr>
<tr><td>Channel</td><td>1</td><td>36</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trench</td><td>12</td><td>1,168</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling</td><td>878</td><td>105,195</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>23</td><td>3,190</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>791</td><td>88,733</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCDD</td><td>64</td><td>13,272</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4,780</td><td>149,295</td></tr>
</table>
• The license area is known as a prospective region for gold and recent artisanal workings revealed the presence of primary gold mineralisation in artisanal pits and small-scale underground mining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Napié Permit is located within the Lower Proterozoic Birimian Daloa greenstone belt. The style of mineralisation sought is structurally controlled orogenic gold, within an interpreted shear zone related to a</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		regional-scale shear and secondary splays. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits are located along a 23km long +40ppb gold soil/auger anomaly coincident with a +30km-long shear zone, thought to be a major control for gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted in en-echelon quartz veins and stringers and the surrounding silicified, sericite, iron-carbonate, pyrite (+/- galena and chalcopyrite) alteration halo. Mineralisation is present in all lithologies (felsic to mafic volcanoclastics, volcanic breccias and conglomerates and to a lesser extent in felsic and mafic intrusives).
• ***Drill hole information***	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *Complete drill hole data has been provided in previous release.* •
• ***Data aggregation methods***	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	• *Not reporting exploration results* • *Metal equivalent values are not being reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
• ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths***	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Not reporting exploration results*
• ***Diagrams***	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.*
• ***Balanced Reporting***	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising handheld GPS methods. Exploration results only being reported.* • *Drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 6 m depth, and then at approximately every 30m depth interval and at the end of the hole.*
• ***Other substantive exploration data***	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *All relevant exploration data is either reported in this announcement or has been reported previously by Aurum and is referred to in the announcement.* • *Preliminary test work was carried out on 17 samples of primary and oxide mineralisation from the Tchaga Deposit. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Abidjan for 24-hour, 0.5kg direct cyanidation bottle rolls with residues analysed by 50g fire assay. Samples were selected from five RC holes across the deposit area and from a*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		variety of lithologies to test a representative suite of gold mineralised intervals. Gold recoveries averaged 94.7% for primary mineralisation and 94.3% for oxide mineralisation.
• ***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 program if required.* • *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 LVI did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition, LVI 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, LVI considers the integrity of the digital database to be sound.* • *LVI 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.*	• *A site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (LVI) 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. LVI 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.* • *LVI 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 assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and*	• *The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be assumed and is based on good quality drilling.* • *All deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of north or northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 20 to 25°.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *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 limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *Mineral Resource Estimate is comprised of two areas; TCHAGA and GOGBALA.* • *Tchaga Mineral Resource area is located on the Napié tenement and extends over a strike length of 2,600m (from 1,009,830mN), has a typical width of 750m (from 226,960mE). It includes the 700m vertical interval from -270mRL.* • *Gogbala Mineral Resource area located on the Napié tenement extends over a strike length of 5,000m (from 1,003,230mN), has a typical width of 1,500m (from 224,325mE). It includes the 280m vertical interval from 100mRL.*
• *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 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 average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• *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, the lodes were extrapolated to surface.* • *The largest mineralised objects were selected for variogram analysis for Tchaga and Gogbala areas which were in turn separated into areas. This analysis confirmed that the deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which were interpreted as being comprised of northeast- striking lodes with striking degrees of approximately 20 to 25°. Lodes dip at varying angles of inclination and are typically between 40 to 45 at Gogbala and 70 to 75° for Tchaga. Experimental variograms are shown for Tchaga in Figure 9 and Gogbala in Figure 10.* • *Of note is that major direction of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	*continuity for both areas is a shallow plunge to north. This interpretation is consistent with the recent depth drilling at Tchaga with several significant intercepts along this shallow plunge. This plunge will be followed up in additional drilling and highlights the exploration upside which remains in the project. 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 in the main body of the release.* • *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 1.25 m by 1.25 m by 0.625 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 4 passes are 22/40m, 40m/80, 80m and 160m. The minimum samples for 4 passes are 4, 4, 4 and 2. A maximum of 12 samples and maximum of 3 samples per hole were used for all 4 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 and lode orientation.* • *Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible.* • *The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using a 0.2 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, LVI 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, LVI 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.*
• *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*		• *Mineral Resources are reported at a*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parameters		*cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au above 300m depth (based on a pit shell) and 1.0 g/t Au below 300m for Tchaga and Gogbala. These cut-off grades were based on a gold price of US$3,200/oz and estimated mining and processing costs and recoveries factors of similar projects in Côte d'Ivoire based on open pit and underground methods. A 300m depth constraint was applied based on likely depth of open pit mining in the region.* • *LVI has utilised the operating costs and recoveries along with the price noted above in determining the appropriate cut-off grade. Given the above analysis LVI considers both the open pit and material below the pit demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, however, highlights that additional studies and drilling are required to confirm economic viability.*
• *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 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.*	• *LVI has assumed that the deposit could be mined using mostly open cut techniques with some possibility of underground mining.*
• *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. Where this is the case, this*	• *No recovery factors are considered for this Mineral Resource Estimate.* • *Initial gold recovery tests show good to excellent recoveries; however further work will be required as the project advances.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• *No environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or other relevant issues have been made known to the Competent Person that may affect the estimate of Mineral Resource.*
• *Bulk density*	• *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.*	• *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 as noted in the main body of the announcement*
• *Classification*	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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).*	• *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	*allowed the drill hole intersections to be modelled into coherent, geologically robust wireframes within the drill spacing of 50m-100m by 40m with closer spacing of 20m by 20m or less within the core of Tchaga and Gogbala 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, LVI considers the drill spacing at Napié' to be appropriate for different classification levels based on the following criteria:* • *Indicated Classification: A drill spacing of 40m by 40m or less is considered suitable for an Indicated classification in the well-informed areas of Tchaga and Gogbala. 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 (<20m) 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. LVI believes that additional drilling is needed to provide enough confidence in the local grade and metal 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 LVI 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 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.*	• *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.*