17th May 2021

Market Release

*** FIRST NEW DIAMOND CORE DRILL HOLE KB21DD002 INTERSECTS VISUAL MALACHITE/AZURITE Cu MINERALISATION FROM 10M TO 17.5M AT KING BROWN EAST, WHILST TESTING THE EXTENSION OVER A +200M STRIKE.**

*** SAMPLING FROM THE MOST WESTERN COSTEAN REVEALS HIGH GRADE COPPER IN THE FORM OF MALACHITE, AZURITE AND CHALCOCITE WITH ASSAYS OF UP TO 53.97% Cu (NITON XRF).**

*** LAND COURT DECISION FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE GOLDEN MILE ML GRANTING FAVOURS AUSMEX. DECISION ALLOWS MOVING TO COMPLETE THE FEASABILITY STUDY AND FINALISE PLAN OF OPERATIONS. NOTICE TO BE SERVED ON ROUND OAK MINERALS FOR PROCESSING OF GOLD ORE UNDER JV AGREEMENT.**

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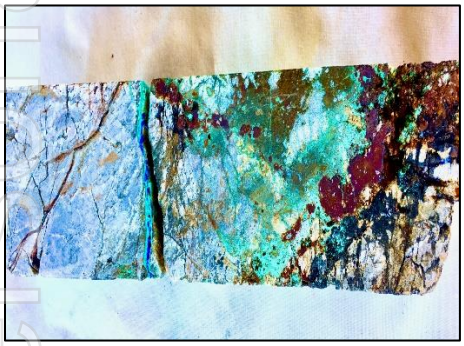

Image1. *Cut core KB21DD002 sample 1.*

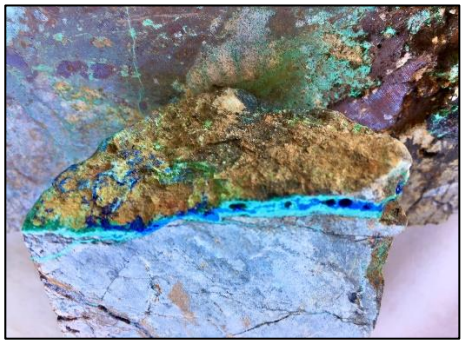

Image 2. Cut core KB21DD002 sample 2.

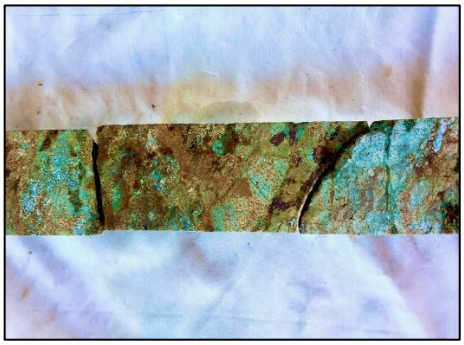

Image 3. Cut core KB21DD002 sample 3

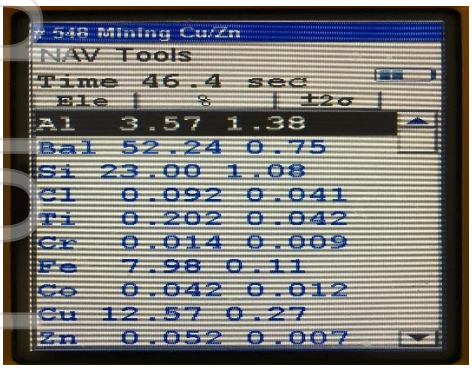

Image 4. *DD Sample 1: Av. 12.57% Cu.*

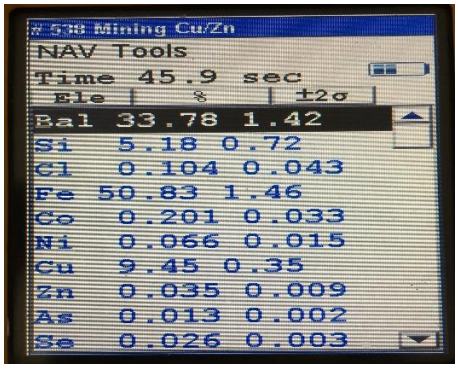

Image 5. *DD Sample 2: Av. 9.45% Cu.*

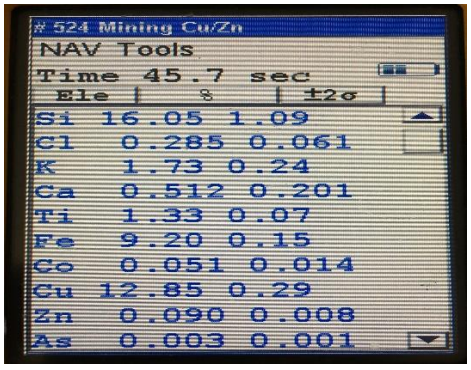

Image 6. *DD Sample 3: Av. 12.85% Cu.*

Note: The Copper grades above on the cut diamond drill core is based on the average of 3 assays along the length of the core.

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Image 7. ***KB21DD002 tray 4 with visible Malachite/Azurite Cu mineralisation.***

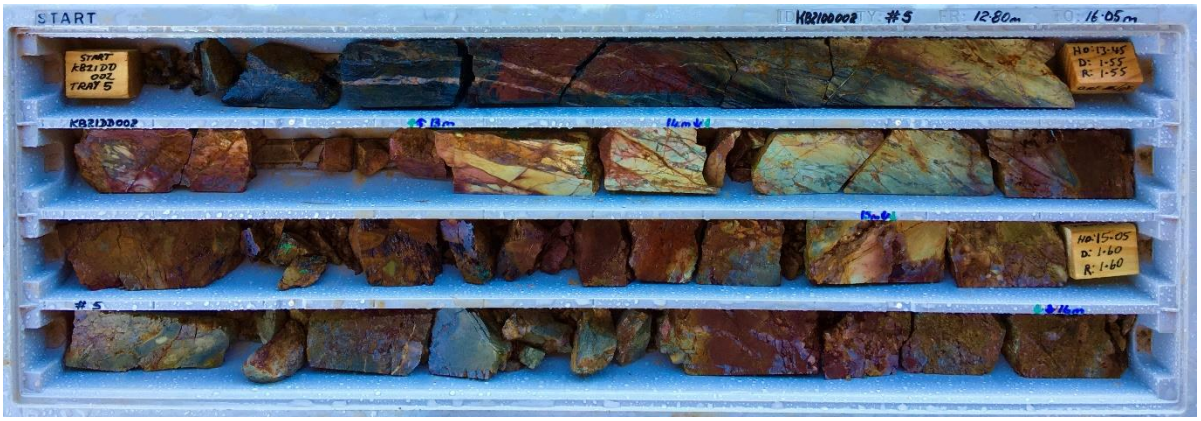

Image 8. ***KB21DD002 tray 5 with visible Malachite/Azurite Cu mineralisation.***

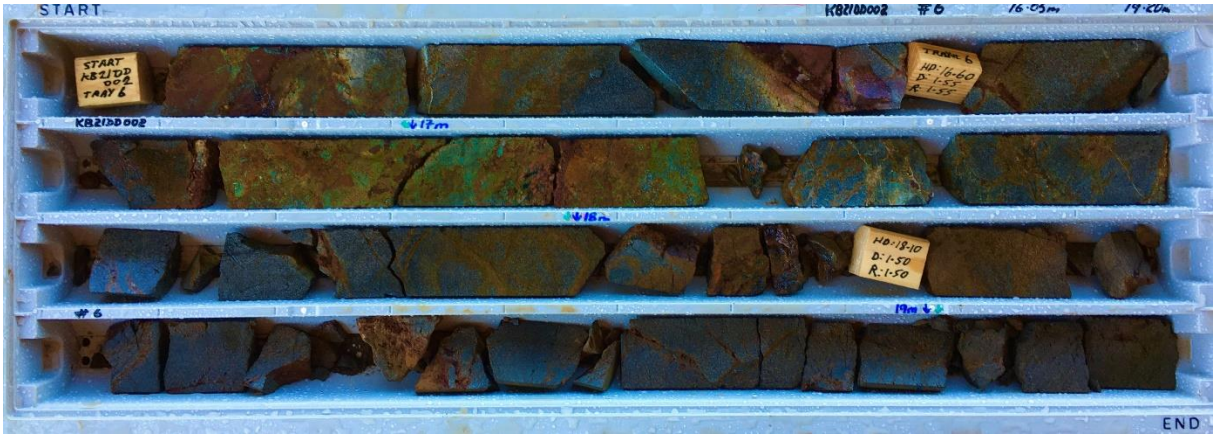

Image 9. ***KB21DD002 tray 6 with visible Malachite/Azurite Cu mineralisation.***

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Introduction

Exploration on the King Brown EPM 14163 encompasses numerous historical Gold and Gold/Copper producing Mines. The area near King Brown to the West is being explored by the Company, whilst waiting for the regulatory processes for granting of the Mining Lease for the Golden Mile. The Golden Mile consists of 8 historical high grade North South striking Gold mines that are within a 2 klms wide mineralised zone, with a combined strike length of approx. 8 klms. The first three Gold mines to be mined are the Comstock, Falcon and the Shamrock that all produced at an average grade greater than 45g/t Au. All three have laid dormant since the early 1900's. The historical mines will be mined by open cut method and pit optimization studies already completed and now awaiting the final feasibility study. The ore is to be processed at the Round Oak CIP plant located in Cloncurry at the Great Australia Mine under a binding JV agreement (ASX: AMG 27th Feb 2018, 16th April 2018 and 8th June 2018). Current toll treating of Gold ore used on ASX listed Companies (Kingsway Resources 24th March) indicates ROM to smelting ranges $44 per tonne. Ausmex is currently negotiating the final toll treating charges at this moment with Round Oak Minerals Pty Ltd. The Golden Mile is a JV between Ausmex and Round Oak Minerals.

King Brown Rock Samples

Image 10. ***Sample 10 East Costean. Up to 4.16% Co & 23.46% Cu.***

Image 11. ***Sample 11 East Costean. Up to 2.84% Co & 12.19% Cu.***

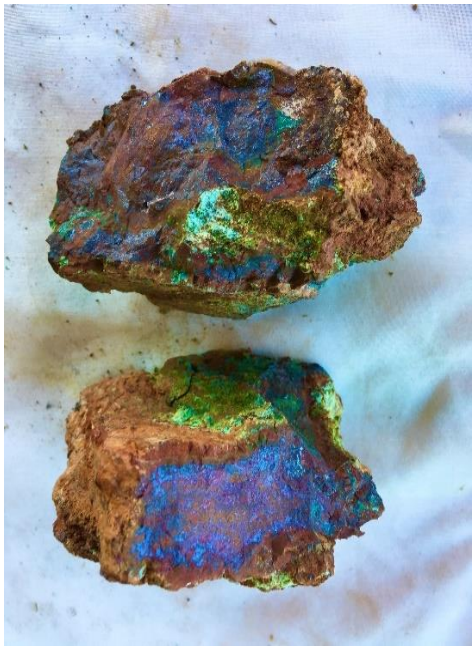

Image 12. ***Sample 12 East Costean. Up to 43.39% Cu.***

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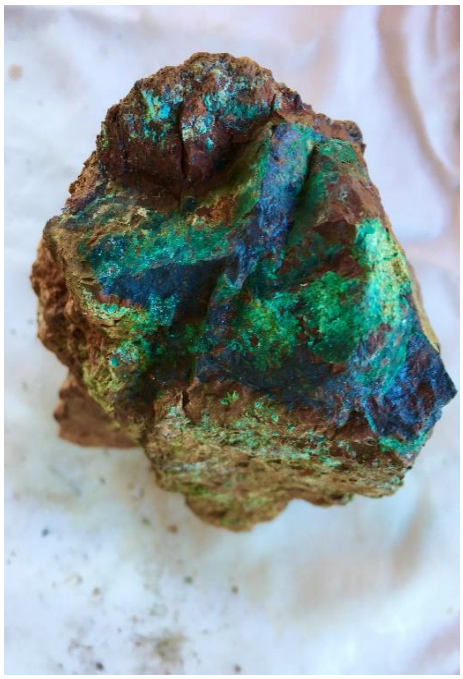

Image 13. *Sample 13 West Costean.*
Up to 53.97% Cu.

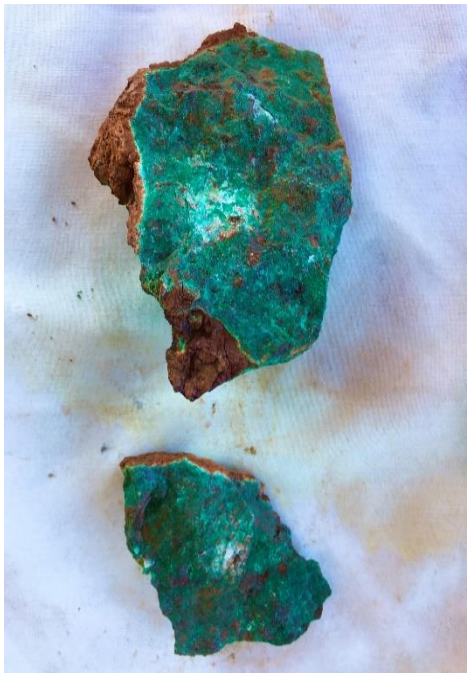

Image 14. *Sample 14 South Costean.*
Up to 48.54% Cu.

King Brown Rock Assays (XRF)

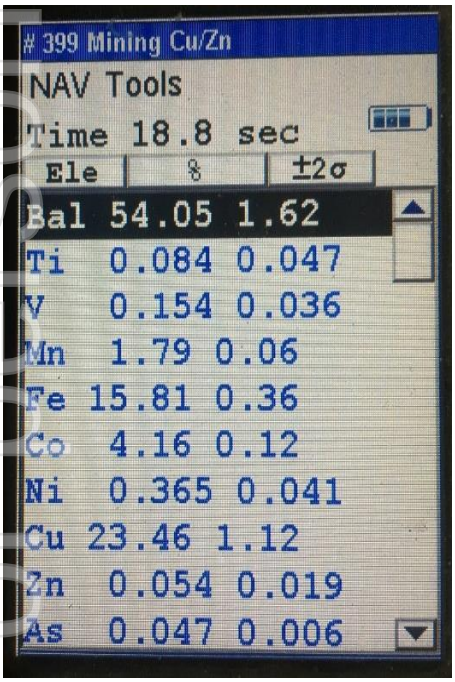

Image 15. *XRF ASSAY FOR SAMPLE 10*
Up to *23.46% Cu.*

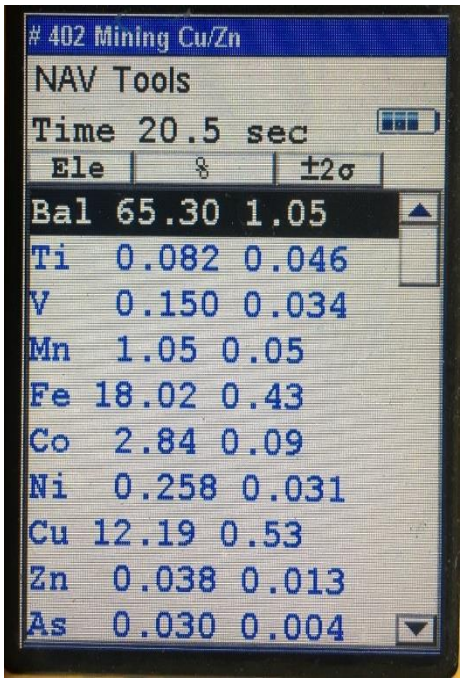

Image 16. *XRF ASSAY FOR SAMPLE 11*
Up to 12.19% Cu.

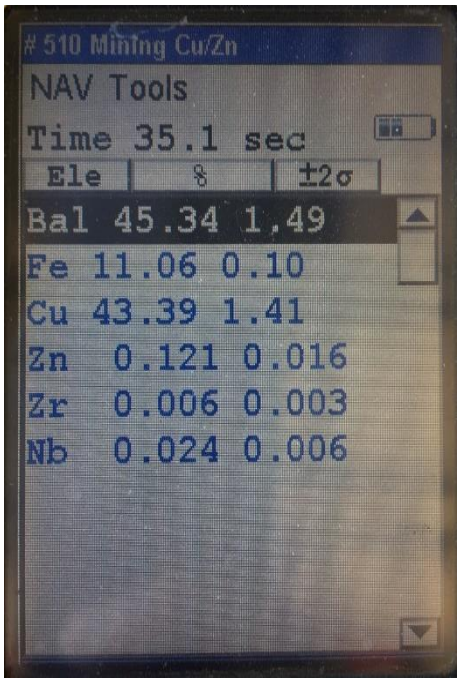

Image 17. *XRF ASSAY FOR SAMPLE 12*
Up to 43.39% Cu.

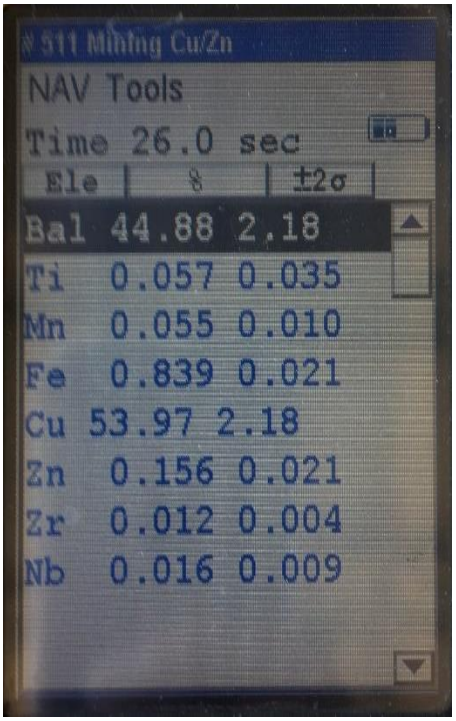

Image 18. ***XRF ASSAY FOR SAMPLE 13***
53.97% Cu.

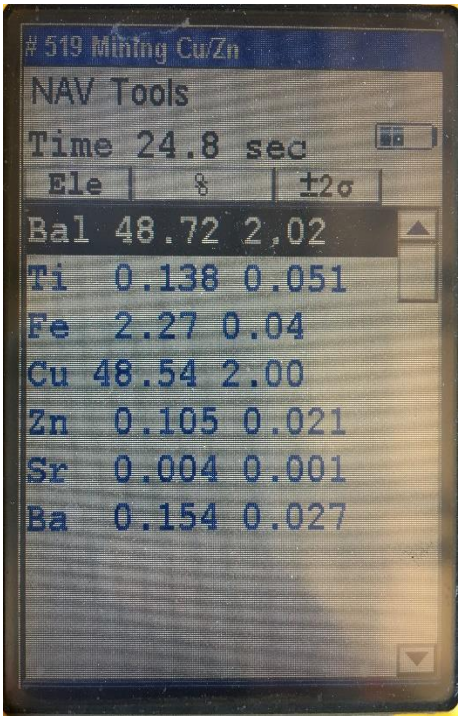

Image 19. ***XRF ASSAY FOR SAMPLE 14***
48.54% Cu.

Future Exploration on multiple historical Gold and Gold Copper Mines on Ausmex owned tenements

The King Brown on EPM14163 which forms part of the Mt Freda Complex (image 25) contains several historical producing high-grade Copper and Gold Mines that include Tiger, Nugget Hill, Jiyer Prospect, Golden Hill, LLomas, Adder, Mt Scheelite, and Carpet. On the Adjoining EPM the Golden Mile which forms the JV between Ausmex and Round Oak Minerals the following historical Gold and Gold/Copper/Cobalt mines include Comstock, Falcon, Shamrock, Jewell, Ducat, Little Duke, Iron Duke and Weatherly. And the Mt Freda Group are the Mt Freda, Evening Star, Canteen, Evening Star extension and Drillers Camp. All the above are within the Mt Freda Complex and all will eventually have serious exploration done on them once the Company generates cash flow from the Comstock, Falcon, Shamrock and the Mt Freda mines.

King Brown EPM (approx. 15 Sq Klms)

Exploration on the King Brown EPM has proven to suggest that there is possibly a large Copper/Copper Gold resource within the zones of mineralization already announced since the Company commenced exploration on this EPM in 2017 and had great success (ASX: AMG 31st Jan 2018, 27th October 2017,1st and 9th April 2021) and shows that there is a +2 klms N/S continuous zone of Cu/Au mineralization from sampling of outcrops from South to North. The current exploration is all a follow up from those exploration results, to determine the possible size of the mineralised zone.

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Looking Forward to Gold Production

The transition from exploration to Gold producer, from the Golden Mile and the Mt Freda tenements has been extremely frustrating. After completing exhausting regulatory and landowner compensation agreements, including having a recent favorable determination for compensation by Land Courts, (now determined) the Company can now move a giant step towards the commencement of mining.

These events have been frustrating to shareholders and to the Board to say the least. The Ausmex Board can only apologise for the unanticipated holdups, due to these events, which were out of the Boards control. At this time, the Company is expecting and anticipating that the Mining Lease (MLA 100201) for Golden Mile to be granted shortly. The Company can now complete and submit the final plan of operations for approval by the Queensland Government. Following completion of these regulatory requirements, the Company plans to commence mining and production as soon as physically possible.

Mt Freda was first mined in the early 1900's and again in the mid to late 1980's until the Gold price crashed in 1989. Mt Freda has proven to be a high Gold recovery and metallurgically suited to cyanide leaching with recoveries of over 95% during production which are mirrored in the recent metallurgical test work (ASX: AMG Oct 27th Oct 2020).

King Brown Costeans

Image 20. ***In-Situ: Costean #1 western wall.***

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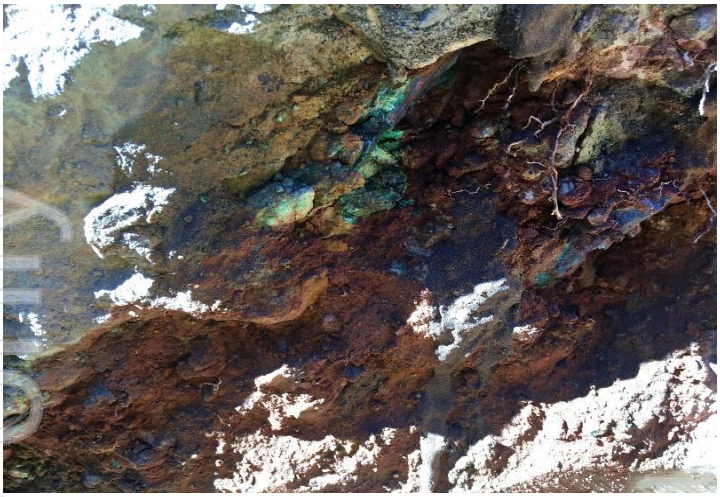

Image 20. *In-Situ: Costean #2 western wall.*

Image 21. *In Situ: Costean #3 western wall.*

Current Drilling at King Brown West

Image 23. *Diamond Core drilling along strike at King Brown west zone of mineralisation.*

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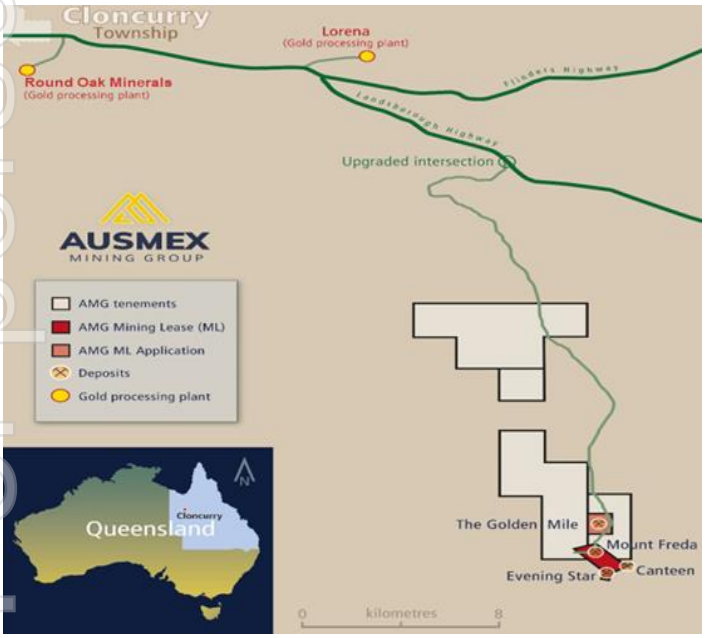
Image 24. ***Round Oak CIP toll treatment processing plant Cloncurry. All ore from the Golden Mile (Comstock, Falcon and Shamrock historical high grade gold mines) to be processed under the binding Joint Venture Agreement between Round Oak Minerals Pty Ltd (subsidiary of WH Soul Pattinson Ltd) and Ausmex (ASX: AMG 27th Feb 2018, 16th April 2018 and 8th June 2018). The company is now awaiting the granting of the ML by the Department of Resources QLD now that the Land Court and Native Title agreements are completed. Mining will commence soon after the granting of the ML. The Company expects to negotiate a "per tonne cost" for processing with Round Oak in the coming weeks.***



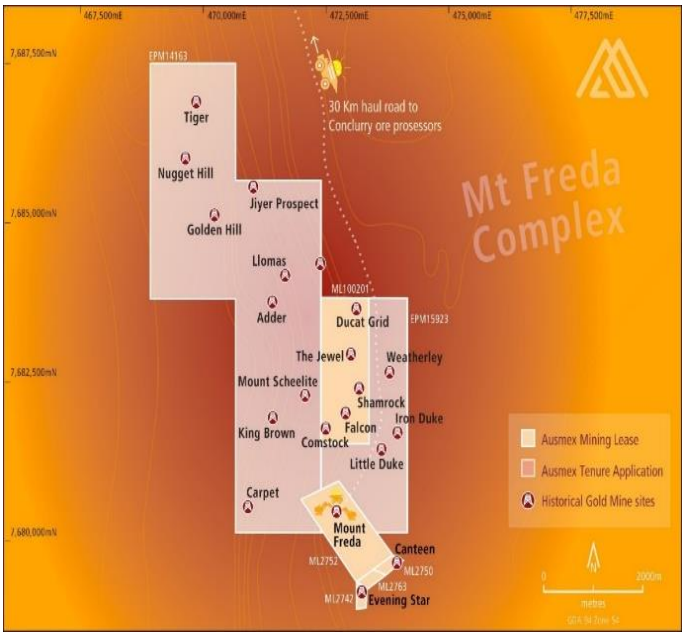


Image 24 & 25. ***Ausmex tenement locality map with the Mt Freda Complex and King Brown Prospect.***

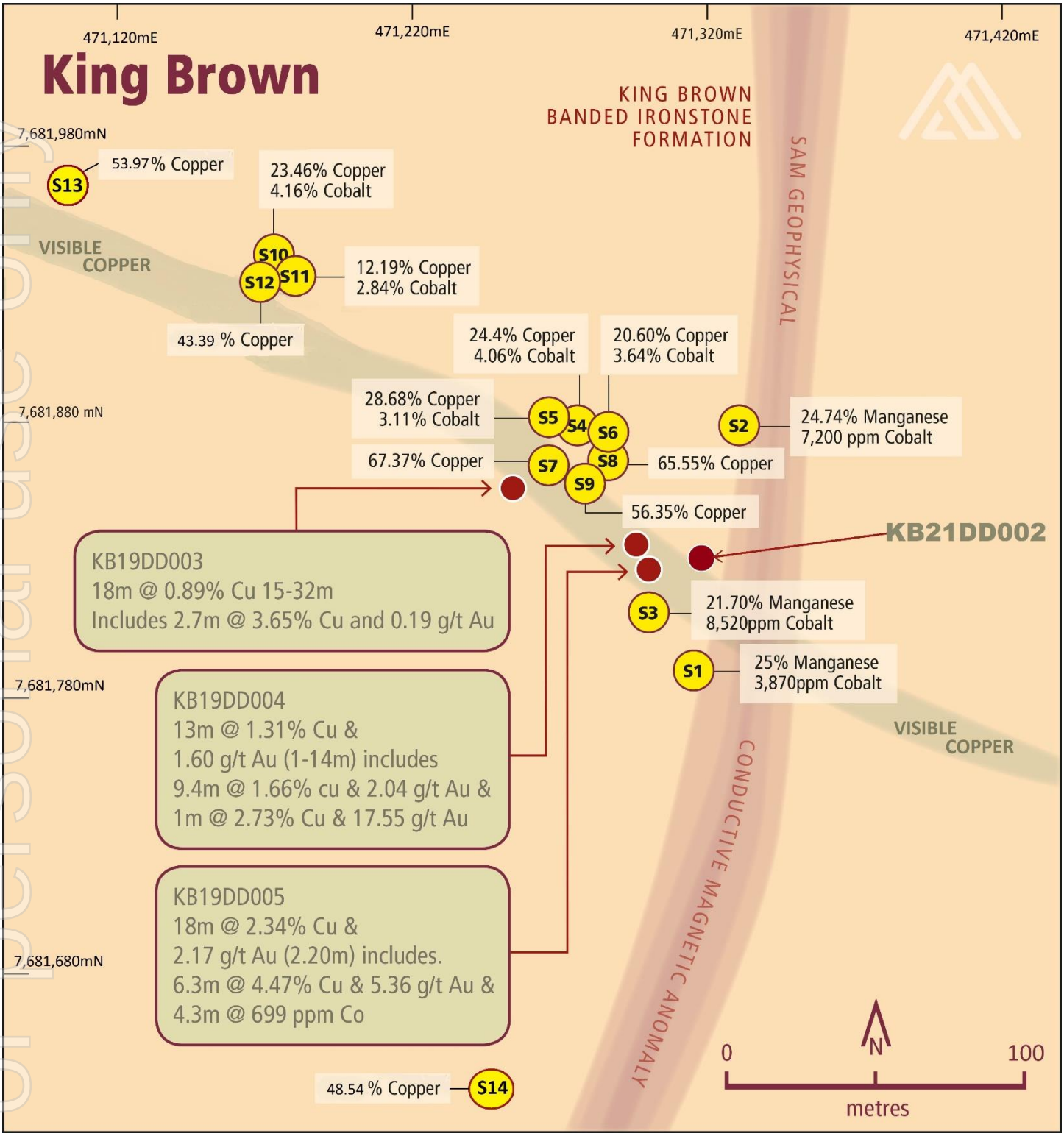


Image 26. ***Sample location and drill hole map within the King Brown Prospect.***

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Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

The materials may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement, and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks, and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, the company.

Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or relevant stock exchange listing rules, the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements, changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Announcement is compiled and reviewed by Mr Aaron Day, Managing Director of Ausmex Mining Group Ltd. Mr Day is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (336610). Mr Day has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Day consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by Aaron Day, Managing Director.

For Further Information, please contact

enquire@ausmexgroup.com.au

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Table 1. Sample and Costean Locations.

PROJECT	SAMPLE	EASTING (MGA94)	NORTHING (MGA94)
King Brown	Sample 1	471314	7681849
King Brown	Sample 2	471342	7681872
King Brown	Sample 3	471318	7681866
King Brown	Sample 4	471305	7681869
King Brown	Sample 5	471311	7681870
King Brown	Sample 6	471306	7681860
King Brown	Sample 7	471299	7681865
King Brown	Sample 8	471304	7681849
King Brown	Sample 9	471310	7681851
King Brown	Sample 10	471175	7681937
King Brown	Sample 11	471181	7681929
King Brown	Sample 12	471172	7681921
King Brown	Sample 13	471109	7681969
King Brown	Sample 14	471237	7681629
King Brown	East Costean 1	471170	7681930
King Brown	West Costean 2	471105	7681962
King Brown	South Costean 3	471239	7681630
King Brown	Box Cut	471300	7681855

Table 2. Drill hole location.

PROJECT	HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
King Brown	KB21DD002	471325	7681861	30M	-80 Degrees	260 Degrees Mag

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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.*	• Drilling has returned HQ Diamond Core • Core is cut and sampled "half core" • Random rock chip samples taken by G pick • Samples were ~2-3kg in weight • Samples were selected from outcropping mineralsisation within EPM 14163 and mineralised zone samples from costeans also within EPM 14163.
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).*	• HQ Diamond Core drilling, triple tube and orientated, ball marker
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Geotechnical logging of drill core was completed with sample recovery measurements. Zones of core loss have been recorded.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been*	• All drill core has been geologically

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	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.*	and geotechnically logged to a level appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging data is captured in the company digital database. • All drill core has been photographically recorded
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.*	• HQ core was cut using brick saw and half core taken, the other half retained. As per industry standard. • Samples intervals defined by geologist and representative of geology. • Where composite samples exceeded 2m, ¼ Core was sampled. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards entered for analysis indicate representative sampling and analysis • Sample size is considered appropriate for the material. Field duplicates and standards were entered for analysis with the results indicating that representative sampling and subsequent analysis were completed.
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.*	• Thermo Scientific Niton XL2 950 GOLDD Hand Held XRF was used. • XRF Sampling time is 60 seconds for heavy elements and 90 seconds for light elements. • Industry standard ICP analysis was completed for Copper plus Fire Assay for Gold samples and subsequent assays • Repeat and checks were conducted by Intertek laboratories whilst completing the analysis. • The level of accuracy of analysis is considered adequate with no bias samples reported.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections inspected and verified by JORC competent personnel • No assays were adjusted • There were no twinned holes drilled • All drill hole logging was completed on site by Geologists, with data entered into field laptop and verified as entered into a geological database • Significant intersections for gold was reported as a combined down hole interval average received assay grade and are not down hole weighted averages. • As all significant intersections reported for gold were average down hole assays, with no internal waste has been calculated or assumed.
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.*	• Rock chip sample locations were collected from within EPM 14163. The sample location was recorded by Hand Held GPS (accuracy +/- 3m) and recorded in GDA94, Zone 54 Datum • The drill collars have been surveyed by handheld GPS. (accuracy +/- 3m). • The drill collars will be surveyed by a permanent base station (accuracy +/- 150mm) and recorded in MGA94, Zone 54 datum.
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.*	• Data spacing, and distribution is NOT sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied. • Rock chip samples were taken randomly along strike of the mineralisation and within costean walls.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	• The orientation of samples is not likely to bias the assay results.

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to geological structure	*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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken to Cloncurry by company personnel and despatched by courier to the Intertek Laboratory in Townsville
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• ML2718, ML2709, ML2713, ML2719, ML2741 & EPM14163 are owned 100% by Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture. • 80% beneficial interest in sub blocks CLON825U & CLON825P from EPM15923 & 80/20 JV with CopperChem. • EPM14475, EPM15858, & EPM18286 are held by QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture. • ML2549, ML2541, ML2517 are 100% owned by Ausmex.

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration programs conducted by Ausmex Mining Group Limited. • Reference to historical mining
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• ML2718, ML2709, ML2713, ML2719 hosts the Gilded Rose sheer hosted quartz reef. There are several golds mineralised hydrothermal quartz reefs within the deposit. • ML2741 hosts the shear hosted quartz rich Mt Freda Gold deposit containing Au, Cu, & Co. • ML2549, ML2541, ML2517 host copper mineralisation associated with carbonate intrusions into altered mafic host rocks. • EPM14163 & EPM 15858 contain There are several gold mineralised hydrothermal quartz reefs within the deposit containing Au, Cu, & Co.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Details within tables within the release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)*	• Significant average combined down hole assay intersections have been reported as part of this release for Au. These average intersections are not

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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.*

weighted averages. No weighted down hole averages were reported.

- Where Au is <LD, 50% of LD was used for data aggregation i.e. if LD=0.01 then <LD = 0.005
- Significant intersections for all minerals were reported are an average received assay grade for that down hole significant intersection.
- The average combined down hole significant intersection did not have an internal Cut-off grade for gold, therefore there was no minimum individual sample cut off, yet only a combined down hole intersection average > 2.0g/t Au. Within these reported Cu intersections there were individual assays < 0.1 G/t Au.
- Significant intersections for copper and gold were based on the average grade for the same intersection, as it may be assumed, they represent a combined potential mining unit in the future.
- Length weighted composite mineralised intersections were calculated for each drillhole using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. Drill holes with intercepts that did not meet this cut-off criteria were included based on a geological interpretation of the mineralised zone to constrain mineralisation through the gridding process and to enforce geological continuity. No adjustments for true thickness were made. The midpoint of each composite intersection was then used as the datapoint, with the data gridded within MapInfo Professional Discover using ID2. The data was gridded based on a value determined by multiplying Au g/t x thickness of the mineralised intersection, using a cell size of 6m to force continuity throughout the drill pattern. The grid generated was then constrained by topography by clipping

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		to a topographic surface derived from existing high-resolution digital elevation data (Figure 2 in report). •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No material information is excluded. • intersections have been displayed reported as part of this release. • Interpreted X sections attached to the announcement displaying the geometry of mineralisation.
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.*	• Maps showing the location of the EPMs and MLs are presented in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All comprehensive assay results have been reported to the ASX.
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.*	
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*	• Additional mapping, costeans, geophysical surveys, RC and Core drilling.

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areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

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