High-Grade Resource at Patricia: 25,000 oz at 5.8 g/t Au

OzAurum Resources Ltd (**ASX: OZM** or **OzAurum** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 137,000 tonnes at 5.8 g/t Au for 25,000 oz (top-cut) at its 100%-owned Patricia Gold Project, approximately 135 km northeast of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The MRE establishes Patricia as a shallow, high-grade gold deposit that remains open at depth and along strike, and provides a defined resource base as the Company assesses divestment options for the Project.

Highlights

- **High-Grade Resource** – 137,000 t at 5.8 g/t Au for 25,000 oz (top-cut), or 38,000 oz at 8.8 g/t Au uncut, reported at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off.
- **Shallow and Open Pit Amenable** – The Resource is largely constrained to within approximately 100 m of surface, with a high-level pit optimisation indicating the mineralisation is amenable to open pit mining.
- **Clear Growth Potential** – The Patricia Resource remains open at depth and along strike to the north and south, with depth extensions around drill hole PTORC008 and PTORC009 a high-priority target.
- **Robust Dataset –** Estimated by WA-based consultancy BM Geological Services from 19,488m of RC and diamond drilling, supported by OzAurum's QAQC protocols and specialist structural geology work.
- **Proven Gold Address** – Located in the Celia Tectonic Zone of the Eastern Goldfields, which hosts major operations including Sunrise Dam, with access via the Yarri Road from Kalgoorlie.
- **Divestment Options Under Consideration** – The MRE supports a divestment process for Patricia, managed by Argonaut Capital Mines Online, which has attracted strong interest. The Company is considering options to divest 100% of the Project for an all-cash consideration with a retained gold royalty, providing potential non-dilutive funding while retaining exposure to future upside. There is no certainty that a transaction will proceed, and the Company will keep the market informed in accordance with its continuous disclosure obligations.

Table 1: Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate (1.0 g/t Au cut-off)

PATRICIA GOLD DEPOSIT 1.0 G/T CUT-OFF					
JORC 2012 Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au Cut (g/t)**	**Au Uncut (g/t)**	**Cut Ounces**	**Uncut Ounces**
Inferred	137,000	5.8	8.8	25,000	38,000

CEO and Managing Director, Andrew Pumphrey, commented:

"Delivering a Mineral Resource of 25,000 oz at a high grade of 5.8 g/t Au is a significant milestone for Patricia and the direct result of four years of systematic drilling and technical work by our team.

The estimate is built on high-quality RC and diamond drilling, rigorous QAQC and specialist structural and resource consultants, which gives us great confidence in its integrity.

Patricia remains open at depth and along strike, and this MRE gives us a robust foundation as we assess how best to realise value for shareholders, including through the divestment options now under consideration."

OzAurum Resources Limited ABN 63 643 244 544
Unit 1, 15 Williams St, West Kalgoorlie WA 6430 | PO Box 10396, Kalgoorlie WA 6430 | info@ozaurumresources.com

Patricia

OzAurum's successful drilling programmes over the past four years have enabled us to now estimate the initial mineral resource for the Patricia Gold Project.

The Patricia deposit is open at depth and along strike to the north and south with a number of targets for future drilling.

The Patricia shear zone hosted gold system including structural and lithological controls on gold mineralisation is now well understood.

The MRE area was drilled on a nominal 25 m x 25 m grid using RC drilling, complemented by diamond drilling completed within the last two years. Extensive technical work was undertaken by OzAurum staff along with the work of independent geological consultants which gives us great confidence in the integrity of this Initial MRE.

This includes logging of diamond core by OzAurum staff and geological consultants that has enabled us to interpret the Patricia stratigraphy and structural controls on gold mineralisation with confidence. This work has been used to build a 3D geological model of the Patricia Shear.

Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie undertook drilling programs for OZM using well maintained modern RC drilling rigs operated by experienced drillers, who maintained dry RC samples at all times. A high quality uncontaminated representative sample from the drilling rig is the starting point to a precise and accurate sample analysis that is the basis of the Patricia MRE. All drilling undertaken by OZM at Patricia was logged by a competent geologist under the direct supervision onsite of Andrew Pumphrey.

There is exploration potential for resource extension at Patricia, which is open at depth and along strike to the north and south. A high priority target for future drilling is depth extensions associated with OZM drill hole PTORC 008.

Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate

The Patricia Gold Project is located approximately 150 km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, in a typical greenstone belt geological setting within the prolific Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Eastern Goldfields is a world-class gold district, serviced by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, a significant mining and infrastructure hub.

The Patricia MRE is situated on 100% owned tenure including mining lease M 31/487 within the broader 21 km^2 Patricia project area.

Access from Kalgoorlie is via the Yarri Road.

The historic Patricia Gold Mine was discovered in 1930 and mined underground up until 1937. During this time the Patricia Gold Mine produced 5,384 oz of gold from 4,115 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 41 g/t Au.

Aztec Exploration Ltd commenced modern exploration in 1983 at Patricia. Aztec produced a very high quality dataset of geological information based on RC drilling, diamond drilling, costeaning and geological mapping. Subsequently Aztec established an open pit mining operation in 1986 with a small CIP treatment plant located onsite.

The current Patricia open pit is some 800m long x 150m wide and was mined to a depth of 25 metres.

Project Geology

The Patricia Gold Project is situated within the Celia Tectonic Zone that hosts numerous large gold deposits and operating gold mines including Sunrise Dam, Deep South, Safari Bore, Linden and the Anglo Saxon Gold Mine.

Patricia Local Geology

At the Patricia segment of the Celia Tectonic Zone the greenstone sequence consists of intermediate to felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics with interleaved ultramafic and banded iron formation. The Patricia Gold Project is situated on a significant flexure of the greenstone stratigraphy with the strike changing from 320° to 350° back to 320°. This change in strike direction represents a dilation jog which is a classic structural trap for gold fluids.

The eastern sequence of ultramafic schist with mafic rocks and intermediate volcaniclastic rocks in sheared contact with the western sequence gabbro and siltstone with strike persistent banded chert horizons.

The Patricia shear zone is a high-strain mylonite intruded by a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke.

Visible gold intersected has associated pyrite, chalcopyrite and electrum mineralisation hosted in quartz veining within an ultramafic unit. Gold mineralisation at Patricia is also hosted in the alteration selvage either side of the mineralised quartz veins.

Structural work was undertaken at Patricia in exposures in open pit and in diamond drill core by consultant structural geologist Dr Brett Davis. This work determined the structural controls to gold mineralisation and quartz vein paragenesis. Coupled with this the company has undertaken petrographic and mineralogical work to understand the nature of lithologies, mineralisation and alteration associated with gold at Patricia.

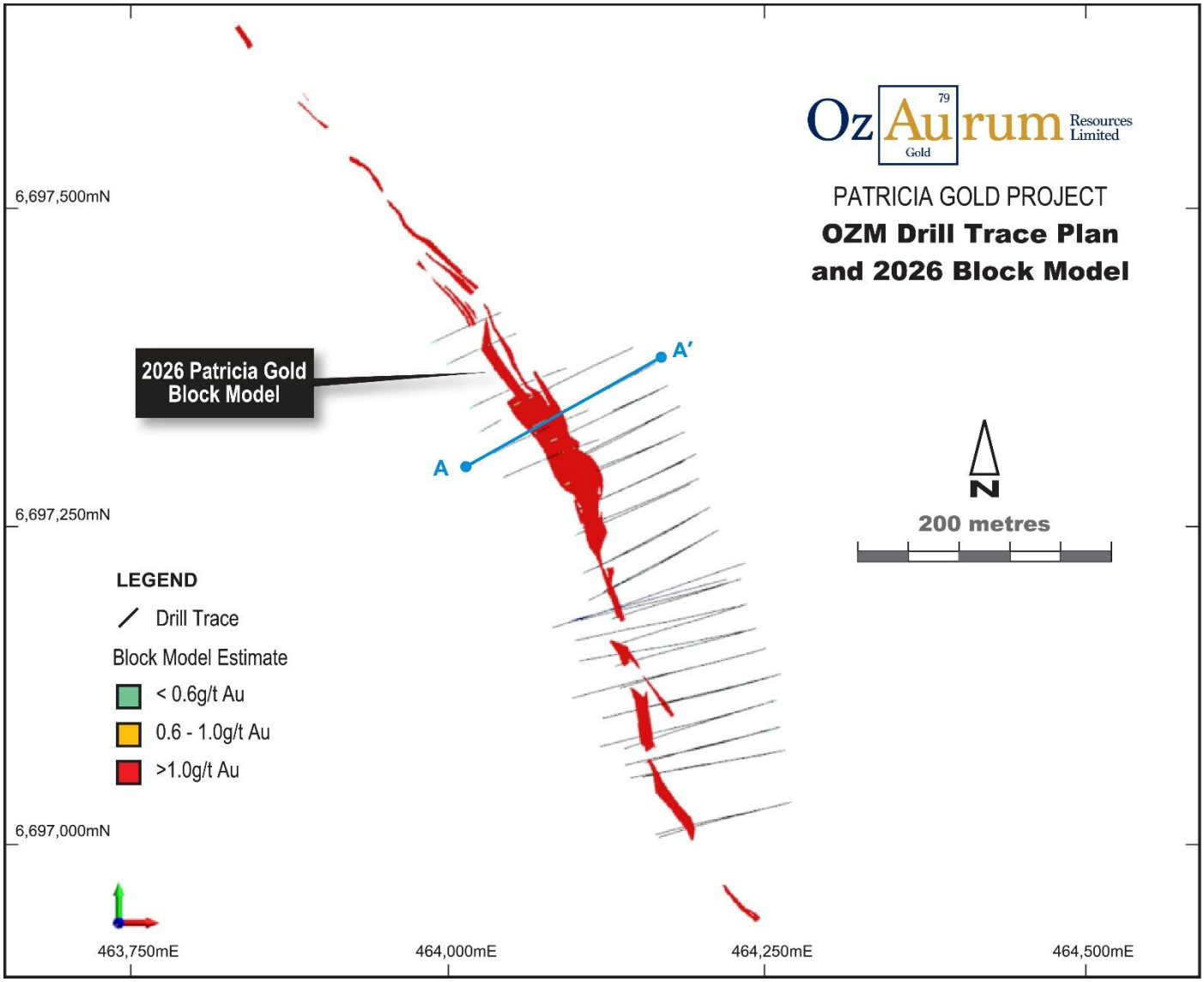


Figure 1: Patricia MRE 3D block model plan view

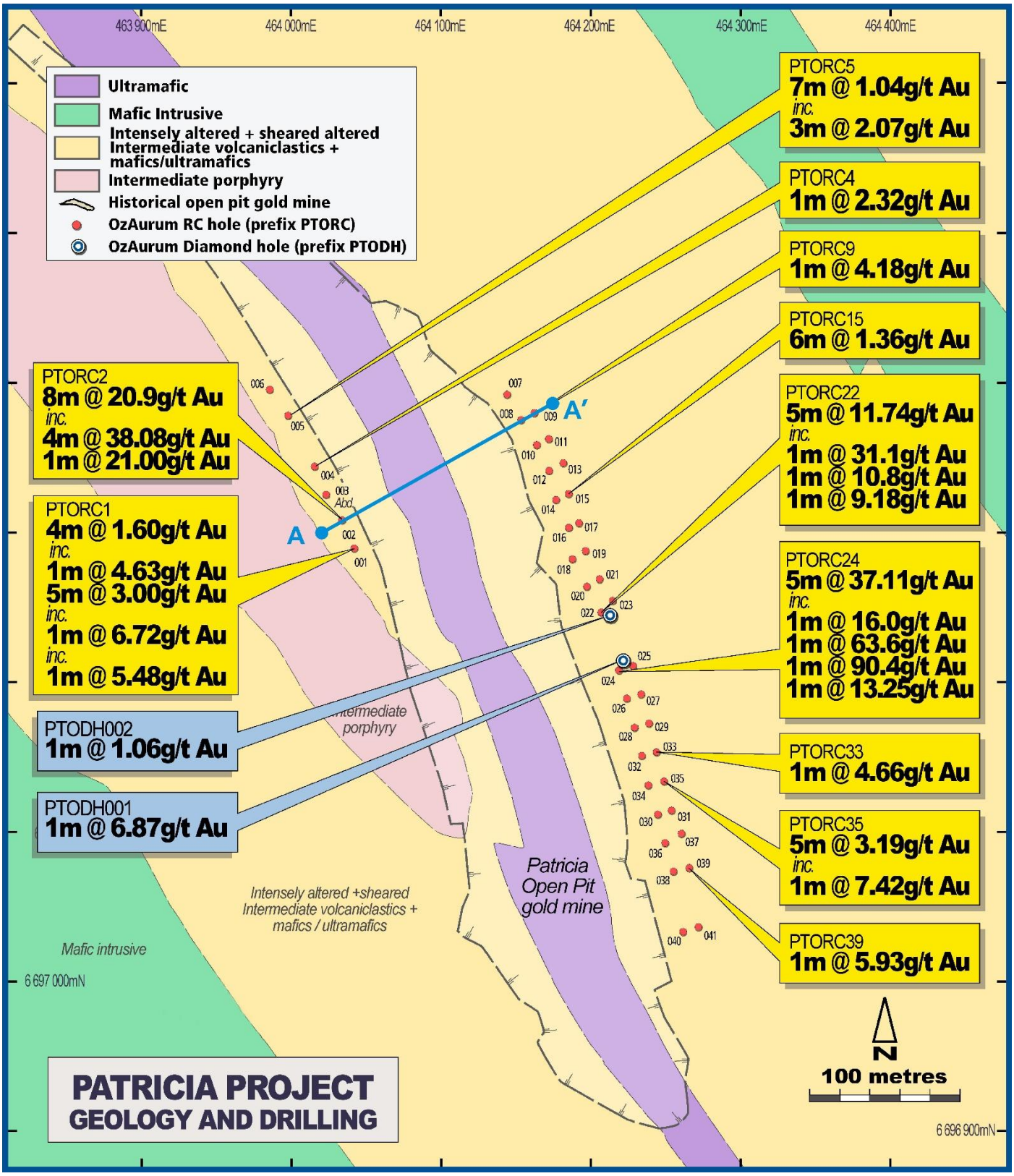


Figure 2: Patricia drill collar plan with interpreted geology

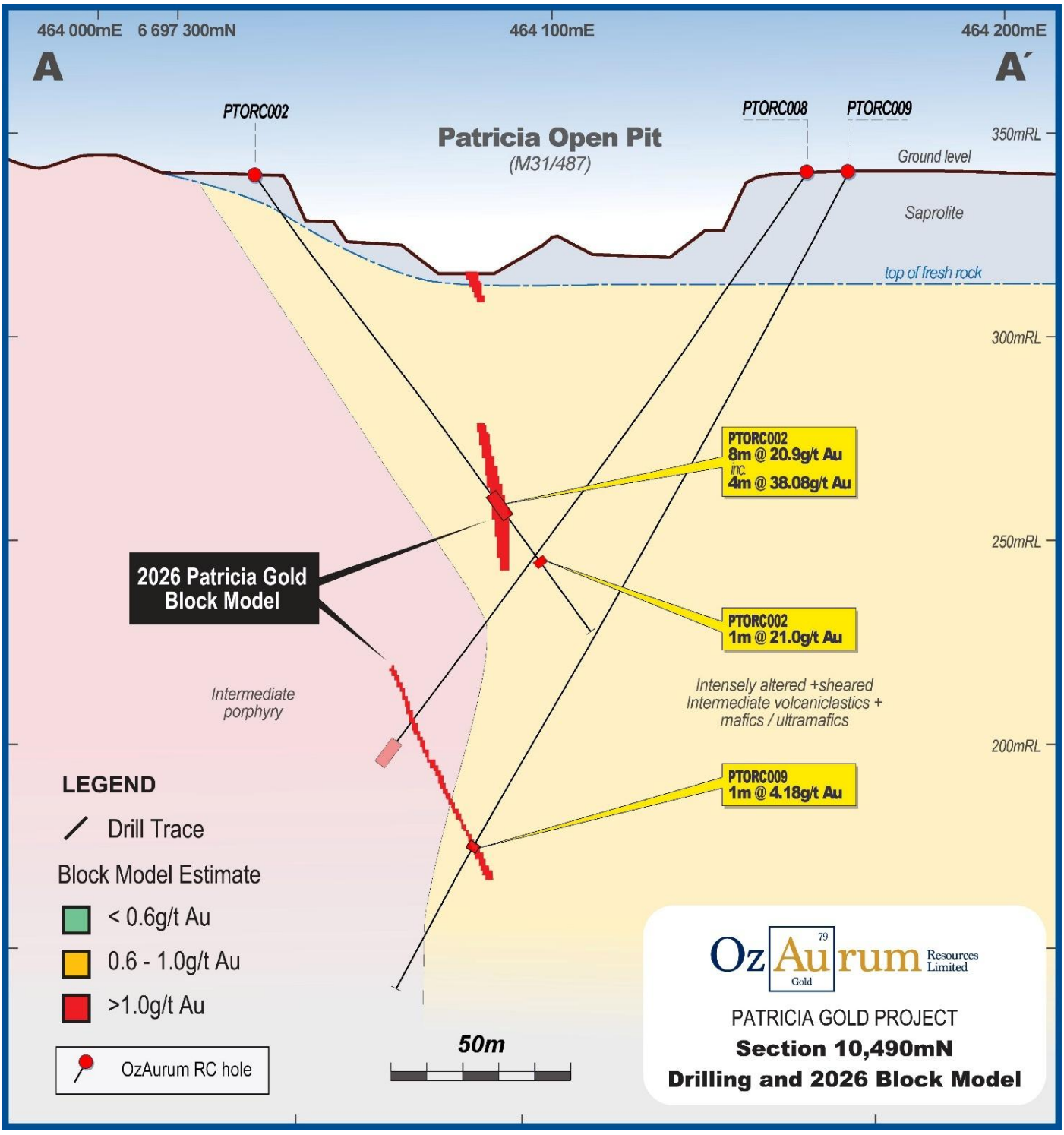


Figure 3: Patricia cross section 10,490N interpreted geology and block model.

Project Sampling and Assay Summary

All OzAurum's RC holes were drilled with a 5.25- inch face sampling bit, with one metre samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to produce a two to three kilogram sample. All RC assays used in the resource are based on one metre sample intervals. RC samples throughout the project were dry and good representative quality.

OzAurum's diamond holes were drilled at NQ2 diameter core size with some diamond pre-collar drilled with a rock roller bit through hanging wall waste zones before commencing NQ core drilling. Core recovery and ground conditions are good, with no significant core loss noted during the diamond drilling program.

Sampling of diamond core was based on regular one metre intervals. The core was cut in half to produce a sample weight of three to four kilograms per sample.

For OzAurum's drilling activities 7,873 RC and 27 diamond samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory's in Kalgoorlie where samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% 75 micron and a sub-sample of approximately 250 grams retained. A 50-gram sample was fire assayed with AAS finish. The procedure is industry standard for this style of gold mineralisation.

OzAurum's standard QAQC protocol for all drilling programmes uses Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials), Blanks and RC Field duplicates inserted at rate of 1 per 30 samples. Field duplicate is collected via cone splitter on RC rig.

No umpire Laboratory check assays have been submitted to date.

A total of 49 RC and diamond holes were downhole directional surveyed using north-seeking Gyroscopic tools with all holes surveyed live at end of drill hole.

General observations are that diamond drill traces stay predominantly within a few degrees of the collar dip and azimuth. RC drill holes may show local deviation in dip generally lifting and to the right downhole. No material deviation issues were recorded.

Aztec Exploration Ltd drilling activities completed by 5,921 RC and 3,567 diamond samples were prepared at the Minlab Laboratory in East Perth. Analysis was either aqua regia digest or fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry finish.

A review comparing historic gold grades to new drill grades has been undertaken and no significant difference has been observed.

Geological Modelling

The geological interpretation was compiled by BMGS and OzAurum by analysing all available relevant data, including geological logging, gold assay, as well as interpretation of aeromagnetic data. Results of independent structural consultants was also used as part of the geological interpretation.

At deposit scale fresh rock gold mineralisation is shear zone hosted within the ultramafic unit. The geological model is driven by gold grade and supported by sulphide, alteration and lithological boundaries.

Drilling

A total of 19,488m of RC and diamond drilling has been undertaken on a number of drill spacings including 20m x 20m, 25m x 25m to estimate the Patricia MRE.

Table 2: Patricia MRE drilling summary table

PATRICIA MRE Drill Summary		
Drilling Type	**Number of Holes**	**Drilling Meters**
Reverse Circulation	229	14,488
Diamond	43	5,000
Total	272	19,488

Table 3: OZM Patricia MRE drilling summary

OZM PATRICIA MRE Drill Summary		
Drilling Type	**Number of Holes**	**Drilling Meters**
Reverse Circulation	41	7,873
Diamond	2	496
Total	43	8,369

Table 4: Aztec Exploration Ltd MRE drilling summary

Aztec Exploration MRE Drill Summary		
Drilling Type	**Number of Holes**	**Drilling Meters**
Reverse Circulation	188	6,615
Diamond	41	4,504
Total	229	11,119

Metallurgy

Previous metallurgical testwork has been undertaken at Patricia by Aztec Exploration Ltd indicated recoveries of 91.4% from oxide material and 89.7% from fresh material. The grind was P80 300 micron for primary material and P80 280 micron for oxide material. The recovery by gravity was 37.2% from oxide material and 35.6% from primary material.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate is presented in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines and is described in detail in the JORC tables below. The MRE was estimated by BM Geological Services.

Table 5: Patricia Initial Mineral Resource Estimate

PATRICIA GOLD DEPOSIT					
JORC 2012 Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au Cut (g/t)**	**Au Uncut (g/t)**	**Cut Ounces**	**Uncut Ounces**
Inferred	137,000	5.8	8.8	25,000	38,000

Estimate Methodology

Gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) within 21 interpreted mineralised domains, with hard domain boundaries applied to prevent samples from one domain influencing estimates in another. Gold assays were composited to 1.0 m downhole intervals prior to estimation. A top cut of 45 g/t Au was applied to selected high-grade domains to limit the influence of extreme gold values, with both cut and uncut estimates generated for comparison.

The block model was constructed using parent block dimensions of 10 m × 20 m × 10 m, rotated to a bearing of 325°, with sub-blocking to a minimum resolution of 1.25 m × 0.625 m × 0.625 m to represent the mineralised geometry.

A common variogram model was adopted across the mineralised domains due to the limited sample populations within individual domains. Grade estimation utilised an anisotropic search ellipsoid oriented to reflect the interpreted geological continuity of mineralisation.

A three-pass estimation strategy was employed, with progressively expanded search distances of 20m, 40m and 60m. The first two passes required a minimum of 12 composites, while the third pass permitted a minimum of two composites. A maximum of 32 composites and three composites per drillhole were permitted.

The OK estimates were validated through visual comparison with drillhole assays and composites, statistical assessment and swath plots. Nearest Neighbour (NN) estimates were also generated to assess the influence of grade smoothing and the sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to the estimation method.

The OK estimate was adopted for Mineral Resource reporting. The differences between the OK and NN estimates, particularly in areas containing isolated high-grade intersections, highlight uncertainty in local grade continuity and were considered in assigning the Inferred Mineral Resource classification.

A bulk density of 2.70 t/m³ was applied to the block model, based on the known komatiite host lithology. The model was depleted for historical open-pit and underground mining prior to Mineral Resource reporting.

Cut-off grades

A reporting cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au was adopted for the Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate, based on consideration of the grade distribution, mineralised geometry and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).

The Inferred Mineral Resource was generally restricted to mineralisation above 240 mRL, approximately 100 m below the natural surface, representing a reasonable depth for potential open-pit extraction. The reasonableness of this depth constraint was assessed against a conceptual pit optimisation shell incorporating mining and economic assumptions. The 240 mRL boundary was adopted as a conservative reporting constraint, reflecting uncertainty in grade continuity.

An exception was made for Domain 8, where high-grade mineralisation extending below 240 mRL was considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction through potential underground mining methods.

Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis demonstrated that increasing the reporting cut-off from 0.5 g/t Au to 1.0 g/t Au retained approximately 68% of the Inferred Mineral Resource tonnage and 94% of the contained gold. At a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off, approximately 40% of the tonnage and 82% of the contained gold were retained relative to the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

The selected 1.0 g/t Au reporting cut-off retains the majority of the contained gold while providing a more selective representation of the mineralised material. The Mineral Resource has been classified entirely as Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Table 6: Inferred Mineral Resources at varying gold cut-off grades.

Patricia Grade Tonnage Table			
Cut-off (g/t Au)	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ounces**
1	136,674	5.8	25,310
1.5	112,734	6.7	24,349
2	98,549	7.4	23,570
2.5	89,550	8	22,918
3	80,714	8.5	22,151
3.5	73,095	9.1	21,348
4	68,044	9.5	20,735
4.5	60,881	10.1	19,748
5	52,964	10.9	18,540

Classification Criteria

The Patricia Mineral Resources Estimate has been classified as Inferred based on confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and bulk density information.

Mining and Metallurgical methods and parameters

A high-level pit optimisation was carried out which indicated that open pit techniques could be used to a depth of approximately 100m from the surface.

Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied. No metallurgical assumptions have been made in estimating Mineral Resources.

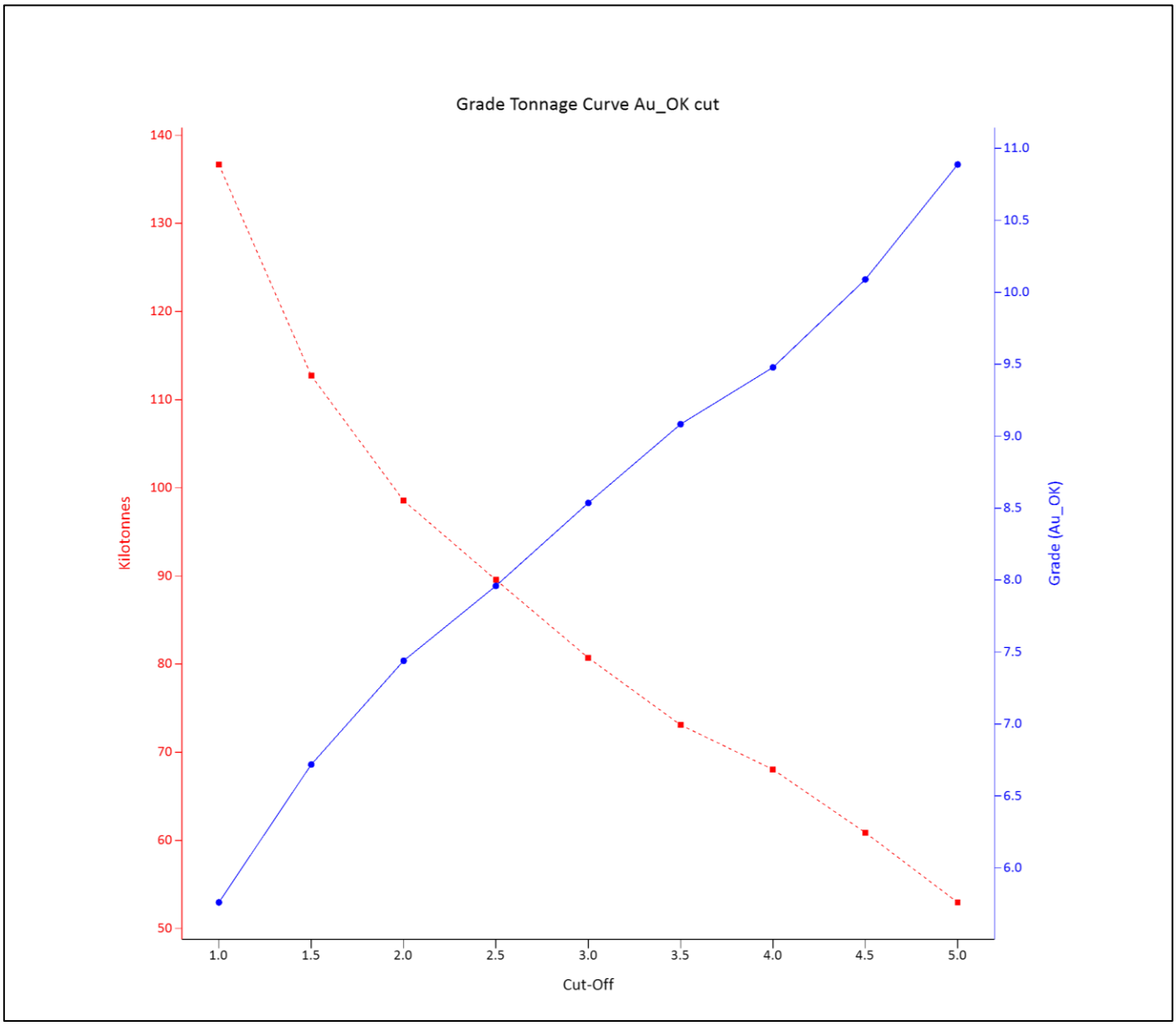


Figure 4: Patricia grade tonnage curve - inferred resources

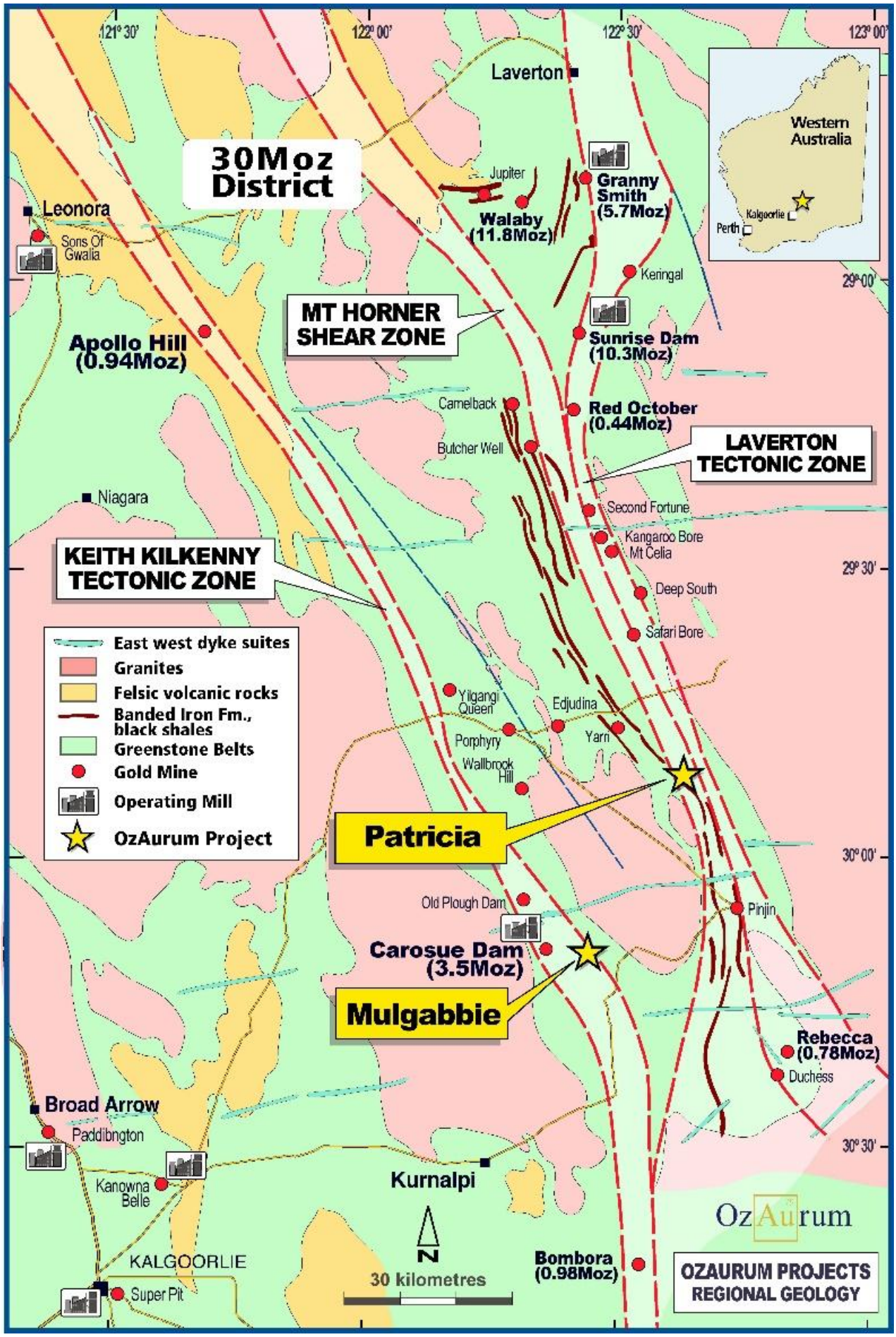


Figure 5: OZM Projects - regional geology

For Further Information please contact:

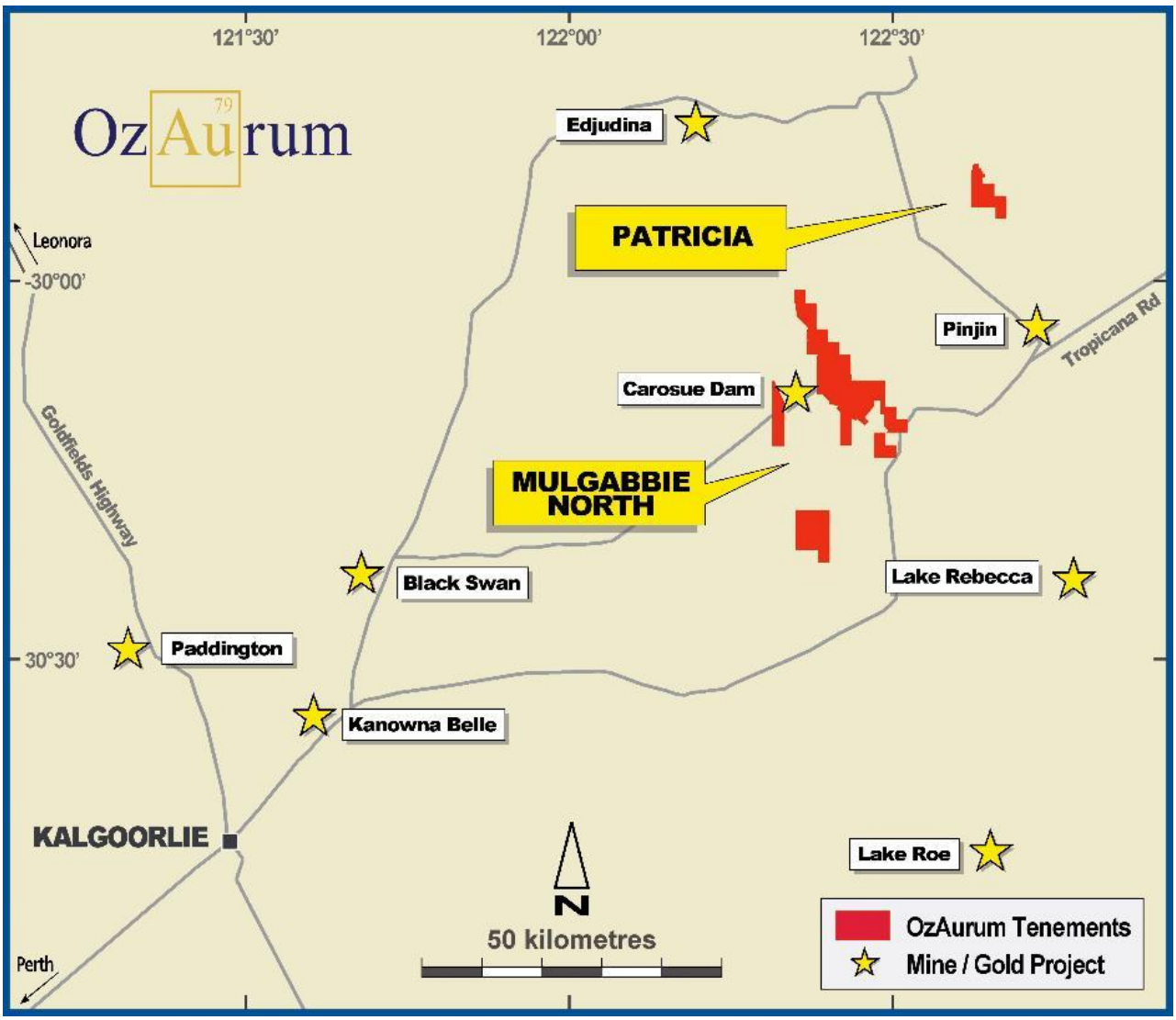
Andrew Pumphrey
Managing Director + CEO
+61 419 965 976

This ASX Announcement was approved and authorised by OzAurum's Managing Director, Andrew Pumphrey.

About OzAurum

OzAurum Resources Ltd (ASX: OZM) is a Western Australian explorer with advanced gold projects located 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie and projects in Minas Gerais, Brazil, prospective for niobium and REE. The Company's objective is to make a significant discovery that can be brought into production.

For more information on OzAurum Resources Ltd and to subscribe to our regular updates, please visit our website at www.ozaurumresources.com or contact our Kalgoorlie office via email on info@ozaurumresources.com.



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Pumphrey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Pumphrey is a full-time employee of OzAurum Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is 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 Pumphrey has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled on behalf of and approved by Mr Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd ("BMGS"). Mr Bewsher is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). BMGS consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Patricia Mineral Resource

Table 7: Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate reported at 1.0 g/t Au cutoff grade

Patricia Gold Deposit					
JORC 2012 Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade Cut Au g/t**	**Grade Uncut Au g/t**	**Cut Ounces**	**Uncut Ounces**
Inferred	137,000	5.8	8.8	25,000	38,000
Notes: The Mineral Resources are reported at 1.00 g/t Au cutoff to a depth of 150m below the surface. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent difference may occur due to rounding.					

Reported according to the 2012 JORC Code on 16 Nov 2026.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 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.*	The Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate is based on 229 RC holes and 43 diamond holes for a total of 19,488m between 1984 – 2023 by Aztec Exploration Ltd and OzAurum Resources Ltd. **OzAurum Resources Ltd** The RC samples are collected from the drill rig cyclone in a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and are laid out in rows of either 20, 30 or 40 samples. A 2-4kg representative sample is split via the rig mounted cone splitter and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval. Diamond drilling completed using one metre sampling lengths, core half cut adjacent to bottom of hole orientation line. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Similar sampling practises employed for RC samples and diamond core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** All sampling is undertaken using OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practise which includes certified standards and blanks every 30 samples. The RC drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre. NQ diamond core was half cut to produce a 2-4 kg sample for analysis. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Similar sampling practises with a riffle splitter employed for RC sampling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Historic hole collars have been recovered where possible and surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (0.01 m).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** The RC one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. The diamond half core sample intervals were typically a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. All analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish with the exception of cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No information is available on the sample preparation practises. Gold analysis was by a mixture of methods (fire assay and acid digest only) followed by AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** The RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer using 137mm drill bits. The diamond drilling was undertaken using NQ3 (standard tube) techniques. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** RC drilling was undertaken using cross over sub sampling percussion hammer. The diamond drilling was undertaken using NQ (standard tube) techniques.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Each metre of RC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries. Drill core was measured and compared to drilled intervals and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in oxidised rock can be reasonable whereas recovery in fresh rock is excellent. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No information is available for the historic drilling.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Drillers' experience is important. Steady drilling, using modern well maintained drilling equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss. Using a RC rig equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors is critical to maintaining good RC sample recovery. Using professional and competent core drilling contractor minimises issues with sample recoveries through the use of appropriate drilling equipment techniques and drilling fluids suited to the particular ground conditions. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No information is available for the historic drilling.
	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.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** RC sample recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. No sample was lost from 2-4 kg split from cyclone that was submitted for analysis, some loss of sample occurred from large green bags and some bias may have occurred to that sample as water was flowing from sample bag – this sample has not been analysed and therefore will not affect results reported in this release. The core sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in oxidised rock were lower. Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No relationship between sample recovery and grade was 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.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content. Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content. Structural, density and geotechnical data is also collected on drill core. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour,

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content. Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining. No core photographs have been taken. Aztec diamond core is stored under OZM custody.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was half cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays. In some instances, oxidised and non-competent clay zones are carefully split in half using sampling wedge and sampled as half core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. An estimated 30% of samples were moist to wet in nature that passed through the cyclone – splitter system. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** A riffle splitter was used to produce a 2-5kg sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** All samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Following that analysis in cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result. Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples are processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Samples were prepared analysed at MinLab East Perth. No information is available on sample preparation. Samples were analysed for Au by fire assay with AAS finish and aqua regia digest with AAS finish. Samples were also analysed for Ag, As and Cu by aqua regia digest and AAS finish.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** All sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times. The RC drill rig mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average between 2-4kg. The cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m. OzAurum Resources sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No information is available.
	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.	For drill core, the entire core is sampled at one metre intervals to ensure that samples are representative of the entire in-situ rock being tested. The laboratory ensures that the entire sample submitted is crushed and split appropriately to provide a representative sub-sample. No duplicate samples are taken from the core
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes (0.5 kg to 4 kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Patricia. Half cut PQ diamond core samples over 1m length (normally at the end of hole) were up to 4kg.
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.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result. In cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and reported instead of the fire assay result. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Samples analysed by fire assay are total gold, samples analysed by aqua regia digest could be considered to be partial.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	None of these tools are used
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs at Patricia that have analysed as less than detection Au values. A standard sample followed by a blank sample are inserted every 30th sample. A duplicate sample is taken every 30 samples. Evaluation of the OzAurum submitted standards and blanks analysis results indicates that assaying is accurate and without significant drift. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No information is available
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the diamond core. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples.
	The use of twinned holes.	The spatial location and assaying accuracy of drilling was confirmed with RC and DD twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and sampling. All geological and field data is entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the OzAurum geological code system and sample protocol. Data is verified and validated by OZM geologists and stored in a Microsoft Access Database Data is emailed to database administrator Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and importation into the database and periodically into a SQL database using Datashed. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and sampling. These logs have been sighted by the CP. All geological and field data was entered into an electronic database with the exception of geology

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		logs. OzAurum took custody of the original electronic database from Aztec Exploration. This data is also available on open file Dept of Mines Petroleum and Exploration WAMEX database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Initial hole collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Diamond drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast at set up on hole. RC holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor. Diamond holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.10 by drill contractor. All holes are surveyed for deviation at end of hole by gyroscope method by drilling contractor using a hired Reflex gyro. This is normally inside rods but may be open hole for RC drilling. Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m). A drone surveyed DTM model of the Patricia open pit and Aztec Exploration Ltd surveyed pit plans were used to create the 3D model of the Patricia open pit. Historical mine shaft locations surveyed by Aztec Exploration Ltd were transferred to GDA 94. Surveyed Aztec Exploration Ltd geology plans with Aztec drill collars have been georeferenced in Micromine and QGIS. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** No downhole information is available on RC drillholes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours. Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2018 with accuracy within 0.25m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling at Patricia is at: 20m line x 10m hole 20m line x 20m hole 40m line x 20m hole

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support this MRE classification as Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
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.*	Diamond drill holes and RC holes were orientated 240° + 060° /-58° + -62° and 255° /-58° + -62° which is perpendicular to the shear zone hosting gold mineralisation and perpendicular to geology contacts.
	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.	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias as the dominant mineralised shear zone at Patricia hosting mineralisation strikes at 320° to 350° and dips - between vertical and -60° east and west.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** Chain of custody is managed by OZM. Field samples are stored overnight onsite at site office + camp facility (if not delivered to laboratory) with staff in residence who are employees of OzAurum. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by OZM personnel once the hole is completed. Whilst in storage at the laboratory, they are kept in a locked yard. ALS Geochemistry Webtrieve is used online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to OZM. **Aztec Exploration Ltd** There is no available information on the chain of custody and sample security, but it is assumed it was done to industry standards.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Patricia Project is located approximately 150km north east of Kalgoorlie. The Patricia Project is situated within mining lease M31/487 and exploration licences E31/1083, E31/1186. This area is accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Edjudina Road via an unsealed access. The tenements are located within the Edjudina Pastoral Station. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply. No third party royalties exist. OZM has been granted a section 18 to undertake exploration drilling within Lake Reside mythological site 2708. OZM purchased the Patricia tenements M31/487, E31/1083 + P31/2063 on 19th October 2020 from A. Pumphrey. The tenements are held by OzAurum Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of OzAurum Resources Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Aztec Exploration Ltd Incorporated in between 1983 -1983 completed, 188 RC holes for 6,615m and 41 diamond holes for 4504.5m. In 1985 Aztec reported a combined reserve of 193,423 tonnes at 5.44 g/t Au.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Patricia Au deposit is an Archaean mesothermal Au deposit. The Patricia local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic, felsic – intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with interflow banded iron formations found on the lithological boundaries. Archean mafic intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Patricia is amphibolite facies. The Patricia Project is found in a 500m long flexure of the shear zone where the strike changes from 320° to 350° and back to 320°. The alteration assemblage associated with higher Au grades consists of quartz and carbonate. Chalcopyrite, Pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation is associated with elevated Au grades at Patricia.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Patricia gold mineralisation is found within a foliated ultramafic unit adjacent to lithological contact between ultramafic volcanic units and the Intermediate/felsic volcanic volcaniclastics. A later quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive also hosts gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *3. dip and azimuth of the hole* *4. down hole length and interception depth* *5. hole length.*	No new drilling results reported.
	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.	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1-"Sampling techniques, "Drilling techniques" and "Drill sample recovery".
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.*	All one metre diamond drill results are reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of JORC table 1. Holes include up to 2m of internal dilution - host unit was intersected in the 2m diluted section with significant alteration. A bottom cut off grade of 0.1 g/t was used, and no top cut grade was applied. The procedure applied to the aggregate intercepts quoted is length weighted average (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded by one decimal place.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	These drill holes are designed to drill as close as possible to perpendicular to the Patricia gold mineralisation that strikes at between 320°-350°. The dominant mineralisation geometries seen at the Patricia gold project are; 1. Shear zone hosted mineralisation on the which strikes between 320˚ -350˚ and is changes dip to the east and west between vertical and -60°depending on location along the shear. The true width of mineralisation at the Patricia is reasonably well known from existing drilling and all drilling is designed to intersect the shear hosted mineralised envelope at 90° or close perpendicular to the strike of the Shear. The -60° planned dip of all drill holes results in the true width being 70% of the downhole intersection. For example, a downhole intersection of 10m has a true width of 7m.
	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').	
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.* *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Please refer to table 1 in the body of the report.
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 other substantive exploration data is reported in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Extensional RC and Diamond drilling within this deposit and along strike.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the report.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 3 Report

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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.*	**OzAurum Resources Ltd** OZM and pre-OZM data has been checked and validated to an acceptable standard by OZM staff. The database of historical results was validated by reconciling all available previous hardcopy drill logs, assay results and are view in 3D graphics comparing with the more recent OZM drill holes. All geological and field data is entered into Microsoft Excel spread sheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the OzAurum geological code system and sample protocol. The data was originally provided to Geobase by OZM. The drill hole data was compiled, validated and loaded by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd, an independent data management company engaged by OZM. The drill hole data for the Patricia Project is currently stored in a SQL server hosted centralised database (Azeva.XDB) managed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Import validation protocols are in place and database validation checks are run routinely on the database. The original database provided by OZM has been incorporated into the Azeva.XDB structure and as part of this process was interrogated for accuracy. The dataset is provided to OzAurum as extracts in MS Access format and as direct exports from the central database. The datasets were checked by OzAurum for internal consistency and logical data ranges prior to using the data for mineral resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Data validation procedures used.	The database was viewed in 3D mining software and interval validated prior to commencing modelling. Database audits can be completed using similar software. Validation methods also include a review of drill logs and hardcopy cross section interpretation where required. OzAurum have undertaken checks of the electronic sample database. OzAurum checks include: • Check all collars have surveys • Check for duplicate survey, assay, structure and lithology data • Check for overlapping intervals • Check for data below end of hole • Check end of hole matches max collar depth • Check for gaps in the assay data No validation errors were identified by OZM. OzAurum took custody of the original Aztec electronic database that has ensured that errors are minimised.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	A site visit was not undertaken by the competent person. A OZM geologist was onsite and provided daily supervision of all drilling. Modelling was undertaken by OZM and BM Geological Services. The Competent Person is an employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd and is based in Perth.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	A Pumphrey OZM competent person made site visits during all drilling campaigns.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is high confidence in the interpreted geological and mineralisation model. In areas of close spaced drilling has confirmed the geological, grade and interpretation of the Patricia project. The data used for the Mineral Resource Estimate has been collected reliably and in a professional manner. QAQC for OZM drilling is available deemed acceptable. The 3D geological model of the Patricia Project has been refined to a high standard. This was followed by an extensive structural and lithological re-interpretation that was undertaken by an independent expert geologists. This interpretation involved extensive relogging of OZM diamond core and OZM RC drill chips and accurately measuring hundreds of quartz vein orientations in diamond core. Interpreted geological mapping covering the Patricia Project was also undertaken. There is a high degree of confidence in the geological data, as conveyed in the Measured resource category. Drill hole intercept logging, assay results, and structural interpretation from diamond core have formed the basis for the geological interpretation. The Patricia Shear contact with the mafic rocks on the east and intermediate volcanoclastic rocks on the west has been accurately modelled.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made	The wireframing was completed using RC and DD drilling and geology data for each drill hole. A low grade threshold applied to the wireframing of 0.3 g/t Au, though occasionally lower grade intervals were included to maintain geological continuity where appropriate. It is assumed that historical logging is an accurate reflection of the geology intercepted. It is also assumed that no mineralisation occurs in the eastern mafic unit. Historical mineralised intercepts that do occur in these units may be a result of logging differences between different geologists and have been ignored for this Mineral Resource estimate.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Where alternative geological or mineralisation interpretations have been available, the more conservative option has been selected. Opportunity exists to further increase ore tonnage with alternative interpretations, however, it would be preferable to further drill test these areas.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The shear zone hosted gold mineralisation is confined to the Intermediate volcaniclastic sedimentary units which are well logged and modelled.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The Patricia shear zone gold mineralisation displays continuity of grade.
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.*	400 m strike, 150 m across dip at maximum point, and 150 m max depth below surface. The reported Mineral Resource is within 100 m of surface.
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.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation*	Gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK), with Nearest Neighbour (NN) estimates generated for comparison and validation. Estimation was undertaken using Surpac software within 21 interpreted mineralised domains, with hard domain boundaries applied to prevent samples from adjacent domains influencing the estimates. Gold assays were composited to 1.0 m downhole intervals within the interpreted mineralised domains. High-grade treatment was assessed through examination of grade distributions, coefficients of variation, spatial relationships and historical mining information. A top cut of 45 g/t Au was applied to Domains 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 18 to limit the influence of extreme gold grades. Both top-cut and uncut grades were estimated using identical estimation parameters to assess the impact of high-grade samples on the Mineral Resource. A common variogram model was adopted for all domains due to the limited sample populations within individual domains. Estimation was controlled by an anisotropic search ellipsoid oriented at a bearing of 150°, dip of 70° and plunge of 0°, with major-to-semi-major and major-to-minor anisotropy ratios of 1:1 and 2:1, respectively. A three-pass estimation strategy was employed, with progressively expanded search distances of 20 m, 40 m and 60 m. The first and second passes required a minimum of

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.*	12 composites, while the third pass permitted a minimum of two composites. A maximum of 32 composites and three composites per drillhole were permitted in each pass. The block model was constructed using parent block dimensions of 10 m × 20 m × 10 m, rotated to a bearing of 325°, with sub-blocking to a minimum resolution of 1.25 m × 0.625 m × 0.625 m to adequately represent the interpreted mineralised geometry. The geological interpretation was used to constrain grade estimation, with hard domain boundaries ensuring that only composites within the relevant mineralised domain contributed to the block estimates. The estimates were validated through visual comparison of block grades against drillhole assays and composites on cross sections, together with statistical comparisons and swath plots in Supervisor software. Swath plots were generated at intervals of 20 m along strike, 10 m across strike and 5 m vertically. The OK estimates generally reproduced the broad spatial distribution of gold mineralisation, although local differences were observed in areas containing isolated high-grade composites. Nearest Neighbour estimates were generated to assess the influence of grade smoothing and provide an independent comparison with the OK estimates. At a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, including unclassified material, the OK estimate returned 163,484 t at 5.15 g/t Au for approximately 27,090 oz, compared with 141,397 t at 8.64 g/t Au for approximately 39,282 oz using NN estimation. The difference in contained gold was predominantly associated with Domains 6, 8 and 18, where isolated high-grade composites exerted a greater influence on the NN estimates. The magnitude of the difference highlights uncertainty in local grade continuity, which was considered in assigning an Inferred Mineral Resource classification. The OK estimate was adopted as the primary estimate for Mineral Resource reporting. The model was depleted for historical open-pit and underground mining prior to reporting. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. Only gold grades were estimated, and no deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	Mineral Resource tonnages are reported on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A reporting cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au was adopted for the Patricia Mineral Resource Estimate. The Mineral Resource was generally restricted to mineralisation above 240 mRL, approximately 100 m below the natural surface, representing a reasonable depth for potential open-pit mining based on comparable gold deposits in Western Australia. The reasonableness of this depth constraint was assessed against a conceptual pit optimisation shell. However, the 240 mRL reporting boundary was adopted given the uncertainty in grade continuity and the sensitivity of the estimate to isolated high-grade intersections. An exception was made for Domain 8, where high-grade mineralisation extending below 240 mRL was considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction through potential underground mining methods. The Mineral Resource is reported at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off following depletion for historical open-pit and underground mining. All reported material has been classified as Inferred.
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, but 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.*	It is assumed that the deposit will predominantly be mined using open-pit mining methods. An exception is made for the high-grade mineralisation within Domain 8 extending below the general open-pit reporting depth constraint, which is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction using underground mining methods. Western Australia has a low geopolitical risk, an extensive history of gold mining and stable government policies and processes. No mining dilution or ore loss factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. Detailed mine design, mining recovery and dilution studies have not been undertaken at this stage.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	It is assumed that the gold will be extracted using CIP methods common in Western Australian goldfields.
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.	It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit mine mining development.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	A uniform bulk density of 2.70 t/m³ was assigned to the Patricia block model for the conversion of estimated mineralised volumes to tonnes. The adopted bulk density is based on the known komatiite host lithology and is considered a reasonable assumption for the deposit. No direct bulk density measurements are currently available for the Patricia deposit. Detailed weathering information is also limited; however, weathering is expected to be relatively shallow, with historical mining having predominantly exposed fresh rock. On this basis, a single bulk density value was applied to all blocks below the topographic surface.
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).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Patricia Resource has been classified as Inferred based on confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and bulk density information.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	No external reviews or audits have been completed as this is an initial MRE.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	A quantitative procedure for assessing relative accuracy and precision has not been deemed appropriate by the Competent Person for the estimation of gold grade at this stage. The Mineral Resource discussed is a global estimate and will require closer spaced data in some areas to achieve a local estimate suitable for reliable localisation of ore and waste at a mining stage.