ASX Announcement

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High Grade Gold Assays (up to 49.4 g/t Au) Returned from Rock Chip Samples Collected During Mapping of Old Mine Workings at Forsayth

Australia United Mining Limited ("the Company" or "AYM") is pleased to present results from mapping and rock chip sampling conducted over AYM's tenements at Forsayth in North Queensland. Fifty-one gold mines and mineral occurrences are known to lie within the tenements held by AYM (EPM14998, ML3417, ML3418) (Figure 1). The bulk of the gold deposits around Forsayth are Early Devonian shear-hosted lodes that may have steep or shallow dipping orientation and often lie on kilometre scale structures.

In December and January, mapping and sampling of the Lady Franklin, Canadian West and All Nations mine workings was conducted. All three sites lie within three kilometres of the Ropewalk mining operation (Figure 2).

LADY FRANKLIN WORKINGS

The Lady Franklin workings are located 600m northwest of the Ropewalk open-cut and 13km southeast of Forsayth (Figure 2). The workings were excavated in the early 1900's and form a line of northwest trending shallow pits and inclined shafts over 150m in length (Plate 1). In early 2024, AUML geologists conducted detailed mapping of the Lady Franklin workings and collected samples of mineralisation for gold assay (Figure 3). Mapping identified a north-westerly striking zone of shearing, veining, silicification and greisen developed in phyllite and quartzite of the Lane Creek Formation.

Mapping showed that the gold mineralisation at Lady Franklin consists of one or two steeply southwest dipping quartz sulphide veins up to 2m thick (Plate 2). A range of textures was observed in the quartz veins including white, anhedral buck quartz, recrystallised, fractured and cut by stylolites and medium grained comb quartz with limonite after sulphides in the vein cores (Plate 3). In places trails of fine pyrite and galena can be observed along fractures.

Three composite samples of mineralised outcrops from along the zone of veining and greisen alteration returned anomalous assays ranging between 0.22 and 1.18 g/t gold (samples 12843 - 12845) (See Figure 3 & Table 1).

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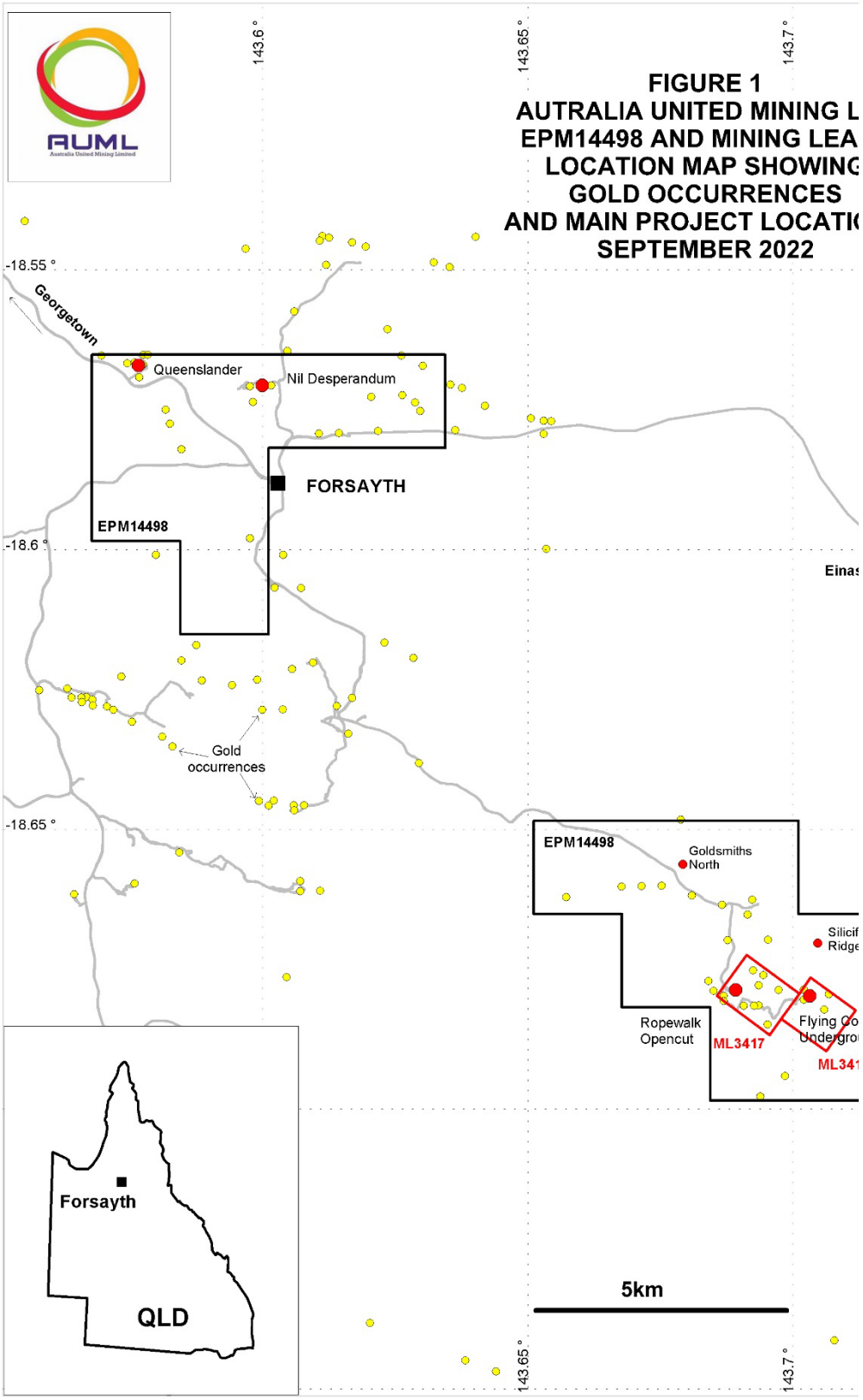

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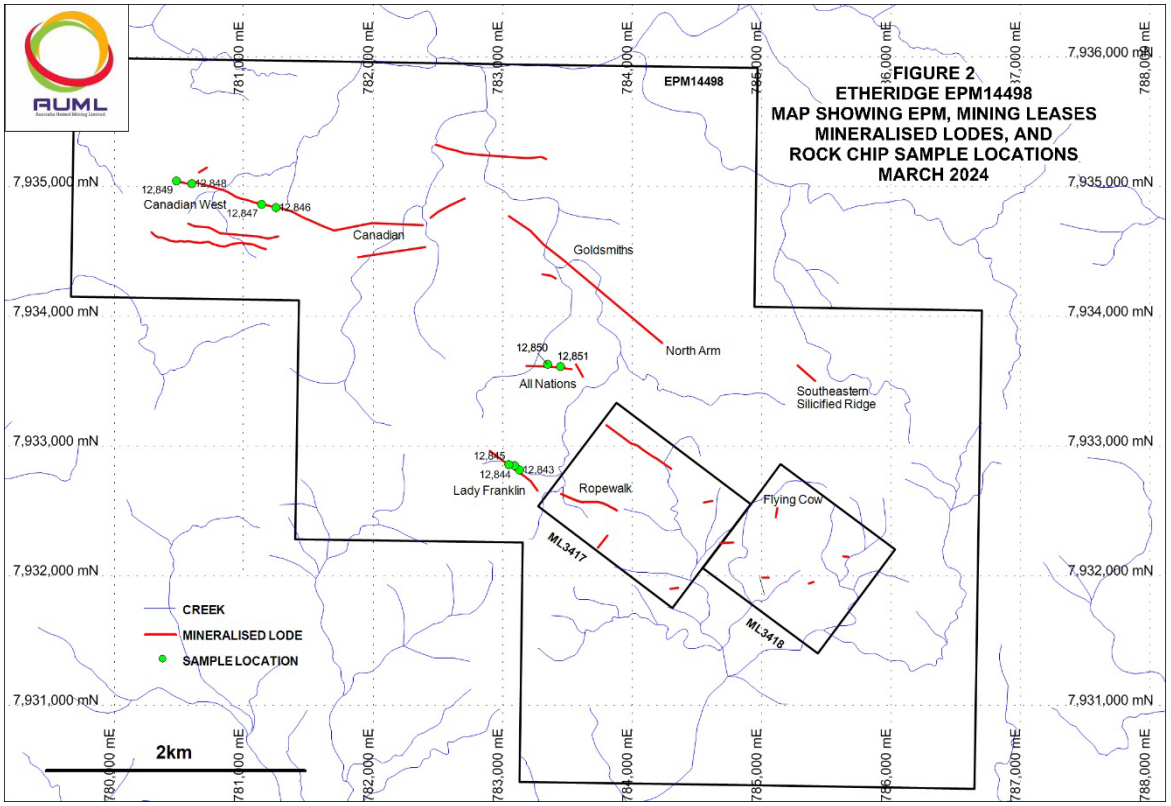

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TABLE 1: ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS AND GOLD ASSAYS

Prospect	Sample #	Easting	Northing	Gold ppm	Description
Lady Franklin	12843	7932814	783127	1.18	Massive buck quartz with iron staining. Collected from 2m wide vein in pit.
Lady Franklin	12844	7932845	783090	0.22	Composite sample of mineralised mullock. Mostly massive white, anhedral buck quartz, fractured and cut by stylolites. Trails of fine pyrite and galena along late fractures.
Lady Franklin	12845	7932857	783046	0.32	Sheared, brecciated and silicified phyllite. Iron stained, some boxworks after sulphides.
Canadian	12846	7934839	781246	1.01	Silicified, sheared & brecciated granite, iron stained after sulphides. Copper oxide staining, malachite and azurite.
Canadian	12847	7934864	781135	31.8	Sheared and brecciated granite, silicified and replaced by sulphides. Minor copper oxides.
Canadian	12849	7935046	780479	3.7	Shallow pit at west end of lode. Mullock sample of sheared and brecciated granite. Silicified and cemented by quartz and limonite after sulphide.
All Nations	12850	7933630	783348	21.1	Veined and brecciated quartzite from main pit. Quartz - limonite cement. Limonite after sulphides.
All Nations	12851	7933612	783444	49.4	Brecciated phyllite. Cemented by quartz and limonite after sulphides.

Samples were assayed for gold only by 50g charge fire assay (ALS Laboratories).

Sample locations are in GDA'94 zone 54.

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Plate 1: Lady Franklin Workings. Photo of pit showing shallow inclined shaft excavated on the main lode. Some mineralised quartz vein material remains exposed at lower left hand side of photo. View looking west along line of workings.

PLATE 2: Lady Franklin Workings. Outcrop of 2m wide, fractured and limonite stained quartz reef in pit at Lady Franklin. View looking southeast with vein dipping moderately southwest.

PLATE 3: Lady Franklin ore sample. Brecciated phyllite, white, medium grained, euhedral quartz crystals lining breccia clasts and limonite after sulphides filling matrix cores.

CANADIAN WEST WORKINGS

The Canadian workings are located 3km northwest of the Ropewalk goldmine and 12km southeast of Forsayth (Figure 2). The line of workings can be traced along the WNW striking lode for 1200m (Plate 4). The gold bearing quartz reef is hosted in the Ropewalk Granite, which is composed of grey, medium grained, melanocratic, weakly foliated, porphyritic mica granite. The granodiorite contains conspicuous plagioclase phenocrysts up to 5cm in length. Significant throw is interpreted across the structure as the central part of the lode marks the contact between granite to the south and phyllite to the north (Figures 4a & 4b).

Gold mineralisation is hosted in a brecciated quartz reef typically <50cm wide that strikes WNW and dips steeply north. The original quartz texture appears to be coarse euhedral buck that has been brecciated by later shearing and the matrix filled with sulphides oxidised to limonite (Plate 5).

Four composite rock chip samples were collected at various points along the lode and assayed up to 77.8 g/t gold (sample # 12846 and 12849) (Figures 4a & 4b) (Table 1).

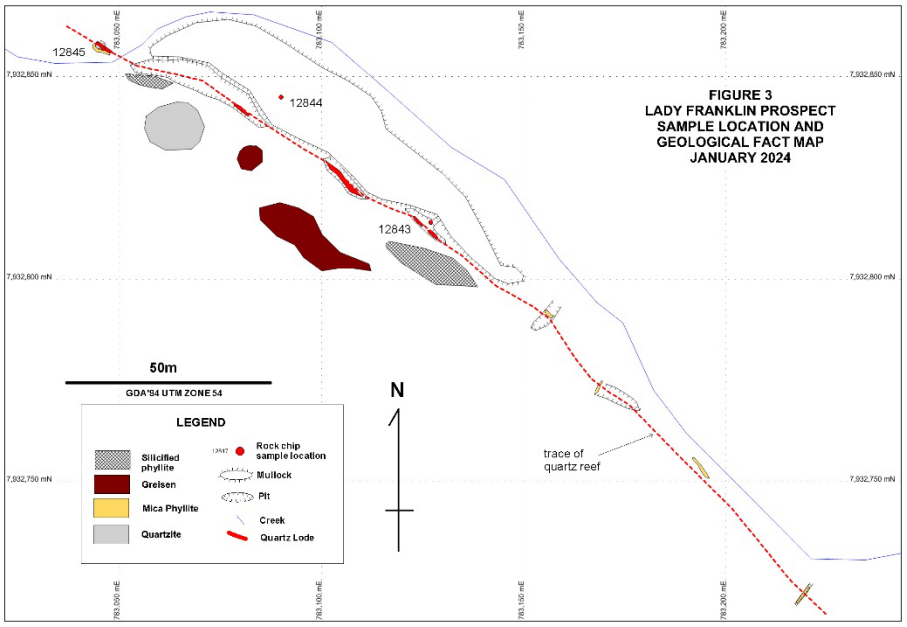

FIGURE 3
LADY FRANKLIN PROSPECT
SAMPLE LOCATION AND
GEOLOGICAL FACT MAP
JANUARY 2024

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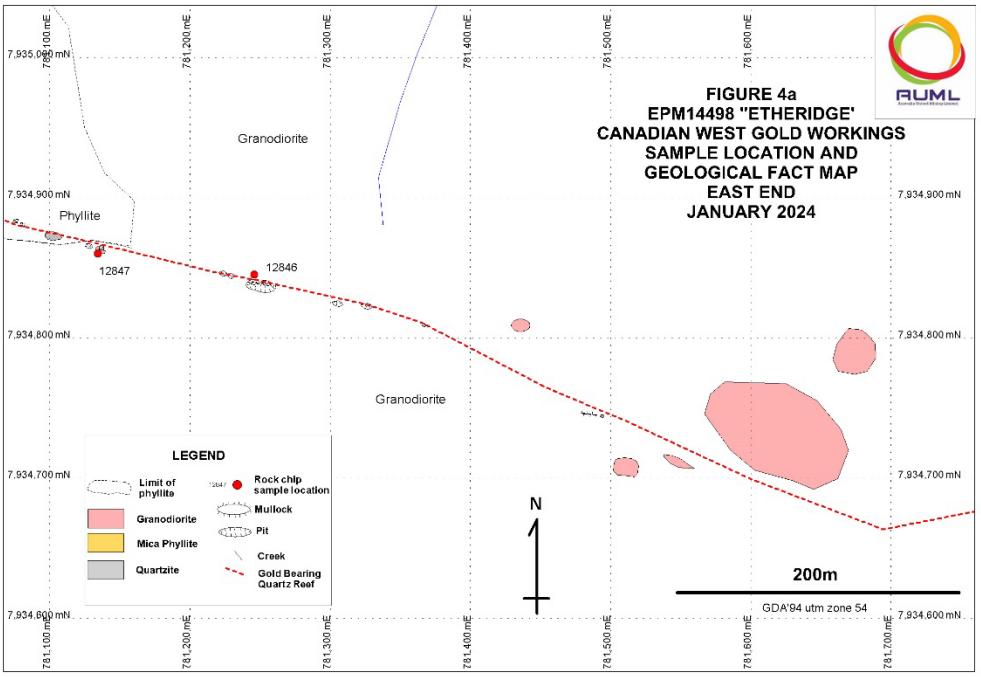

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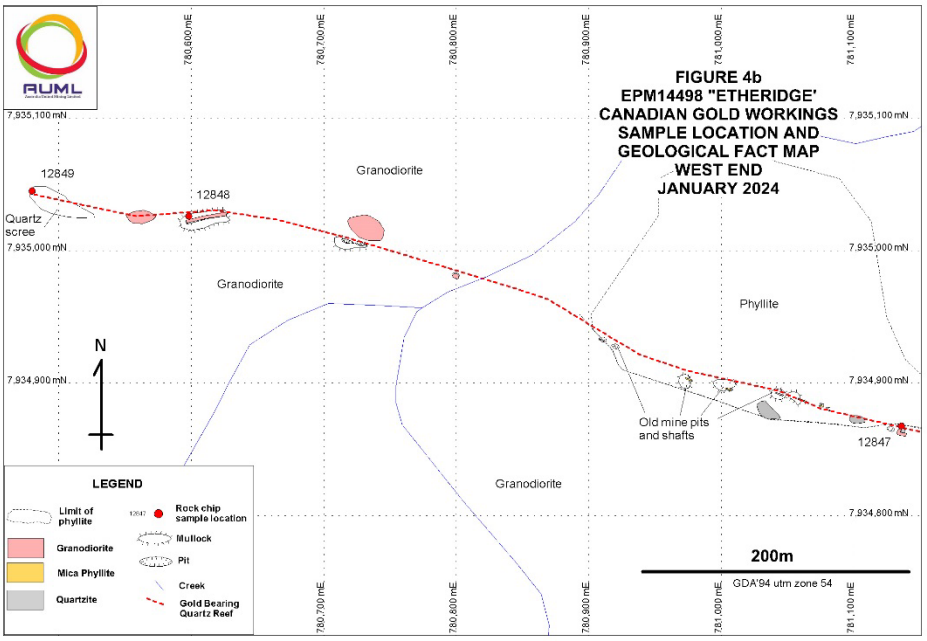

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PLATE 4: Shaft showing the narrow and brecciated nature of the Canadian lode.

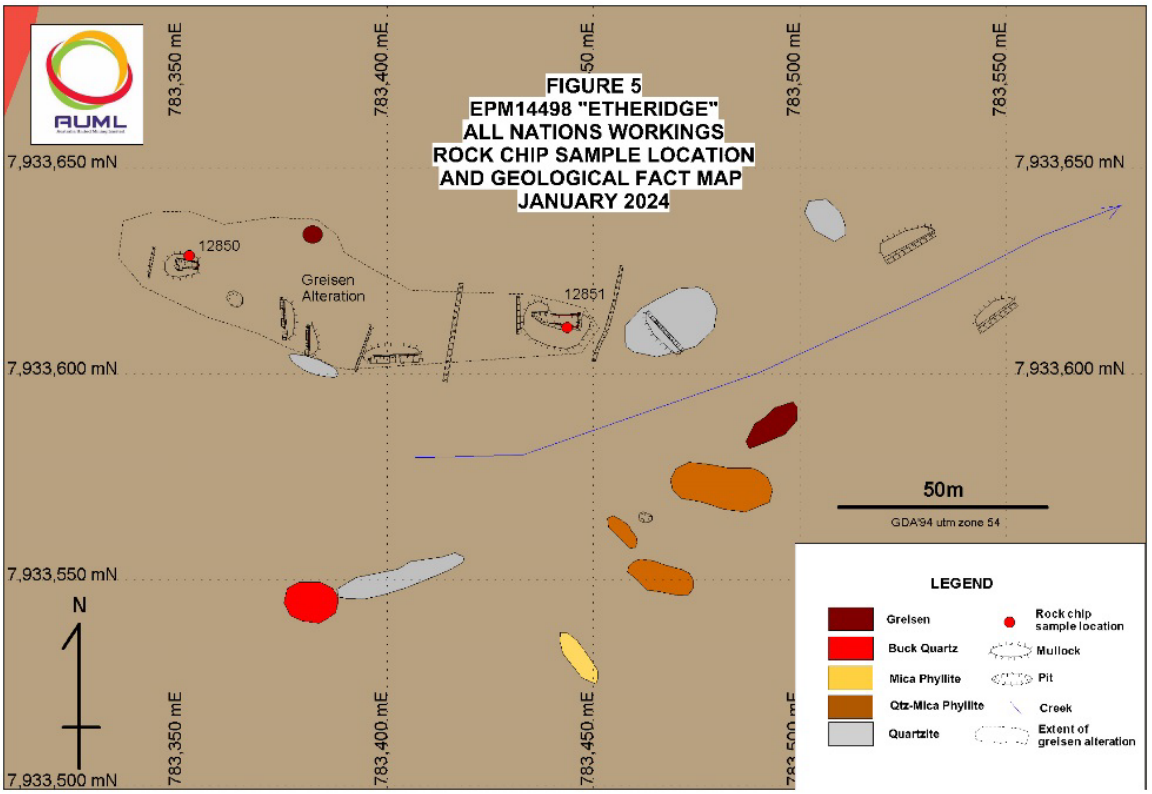
PLATE 5: Sample of ore from the Canadian reef. Shows white to grey, fractured and recrystallised quartz cemented by limonite after sulphides (sample # 12849, 3.70 g/t gold).

ALL NATIONS WORKINGS

The All Nations workings are located 1km north of the Ropewalk goldmine. The workings were excavated in the early 1900's and form a line of east trending shallow pits over 400m in length (Figure 5). Mapping identified an easterly striking zone of shearing, veining and greisen alteration developed in phyllite of the Lane Creek Formation, 100 metres south of the contact with Forsayth Granite.

Mapping showed that the gold mineralisation at All Nations consists of a flat to moderately dipping zone of sheeted veining. The veins are often less than 2cm thick and composed of quartz and limonite, after sulphides (Plates 6 & 7). Texture of the quartz in the veins is medium grained euhedral but is often recrystallised by later shearing. Vughs developed in the veins have been filled with limonite representing oxidised sulphides.

PLATE 6: Photo looking east along the line of All Nations workings.



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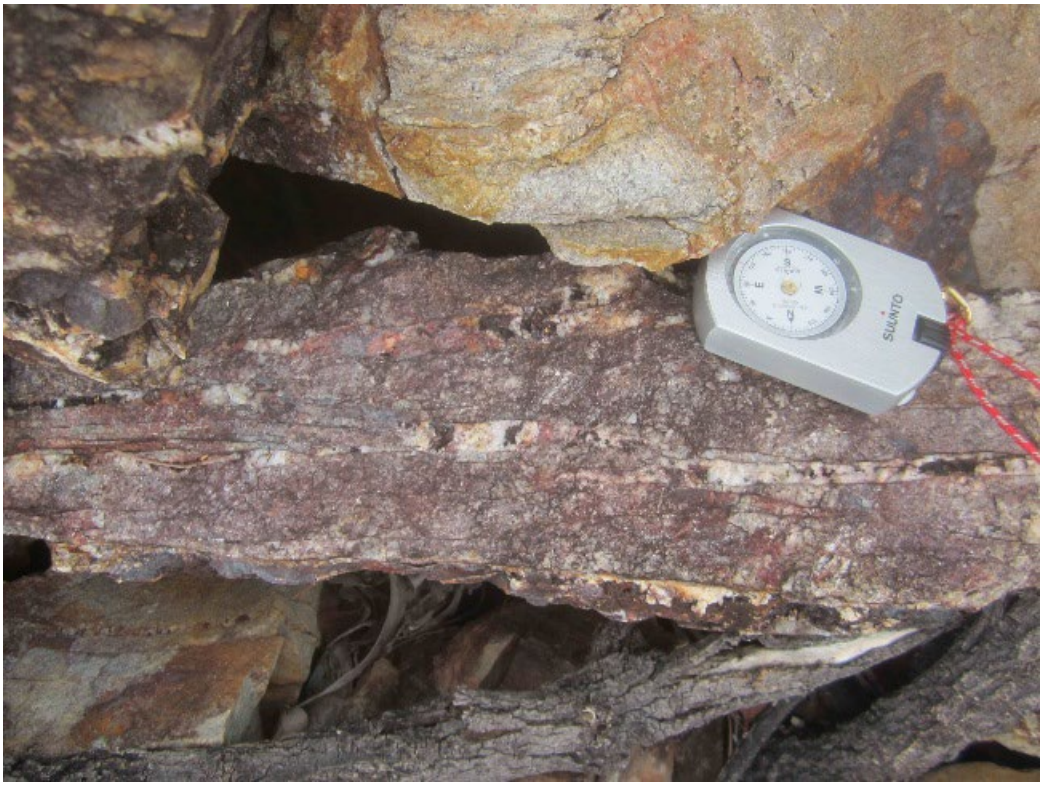

PLATE 7: Mullock from All Nations main pit showing quartz – limonite (after sulphide) vein sets hosted in greisen (coarse quartz – mica alteration).

Two composite samples of mineralised outcrops from along the zone of veining and greisen alteration assayed 21.1 and 49.4 g/t gold (sample # 12850 and 12851) (Table 1).

All samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories in Townsville using a 50g charge fire assay only.

Authorised by the Board,

Xiaojing Wang, Managing Director
Date: 26 March 2024

Competent person's statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration results, is based on information compiled by Mr Harry Mustard, an employee of Forsayth Resources and a member of AIG. Mr Mustard has sufficient experience that 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 under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mustard consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Forsayth Project EPM14498)

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• A composite sample of mineralized outcrop, subcrop or mine mullock was collected aimed at getting a representative sample of the mineralization, as opposed to a single sample. • Composite samples i.e. 3 to 5 fist sized pieces of rock were collected from an outcrop, subcrop or mullock. Samples were collected using a geological hammer and placed in a prenumbered calico bag for shipment to the laboratory for analysis. • Approximately 2 to 3 kg of rock was collected in each sample.
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).*	• No drilling was conducted
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*	• No drilling was conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• A brief description of each rock chip sample was recorded at the time of sampling and later transferred to the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were collected as a composite (3 – 5 fist sized pieces) of rock chips from each site weighing between 2 and 3 kilogrammes. All samples were analysed for gold only at ALS Laboratories, Townsville. Samples were prepared by pulverising a 250 gramme split to 85% passing minus 75 microns (ALS code CRU-21, PUL-31).
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample Preparation and analysis was conducted through ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. • Gold was determined by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code : Au-AA26). • Lab quality control procedures included insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Internal review of results was undertaken by company personnel. No independent verification undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *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.*	• As rock chip samples were collected descriptions of the geology, mineralization, sample number, GPS location were recorded in a sample booklet in the field. This data is entered into a geochemistry database (excel) and matched with assays when received.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS to +/- 5m accuracy. • Coordinates were recorded in GDA'94 utm Zone 54. • Topographic control was by GPS with ~10m accuracy.
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.*	• Composite samples were collected from an outcrop, subcrop or mine mullock. • Sampling was undertaken at selected sites along the targeted lodes. • Sampling was appropriate for this early stage of reconnaissance sampling.
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.*	• Sampling was focused on outcropping mineralization along the structures. Where outcrop could not be found, subcrop or mineralised mine mullock was selected to get an indication of the grade of mineralisation. Results will have a bias towards better grades of gold. However this is expected for reconnaissance style sampling aimed at identifying the "gold ore shoots" along the structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken directly to the ALS Lab in Townsville by the sampler.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews were undertaken due to the reconnaissance nature of exploration.

1.1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 three tenements that make up the Forsayth project are EPM14998, ML3417 and ML3418. All tenements are 100% owned by AYM. In October 2020 AYM signed a co-operative agreement with Forsayth Resources P/L (Forsayth). Forsayth are managers of the project and are responsible for the exploration and mining within the AYM tenements.
	• *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.*	• EPM14998, ML3417 and ML3418 are owned 100% by AYM. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Numerous other companies have conducted exploration in the Forsayth district, namely Australian Gold Mining P/L, Petrogram P/L, Union Mining Ltd, Midapa P/L, Southern Crown P/L, Intermet Ltd, Castlegold P/L, Laneway Resources, Queensland Metal Corp.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• Most of the gold deposits found in the Forsayth district are hosted in proterozoic age granite, gneiss or schist. The deposits are mainly shear-hosted quartz lodes in east to south-east trending faults. These "**Plutonic"** style deposits are Early Devonian in age and interpreted as syn- to late-deformational mineralisation localised in active structures above stocks that emanate from an underlying Silurian – Early Devonian batholith. Gold is hosted in basemetal sulphides, mainly galena and often possess high gold grades (>10 g/t), however deposits are typically small (<100, 000 tonnes).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*	• No drilling was conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• AYM rock chip samples are reported as point results as received from the lab. No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No drilling was conducted
	• *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• .No drilling was conducted
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling was conducted
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*	• Refer to figures contained in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are shown in figures and tables in the body of this 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.*	• The bulk of the quartz lodes sampled are generally narrow (<2m), steeply dipping and tend to pinch and swell along their strike length.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 faults that host the mineralised lodes in the Forsayth district are often regional scale structures that can be traced on the ground continuously for more than 1km e.g. Canadian, Goldsmith, Mt Jack, Big Reef, Queenslander, Nil Desperandum. Further mapping and sampling along these structures is warranted. • Refer to diagrams in body of report.