

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Thursday, 19 March 2026

INITIAL ASSAY RESULTS SHOW THICKENING, HIGHER-GRADE INTERSECTIONS AT DEPTH AT ZARANOU

EXTENSIONS ALONG STRIKE AND AT DEPTH VALIDATE STRUCTURAL MODEL AND CONFIRM THE SYSTEM REMAINS OPEN IN MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS

Skylark Minerals Limited (**Skylark** or the **Company**) (ASX: **SKM**) is pleased to report initial assay results from ongoing Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at the M'Basso Zone, part of its flagship Zaranou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire (**Zaranou**).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results returned confirm **mineralisation extends along strike and materially at depth, with evidence of thickening zones and improving grades down plunge.**
- **The M'Basso Zone** currently hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 11,700 oz Au at 1.0 g/t Au¹, **representing a small component of the broader Zaranou MRE of 364,600 Oz at 1.8g/t Au¹, highlighting clear future growth potential.**
- **Thick, high-grade intercepts returned from the first twelve holes include:**
 - **23m at 1.66 g/t Au** from 100m (ZARC0134), including:
 - **7m at 2.7 g/t Au**, and **1m at 12.43 g/t Au.**
 - **24m at 3.07 g/t Au** from 233m (ZARC0143), including:
 - **14m at 5.04 g/t Au**, and **1m at 26.52 g/t Au.**
 - **34m at 1.30 g/t Au** from 45m (ZARC0140), including:
 - **12m at 2.34 g/t Au**, and **5m at 4.22 g/t Au.**
 - **10m at 1.82 g/t Au** from 65m (ZARC0138), including:
 - **4m at 3.48 g/t Au**, and **1m at 6.69 g/t Au.**
 - **11m at 1.49 g/t Au** from 48m (ZARC0135), including:
 - **7m at 1.91 g/t Au**, and **1m at 4.22 g/t Au.**
- Drilling has extended mineralisation to **at least 170m vertical depth below surface**, significantly deeper than historical testing.
- **Average hole depth** in this current programme **approximately 180m compared to 50m historically.**
- **Hole ZARC141 terminated in mineralisation at 120m depth** due to water ingress and will be re-entered later in the programme with diamond drilling.
- Total of twenty-one holes completed to date at M'Basso, **with further assays pending.**
- Strong balance sheet position with **over A\$7 million cash to fund ongoing drilling at Zaranou.**

Commenting on the drilling results, SKM Executive Chair Nikolai Zelenski said:

"We are off to an excellent start with drilling at M'Basso, with results confirming that mineralisation extends along strike and materially at depth, where we can see clear evidence of thickening zones.

So far we are seeing a strong correlation between the AC database and the new RC results which further increases our confidence in the geological model, while importantly, demonstrating that the system remains open in multiple directions.

I look forward to sharing the next batch of results in the coming months as the team completes the programme at M'Basso and moves onto the main Ehuasso zone."

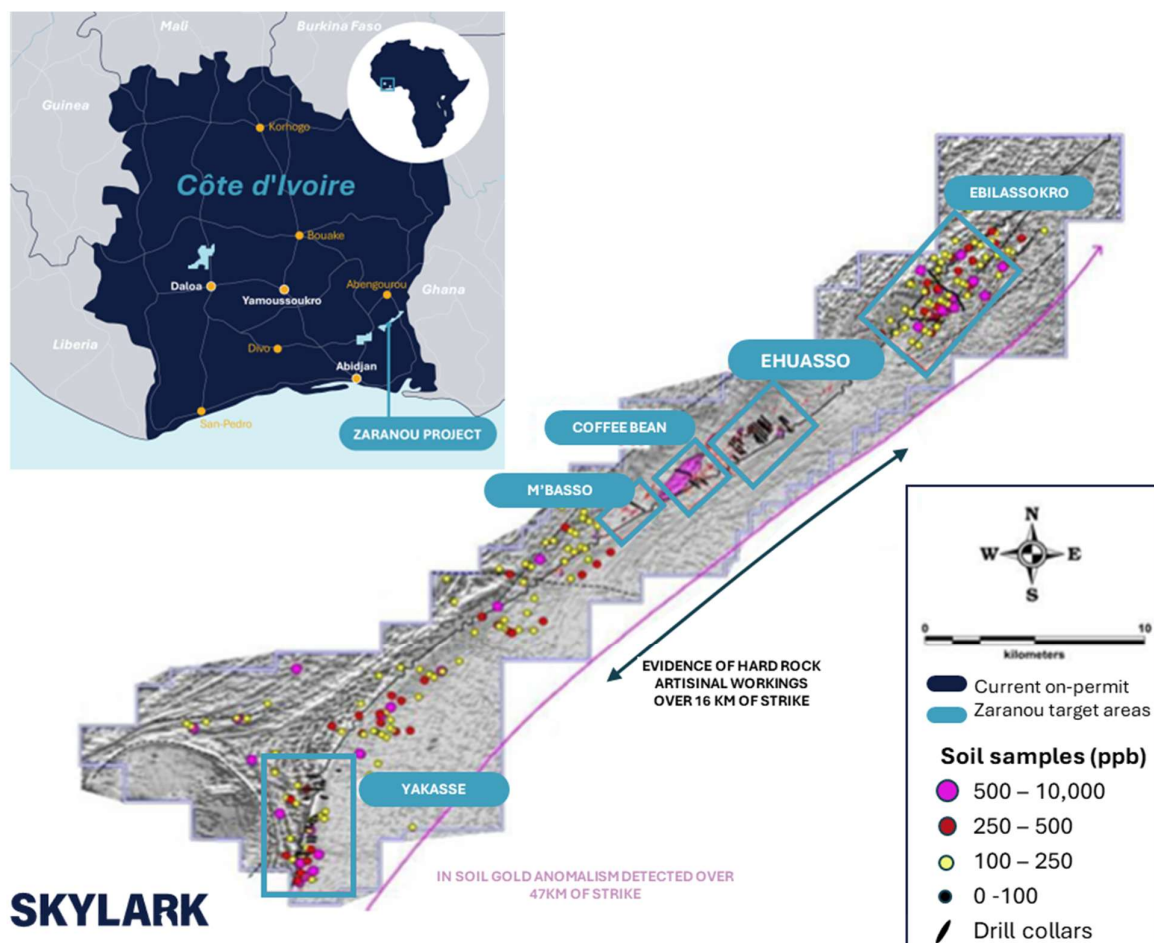


Figure 1: Zaranou Project Location Map

BACKGROUND

M’Basso currently hosts an Inferred MRE of 11,700 oz Au at 1.0 g/t Au¹, defined from historic drilling comprising 16,996m of Air Core (AC) drilling, 321m of RC drilling and 611m of diamond drilling.

A total of 355 holes were completed by the prior owners to an average depth of just 50m.

Skylark is currently undertaking a 12,000m RC drilling programme inside the historical AC grid, targeting Resource conversion and extensions to mineralisation along strike and at depth. Refer to Figure 2 for an overview of the M’Basso area, including historic AC collars and results from Skylark’s 2026 RC programme returned to date.

RESULT DETAIL AND INTERPRETATION

Assay results have been received for twelve holes to date, with all holes returning mineralisation and several confirming significant intersections (refer Appendix 1).

Notably, hole ZARC0143 intersected high-grade mineralisation at depth consistent with mineralisation observed up dip in holes ZARC0134 and ZARC0135. The result of **24m at 3.07 g/t Au, including 8m at 5.04**

g/t Au and 1m at 26.52 g/t Au, validates Skylark’s structural interpretation and confirms continuity of the mineralised system at depth.

Hole ZARC0144, drilled approximately 150m up strike and extended during the programme to 280m depth, further confirmed mineralisation continuity at depth, albeit at a lower grade. Follow-up drilling along strike is planned later in the programme to better define this zone.

On the same line as ZARC0143, hole ZARC0138 intersected **10m at 1.82 g/t Au**, including **4m at 3.48 g/t Au** from 65m, aligning well with mineralisation returned in hole ZARC0140 (**34m at 1.30 g/t Au**, including **12m at 2.34 g/t Au** and **5m at 4.22 g/t Au** from 45m) confirming strike continuity.

Hole ZARC0141 was terminated at approximately 120m due to high-pressure water ingress, ending in mineralisation. The hole will be re-entered using a diamond rig to test the depth extension fully and better define structural controls.

Overall, the current RC programme has confirmed that mineralisation extends both along strike to the southwest and to significantly greater depths than previously tested. Drilling to an average depth of ~180m, compared to ~50m historically, considerably enhances SKM’s understanding of the system.

Mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, with planned diamond drilling later in the programme expected to test the system to around 200m vertical depth and provide further insight into its geometry and controls.

While exploration drilling remains at an early stage and further drilling is required to fully assess the scale and continuity of the system, these results provide encouraging indications supporting the current interpretation of the M’Basso mineralised system and suggest strong potential to materially expand the existing Resource base.

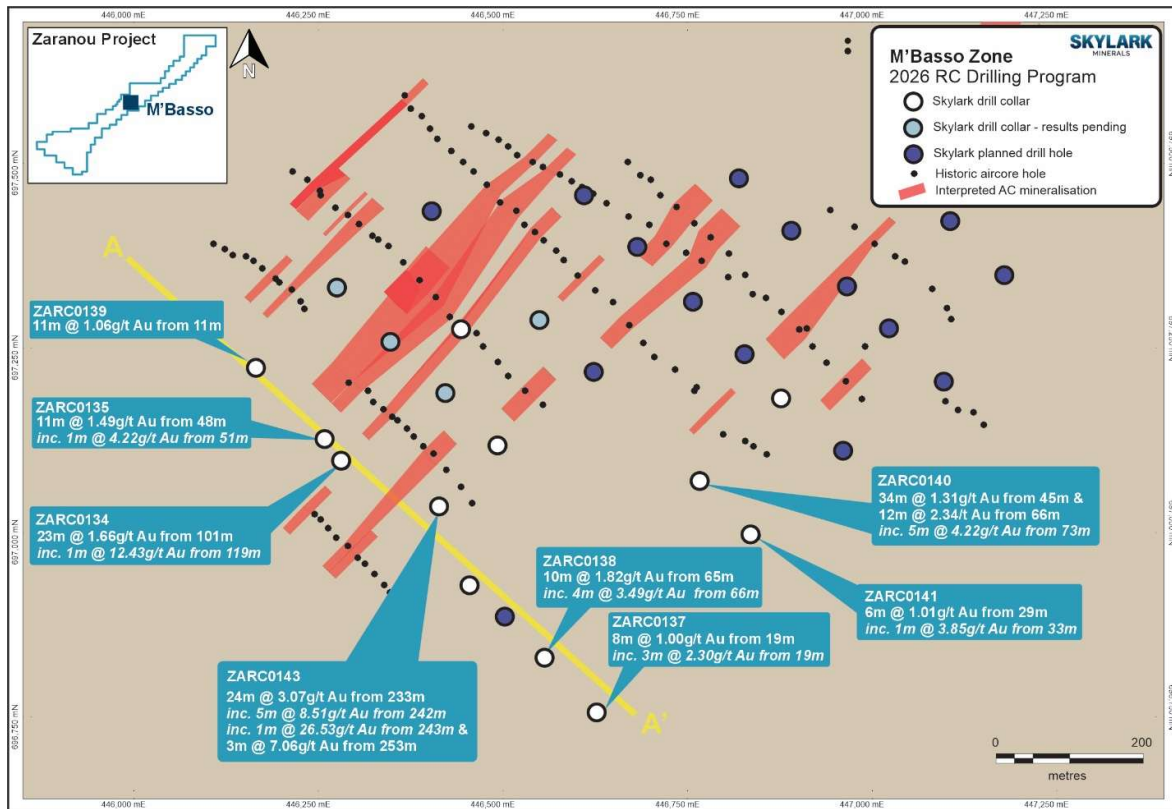


Figure 2: M’Basso 2026 RC Drill Collar Locations

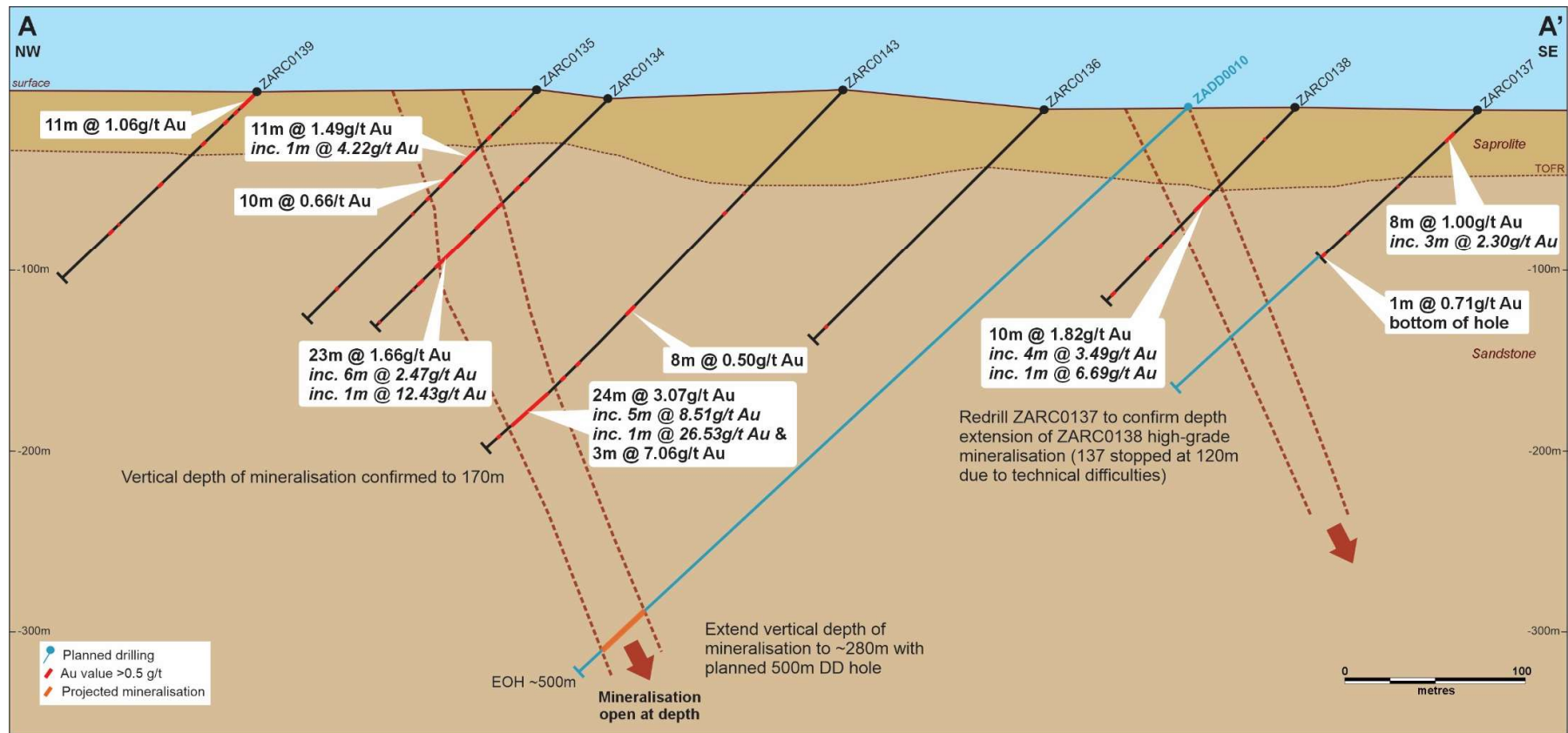


Figure 3: Cross Section M'Basso

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Table 1: Current Expected Zaranou Advancement Plan. The timetable is indicative and subject to change.

CY2026 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Phase 1 RC Drilling Commences (7,500m M'Basso)	✓	■		
Phase 1 RC Drilling Complete / Phase 2 RC Drilling Commences (10,500m across Ehuasso and M'Basso)		■	■	
Phase 2 RD Drilling Complete/Phase 3 RC Drilling Commences (2,000m at M'Basso) + DDH Drilling (3,000m)		■	■	
Phase 3 Drilling Complete			■	
Regular reporting of drill results	✓	■	■	
Drill Campaign Analysis and Final Reporting Complete			■	
Mineral Resource Estimate Update				■

CÔTE D'IVOIRE PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

A DISTRICT SCALE PIPELINE OF EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITIES

Skylark's portfolio comprises two exploration licences (EL's), with a further two in application, including:

- **Zaranou Project (51%, earning up to 100%):** Covering 287km² on a single granted EL, three hours by road from the capital Abidjan. Zaranou covers approximately 47km of prospective strike, with mineralisation defined over 8km, and drilled to average depths of just 62 metres to date. Current Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 364,00 Oz at 1.8 g/t Au¹
- **Maphai Project (100%):** EL application covering 398km², situated along strike from Zaranou and just two hours' drive from Abidjan in a well-established mining district.
- **Vavoua Project (option to acquire up to 100%):** Comprising two contiguous licencesⁱⁱ (Vavoua North and Vavoua South, currently under application) covering 537km², 20km along strike northeast of the operating Abujar Mine.



Figure 5: Portfolio Location in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

FLAGSHIP ZARANOU PROJECT

EXISTING RESOURCE BASE WITH A CLEAR PATHWAY TO NEAR-TERM GROWTH

Approximately 47km of prospective strike within the granted licence package.

- Approximately 47km of prospective strike within the granted licence area.
- Mineralisation defined over approximately 8km, with shallow average drill depths of 62 metres, supporting efficient follow-up drilling.
- Strong soil anomalism and extensive historical datasets, including 5,850 soil samples and approximately 85,000 metres of predominantly air core drilling, providing a robust platform for target refinement and extension testingⁱⁱⁱ.
- Multiple shallow mineralised zones and priority targets, including Ehuasso and M'Basso, forming the focus of Skylark's maiden drilling programme.

- ENDS -

This notice is authorised to be issued by the Managing Director.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Competent Person Statement

The information included in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled or reviewed by Mr Arnand Van Heerden (B. Sc Hons (Geol)), an employee of Skylark Minerals Limited. Mr Van Heerden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Van Heerden is a member of the AusIMM. Mr Van Heerden consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

References

ⁱ The Zaranou Mineral Resource Estimate was first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 12 November 2025 and the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ⁱⁱ Further information on the status of the Vavoua South licence is set out in the Company's announcement of 12 November 2025. The exploration results were first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 12 November 2025.

ⁱⁱⁱ The Zaranou soil samples were first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 12 November 2025.

APPENDIX 1: SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	EOH (M)	DIP	AZI	FROM (M)	TO (M)	INTERVAL (M)	AU (PPM)
ZARC0133	446446	697275	164	174	-55	315	6	7	1	1.07
							85	86	1	1.49
							95	96	1	0.67
							98	100	2	1.95
							107	125	18	0.65
							143	151	8	0.46
ZARC0134	446284	697093	137	180	-45	315	0	1	1	0.67
							62	66	4	0.92
							79	94	15	0.52
							98	99	1	0.50
							101	124	23	1.66
							102	108	6	2.47
							119	120	1	12.43
							131	132	1	0.69
ZARC0135	446259	697124	142	180	-45	315	10	11	1	0.51
							14	19	5	0.81
							28	20	1	1.89
							36	38	2	3.00
							44	45	1	0.59
							48	59	11	1.49
							51	58	7	1.91
							51	52	1	4.22
							64	74	10	0.66
							84	85	1	1.64
98	99	1	0.72							
ZARC0136	446457	696926	102	180	-45	315	169	170	1	0.59
ZARC0137	446629	696755	103	120*			19	27	8	1.00
							19	22	3	2.30
							60	61	1	2.45
							95	96	1	0.77
							119	120	1	0.71
ZARC0138	446557	696826	106	150	-45	315	24	25	1	0.84
							65	75	10	1.82
							66	70	4	3.49
							68	69	1	6.69
							81	82	1	3.59
							95	96	1	0.91
							99	101	2	1.18
ZARC0139	446164	697223	106	150	-45	315	0	11	11	1.06
							15	16	1	0.63

							24	25	1	0.68
							40	41	1	1.76
							74	75	1	0.64
							106	107	1	0.89
							112	113	1	0.89
ZARC0140	446768	697067	110	150	-45	315	45	79	34	1.31
							66	78	12	2.34
							73	78	5	4.22
							110	115	5	0.70
							127	128	1	6.15
ZARC0141	446840	696996	103	150*	-45	315	29	35	6	1.01
							33	34	1	3.85
							66	71	5	1.05
							68	69	1	3.56
							148	150	2	0.62
ZARC0142	446880	697182	113	150	-45	315	44	45	1	0.52
							76	80	4	0.46
							89	90	1	0.84
ZARC0143	446416	697036	107	280	-45	315	79	80	1	0.66
							93	94	1	0.80
							162	170	8	0.50
							210	211	1	0.87
							222	223	1	0.84
							233	257	24	3.07
							242	256	14	5.04
							242	247	5	8.51
							243	244	1	26.53
							253	256	3	7.06
ZARC0144	446493.15	697117.58	121	280	-45	315	2	3	1	0.59
							20	21	1	0.67
							65	66	1	0.84
							150	151	1	0.68
							170	178	8	1.06
							175	178	3	2.10
							203	207	4	0.87
							216	217	1	1.63
							230	240	10	0.66
							233	234	1	2.53
							259	261	2	1.45

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – ZARANOU PROJECT

TABLE 1 - SECTIONS 1 AND 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Zaranou Drilling

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from this RC drilling programme were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone fitted with an integrated automatic rotary. Drill cuttings were sampled at 1m intervals. The rotary splitter was configured to produce a ~2-3 kg primary sample (typically 12.5% of the bulk sample) collected directly into pre-numbered sample bags for laboratory analysis. A secondary split was collected simultaneously as a backup/reserve sample and stored at base camp storage facility, while the remaining material was discharged as bulk reject in numbered, large sample bags, which was retained at the drill site in ordered sample lines for logging and chip collection. Representative chips were collected from the reject material for geological logging and chip trays. Field duplicate samples were routinely collected from the rotary splitter at regular intervals (typically the 25th and 75th samples) to monitor sampling precision. No compositing was undertaken during this RC drilling programme. Sampling and QAQC procedures were conducted in accordance with the project RC Sampling and QAQC Standard Operating Procedure.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this RC drill program, an Atlas Copco T3W drill rig was used to drill holes with a 5¼" face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries from RC drilling were recorded in the database and recovery was generally good. Industry best-practice RC drilling equipment (including an automatic rotary splitter and auxiliary booster) was consistently used to optimise sample recovery. There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and no evidence of introduced sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. RC chip trays were photographed. All drill holes were logged in full, qualitatively. Logging was done in 1m down hole intervals.

	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected via an integrated automatic rotary splitter fitted to the drill rig. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. Field duplicates were taken at 25th and 75th intervals. Sample preparation was conducted by MSA laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush to 500g material passing at 2mm for Photon Assay. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying of Skylark drill samples was undertaken by MSA Laboratories in Ivory Coast, samples were assayed using 500gm sample PhotonAssay™ analysis of samples for gold. For all RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 15), field duplicates (1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. All assays that return >3.0 g/t is subjected to Screened Fire Assay analysis to confirm results in duplicate. One RC twin hole were completed by Skylark to investigate if there is an observable bias between RC and historical DD drilling (positive correlation observed). Primary data was collected into an Excel spread sheet and then imported into an Access database. Assay values that were below detection limit are stated at half the detection limit in the database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using a portable handheld GPS. All collars will be surveyed with a differential GPS at the end of the drill program. RC holes were down hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. Topographic surface was prepared from a detailed ground UAV survey for Ehuasso.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the drilling at Zaranou, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 50-100m on 100m - 150m spaced sections. The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes using best fit techniques prior to estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 315 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by Skylark. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Ivory Coast. Skylark personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews and audits of company procedures were conducted. The acquired data has been reviewed by Skylark personnel.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Zaranou Gold Project is a single exploration license #830 (arrêté #536/MMPE/DGMG, 23.04.2025). The Company owns a 51% interest in the project, with the right to increase to 100% on the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of a Scoping Study plus US\$300,000 payment for 70% ownership Completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) plus US\$400,000 payment for 80% ownership Completion of a Feasibility Study (FS) plus US\$500,000 payment for 90% ownership Option to acquire 100% via 2.5% NSR or 1.25% NSR plus US\$4 million cash payment. The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Zaranou, previous companies that have undertaken exploration include colonial era mining of multiple high grade veins from adits. BRGM reported multiple gold occurrences in the area based on historic historical data compilation, and gold identified in conglomerate horizons. Winslow Gold Corporation indicate that stream sediment sampling was completed over the permit in 1987-89. AngloGold Ashanti worked on the permit in 1999-2002, including RAB drilling mainly around the Yakasse target Etruscan explored the permit in 2007-2009, including RC drilling around Yakasse Ricca Resources conducted various desktop studies, airborne geophysics, geologic mapping, geochemical soil sampling, AC, RC and DD drilling between 2019 and 2021.

Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zaranou is a structurally controlled, shear hosted gold deposit located within the Birimian basin, local geology is dominated by meta-sediments and granitic intrusions.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table of Drilling Locations and Significant Intercepts.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts from drilling have been length weighted. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 315 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant diagrams have been included within this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using a portable handheld GPS. • All collars will be surveyed with a differential GPS at the end of the drill program. • RC holes were down-hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. • Only drillholes completed to date during this current 2026 drill program has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All interpretations for Project mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mapping and recent drilling.

Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Project area. Further infill drilling will be conducted prior to mining.
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