ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Monday 4 May 2026

THICK STRIKE AND DEPTH EXTENSIONS EXPAND THE GOLD SYSTEM AT M'BASSO

NEW RESULTS DELIVER MEANINGFUL EXPANSION BEYOND HISTORIC AC MODEL WITH MINERALISATION REMAINING OPEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS

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

Assay results **confirm two continuous zones of gold mineralisation**, with **multiple broad intersections of up to 62 metres.** Step-out drilling up to 200 metres beyond the historic Air Core (**AC**) grid **extends the known strike to at least 750 metres and** mineralisation remains open in all directions. Additional results also confirm extensions at depth.

Phase 1 drilling (38 holes) is complete, with assays for eight holes pending. Phase 2 is underway targeting north-east extensions at M'Basso. Drilling at the Ehuasso Zone, which currently hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **336,400 Oz at 1.8 g/t Au, is expected to commence this July**.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple wide gold intersections returned,** with best thickness of up to 62m.
- **Two coherent mineralised high-grade zones identified,** with continuity extended a further 100m to the south-west, increasing the mineralised strike to at least 750m.
- **Mineralisation also extended at depth and remaining open in all directions.**
- **Notable intersections include:**
  - **62m at 1.41 g/t Au** from 114m (ZARC0148), including:
    - **10m at 1.70 g/t Au** from 114m, and
    - **23m at 2.41 g/t Au** from 153m, including:
      - **15m at 3.09 g/t Au** from 160m, including:
        - **4m at 6.99 g/t Au** from 161m.
  - **33m at 0.92 g/t Au** from 76m (ZARC0161), including:
    - **10m at 1.78 g/t Au** from 93m.
  - **38m at 0.67 g/t Au** from 90m and (ZARC0157), including:
    - **17m at 1.06 g/t Au** from 95m, and **5m at 1.67 g/t Au** from 102m.
  - **40m at 0.79 g/t Au** from 82m (ZARC0159) including:
    - **5m at 1.25 g/t Au** from 95m, and
    - **5m at 2.64 g/t Au** from 117m, including:
      - **1m at 12.75 g/t Au** from 121m.

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

"Our strategy at M'Basso was to start from the 'known' and extend into the unknown. We are pleased that we are seeing what was expected inside the historic air core grid and are now seeing confirmation of upside potential beyond what was previously known. Drill holes targeting both along strike and depth potential are returning meaningful intercepts that confirm the success of both the current campaign and the geological interpretation that underpinned the decision to acquire.

This bodes very positively for a meaningful increase in our Zaranou MRE later this year, and the rapid accumulation of encouraging results is ultimately increasing our confidence that Zaranou has the potential to become an operating gold mine in the future, as remains our aspiration for the Project".

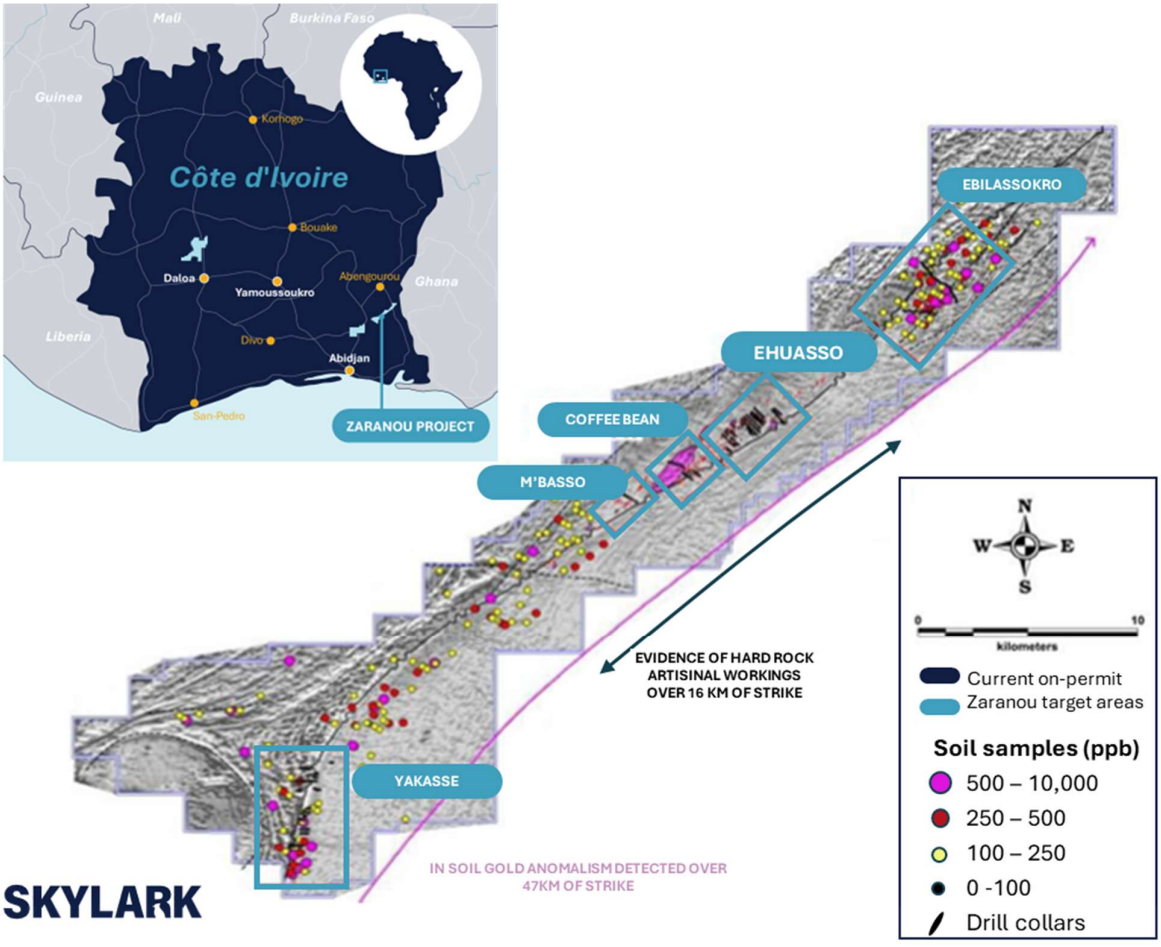

Figure 1: Zaranou Project Location Map

BACKGROUND

M'Basso has been subject to limited historical drilling, comprising 16,996m of Air Core (AC), 321m of RC, and 611m of diamond drilling across a total of 355 holes, with an average depth of approximately 50m. While shallow and relatively sparse, this drilling is indicative of Resource potential analogous to that defined at Ehuasso.

This shallow, wide-spaced drilling provides only partial coverage of the system and has constrained the definition of the current MRE, particularly at depth and along strike.

Skylark is currently undertaking a 12,000m RC drilling programme guided by the historical AC grid, targeting both Resource conversion and extensions to mineralisation along strike and at depth. Results to date are positively validating the Company's geological model and demonstrating significant potential to expand the known mineralised system.

Refer to Figure 2 for an overview of the M'Basso area, including historical AC collars and results from Skylark's 2026 RC programme.

RESULT DETAIL AND INTERPRETATION

Assay results have now been received for thirty holes, with most returning the presence of mineralisation and several confirming broad, coherent and higher-grade zones. Promising results from the first 12 holes were published on March 19, 2026. In this announcement the results from the following 18 holes (refer Appendix 1) are reported.

Notably, hole ZARC0148 returned 62m at 1.41 g/t Au from 114m, including 10m at 1.70 g/t Au, 23m at 2.41 g/t Au, 15m at 3.09 g/t Au and 4m at 6.99 g/t Au. This result builds on earlier reported high-grade intercepts (including ZARC0143) and confirms a continuous and robust primary mineralised zone along strike and at depth, with meaningful volume potential.

To the east of this primary zone, hole ZARC0161 returned 33m at 0.92 g/t Au from 76m, confirming strike continuity between earlier high-grade intercepts in holes ZARC0138 and ZARC0140. This supports the presence of a secondary high-grade mineralised zone parallel to the main system.

In addition, hole ZARC0157 intersected broad mineralisation of 32m at 0.67 g/t Au and 15m at 1.03 g/t Au, indicating potential localised thickening or widening of the system in the north-eastern strike extension.

Step-out drilling to the southwest (ZARC0159 and ZARC0160) has extended the main mineralised zone a further 100m beyond the historical Air Core grid, returning broad intercepts including 40m at 0.90 g/t Au.

Overall, the results to date define mineralisation as two coherent higher-grade zones (~10 to 15m at ~1.0 to 1.5 g/t Au), surrounded by broader lower-grade halos (~0.2 to 0.5 g/t Au), resulting in total mineralised thickness of up to 40m. This is consistent with the interpreted shear-hosted system and supports the evolving geological model. Mineralisation is currently confirmed over ~750m of strike and remains open at depth. Depth potential will be explored in a later phase of exploration which is expected when a diamond core drilling program is pursued.

Drilling to average depths of ~150m to 180m has significantly extended mineralisation well beyond the ~50m historical AC limit. Significantly several holes end in mineralisation, opening up further

opportunities to extend mineralisation continuity. Importantly, new intercepts have been recorded outside historical AC wireframes and drill grid, highlighting clear potential for both lateral and depth extensions.

While drilling at M'Basso is approximately halfway complete, results to date continue to support the current geological interpretation and demonstrate increasing scale and continuity. This early success also confirms the capability within the Skylark geological team to assess growth potential given only a relatively modest data set. Mineralisation remains open along strike, on flanks and at depth, with Phase 1 now complete and Phase 2 step-out drilling set to test further growth potential and the opportunity to materially expand the existing Mineral Resource base.

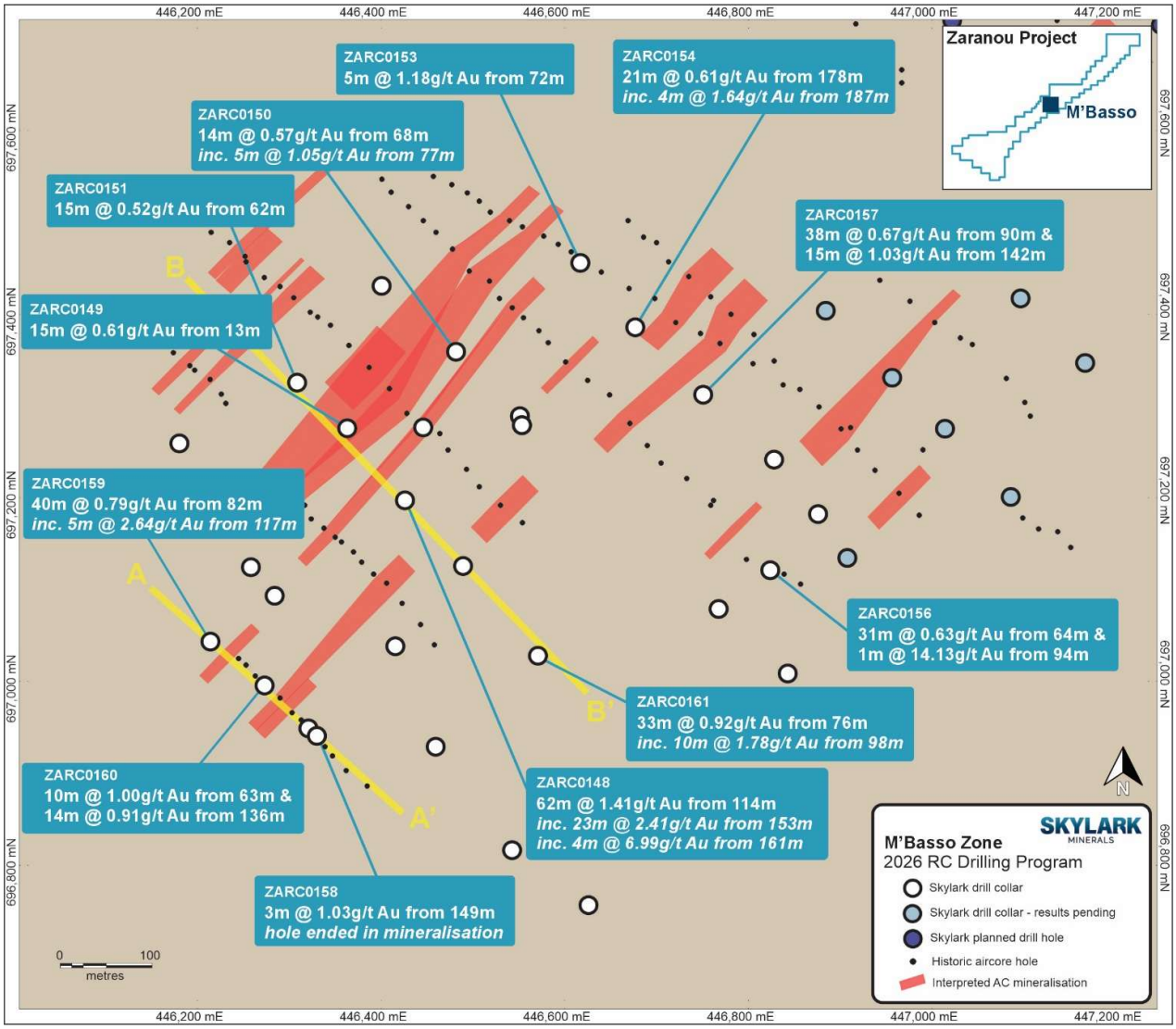

Figure 2: M'Basso 2026 Phase 1 RC Drill Collar Locations with Significant Intercepts

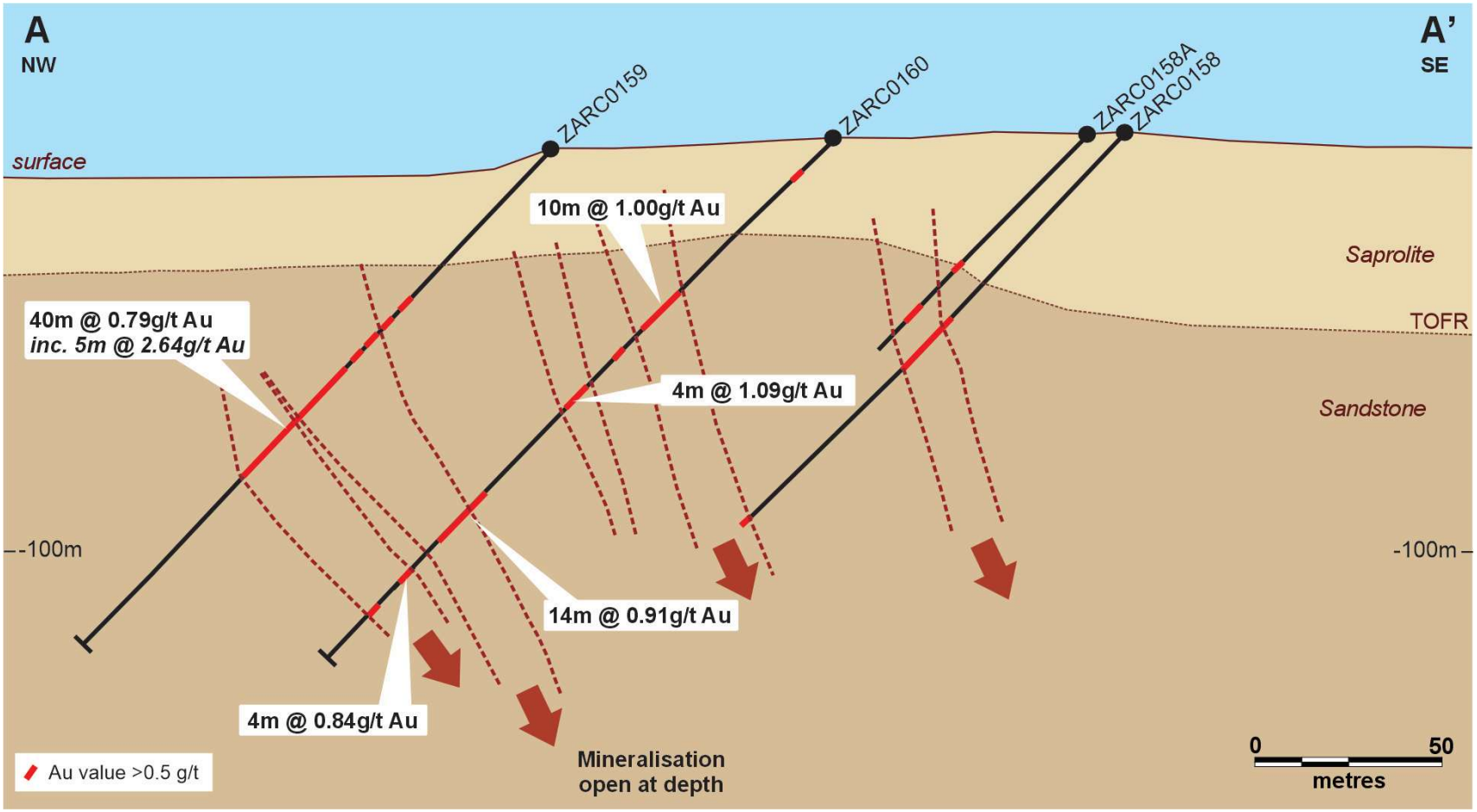

Figure 3: Cross Section 'A' M'Basso

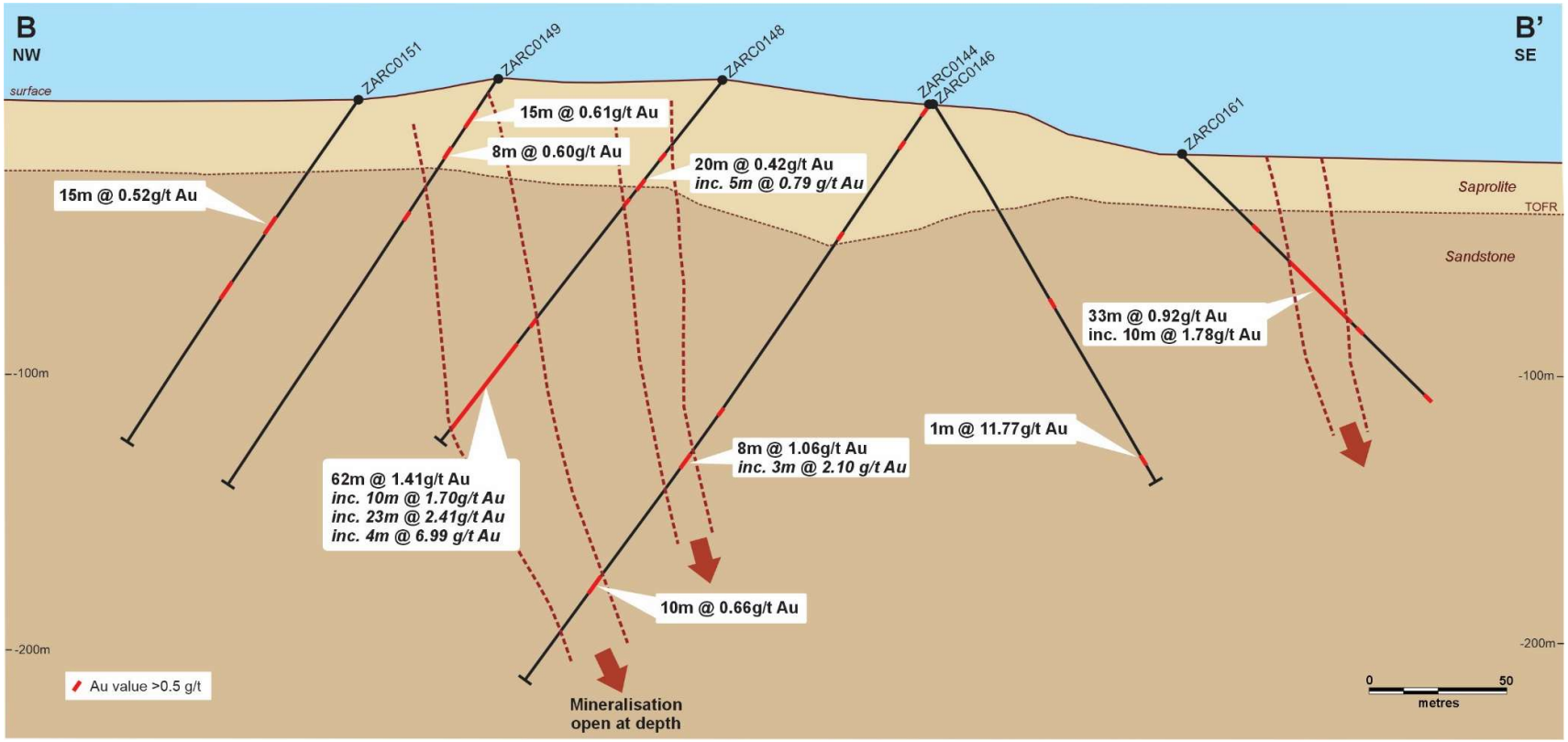

Figure 4: Cross Section 'B' M'Basso with Highlight Hole ZARC0148

NEXT STEPS

With Phase 1 drilling at M'Basso now complete, Phase 2 step-out drilling has commenced to test further strike extensions, with scope to materially expand the extent of known mineralisation and add to the existing Mineral Resource base.

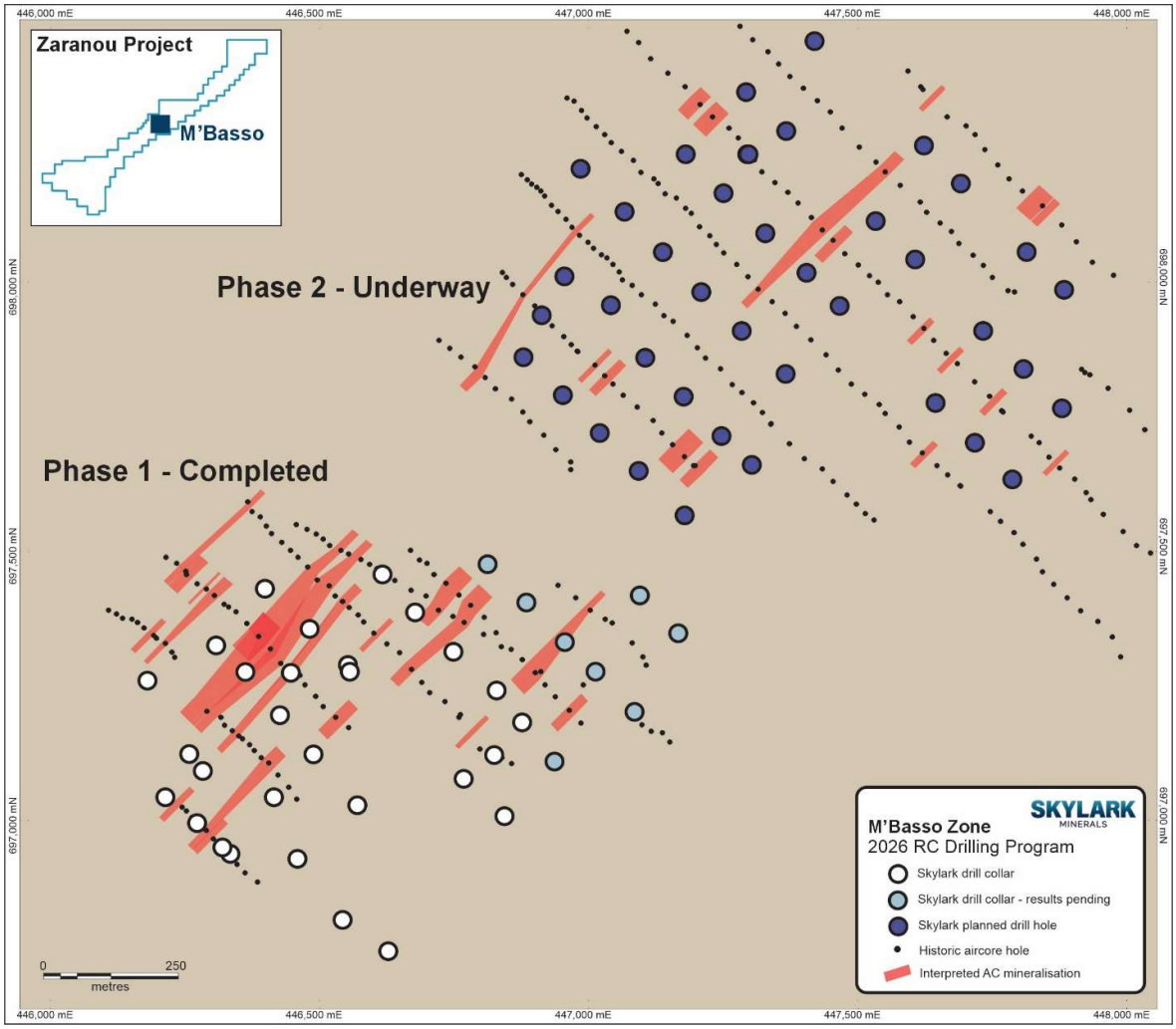

Figure 5: M'Basso 2026 Phase 1 and 2 RC Drill Collar Locations

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 M'Basso and Ehuasso)		✓		
Phase 2 RC 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

Comprising two exploration licences (**EL**'s) and two additional in application, including:

- **Zaranou Project (51%, earning up to 100%):** Covering 287km^2 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 364,600 Oz at 1.8 g/t Au.[1]
- **Maphai Project (earning up to 100%):** EL application covering 398km^2, 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 licences[ii] (Vavoua North and Vavoua South, currently under application) covering 537km^2, 20km along strike northeast of the operating Abujar Mine.

Figure 6: 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 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 testing[iii].
- 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.

[IV] The exploration results of the first twelve holes at M'Basso Phase 1 were first announced on 19 March 2026. 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)
ZARC0145	446552	697285	144.37	180	314	-46	99	112	13	0.32
							146	150	4	0.81
							146	147	1	2.43
							159	173	14	0.41
							168	169	1	1.37
ZARC0146	446490	697124	155.34	180	132	-45	169	172	3	4.01
							170	171	1	11.77
ZARC0147	446552	697280	144.37	180	136	-45	11	26	15	0.43
							13	14	1	1.52
							76	77	1	1.17
ZARC0148	446427	697197	162.92	180	321	-44	36	56	20	0.42
							50	55	5	0.79
							114	176	62	1.41
							114	124	10	1.70
							121	122	1	13.62
							153	176	23	2.41
							160	175	15	3.09
							161	169	8	3.96
							161	165	4	6.99
							162	163	1	19.50
ZARC0149*	446362	697276	163.42	200	312	-44.5	13	28	15	0.61
							23	24	1	2.66
							36	44	8	0.60
							159	168	9	0.47
							192	200	8	0.29
ZARC0150	446482	697357	157.92	180	313	-45	24	32	8	0.52
							68	82	14	0.57
							77	82	5	1.05
ZARC0151	446309	697325	156	168	314	-45	62	77	15	0.52
							107	112	5	0.41
							107	108	1	1.24
ZARC0152	446400	697431	151.25	200	311	-44	99	104	5	0.41
							163	173	10	0.65
							164	165	1	3.21
							187	195	8	0.57
ZARC0153	446616	697458	140	180	315	-44	33	43	10	0.27
							72	85	13	0.75
							72	77	5	1.18
							96	101	5	0.45
							98	99	1	1.58
							144	148	4	1.26

								145	146	1	3.02
ZARC0154	446677	697386	151.01	230	315	-45		155	163	8	0.59
								159	160	1	1.34
								178	199	21	0.61
								187	197	10	1.03
								187	191	4	1.64
ZARC0155	446828	697242	154.62	180	312	-45	NSI				
ZARC0156	446825	697122	137.67	180	313	-44		64	95	31	0.63
								94	95	1	14.13
ZARC0157	446750	697313	152.96	180	314	-45		90	128	38	0.67
								95	112	17	1.06
								102	107	5	1.67
								142	157	15	1.03
								152	153	1	2.14
ZARC0158*	446330	696942	138.54	152	311	-45		68	85	17	0.41
								79	85	6	0.50
								149	152	3	1.03
ZARC0158A	446322	696948	138.54	83	315	-44	Abandoned				
ZARC0159	446214	697043	137.42	186	312	-45		65	67	2	0.75
								77	78	1	1.64
								82	122	40	0.79
								95	100	5	1.25
								117	122	5	2.64
								121	122	1	12.75
ZARC0160	446274	696996	137.81	200	314	-41		59	73	14	0.88
								63	73	10	1.00
								96	100	4	1.09
								136	150	14	0.91
								137	143	6	1.55
								161	165	4	0.84
ZARC0161*	446571	697028	129	168	133	-44		76	109	33	0.92
								93	109	16	1.32
								98	108	10	1.78
								165	168	3	1.25

**hole ended in mineralisation*

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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• 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	• *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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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	• *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 were visually field verified by company geologists. • All assays that return >3.0 g/t are subjected to Screened Fire Assay analysis to confirm results in duplicate. • One RC twin hole was 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 spreadsheet 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

		• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	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: • 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 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 in1999-2002, 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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.*
		• Refer to Table of Drilling Locations (Figure 2) and Significant Intercepts.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts from drilling have been length weighted. • All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. • For Appendix 1, the grade of Au is reported in g/t to 2 decimal places. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All 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	• *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 interpretations for Project mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mapping and recent drilling.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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.