

Auger Drilling Commenced on Refined Drill Targets at the Zuénoula Permit, Côte d'Ivoire

13 July 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing technical review and interpretation of recent infill soil sampling results have refined exploration focus at the Zuénoula Permit to the area of **six drill targets** within **three principal prospects: Fifty-Five, Central and South East**.
- These targets will be progressively refined through additional infill soil sampling and auger drilling before advancing to **Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) programs from late 2026**.
- New 200m × 50m infill soil sampling results from the Fifty-Five Prospect have **extended Drill Target T1 to a strike length of approximately 3.3km**. The program also returned a new peak soil assay of **1,324ppb Au (1.324g/t Au)**, further supporting the high prospectivity of the target area.
- **10,000 metre auger drilling program has commenced** to test the highest-priority gold anomalous cluster areas encompassing **Drill Targets T1 and T3–T5** within the Fifty-Five and Central Prospects.
- **Auger drilling** has been designed to an average depth of approximately **5 metres**, targeting the **upper saprolite horizon** to evaluate the bedrock potential beneath the surface soil gold anomalies.
- A **200m X 50m** infill soil sampling program is underway across **Drill Target T6** within the **South East Prospect**, and the same program is scheduled over **Drill Target T2** in the northeastern extension of the Fifty-Five Prospect. These programs are designed to further refine drill target geometry and prioritise targets for follow-up auger drilling.
- The Company has now received assay results for **3,372 soil samples**, with a further **343** samples pending assay. In parallel, **601** additional soil samples are being collected, while auger drilling comprising **503 holes at the Fifty-Five Prospect and 472 holes at the Central Prospect** is underway as part of the Company's ongoing exploration program.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Managing Director and CEO, Mr Lijun Yang, commented:

*"The commencement of auger drilling represents an **important milestone** in MetalsGrove's systematic exploration strategy at the Zuénoula Permit. Over the past 6 months, we have progressively advanced the project from regional reconnaissance through multiple phases of soil geochemistry, enabling us to refine our exploration focus to three principal prospects and six drill targets. This disciplined approach is now delivering tangible drill-ready targets for the first phase of subsurface testing.*

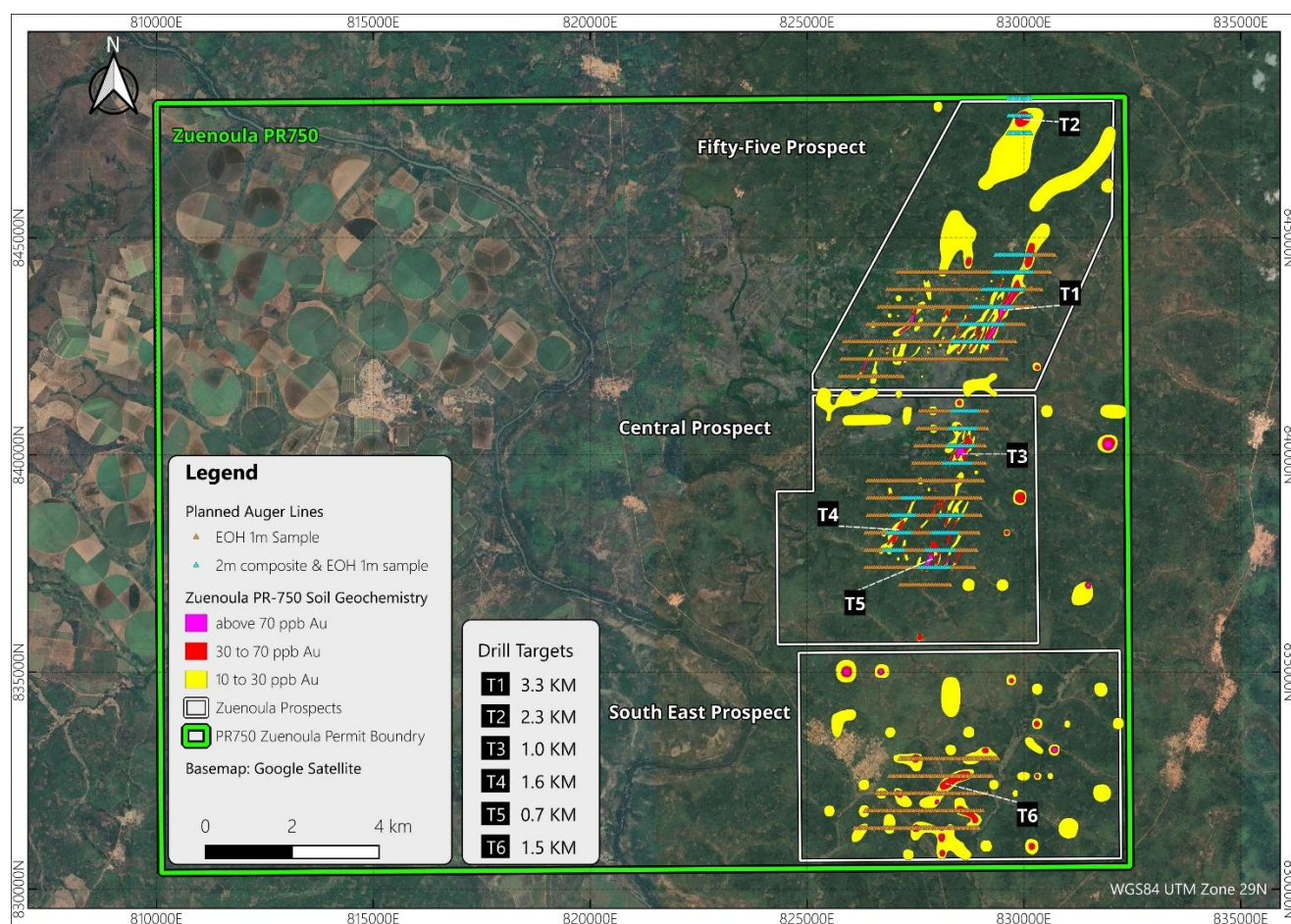
*The continued expansion of drill target **T1 to approximately 3.3 kilometres** and the identification of a **new peak soil assay of 1.324g/t gold** from the prospect area, reinforces our confidence in the scale and*

prospectivity of the Zuénoula gold system. These results demonstrate that ongoing infill soil sampling continues to enhance our understanding of the project and improve the quality of our drill targeting.

Importantly, the auger drilling program is expected to provide the first direct assessment of the bedrock potential beneath these extensive surface gold anomalies. Together with additional infill soil sampling planned over the remaining target areas, the results will be used to prioritise follow-up Aircore, Reverse Circulation and diamond drilling later this year. We believe the Zuénoula Permit continues to demonstrate **significant potential for discoveries** as our exploration progresses."

MetalsGrove Mining Limited (ASX: MGA) ("MetalsGrove" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that a **10,000m auger drilling program has commenced at its Zuénoula Permit** in Côte d'Ivoire to **test six drill target areas** defined from multiple gold anomalies identified through the Company's systematic soil geochemistry programs.

Ongoing interpretation of recently completed infill soil sample results (Table 1) has further enhanced the Company's understanding of the Zuénoula Permit, enabling exploration activities to be focused on **three principal prospects: Fifty-Five, Central and South East** (Figure 1), where increased confidence in the continuity and distribution of gold anomalism has led to the definition of **six drill targets**, which will be systematically evaluated through the current auger drilling program before advancing to Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) from late 2026.



Recent **200m × 50m** infill soil sampling has further refined the Company's priority drill targets within the **Fifty-Five** and **Central Prospects**. At the **Fifty-Five Prospect** (Figure 2), the **T1** drill target has been **extended to approximately 3.3km** from 2.0km strike length previously, while a new peak soil assay of **1,324ppb Au**

(1.324g/t Au) has been identified. At the **Central Prospect** (Figure 3), the refined **T3, T4 and T5** drill targets will be tested with the planned auger drilling program.

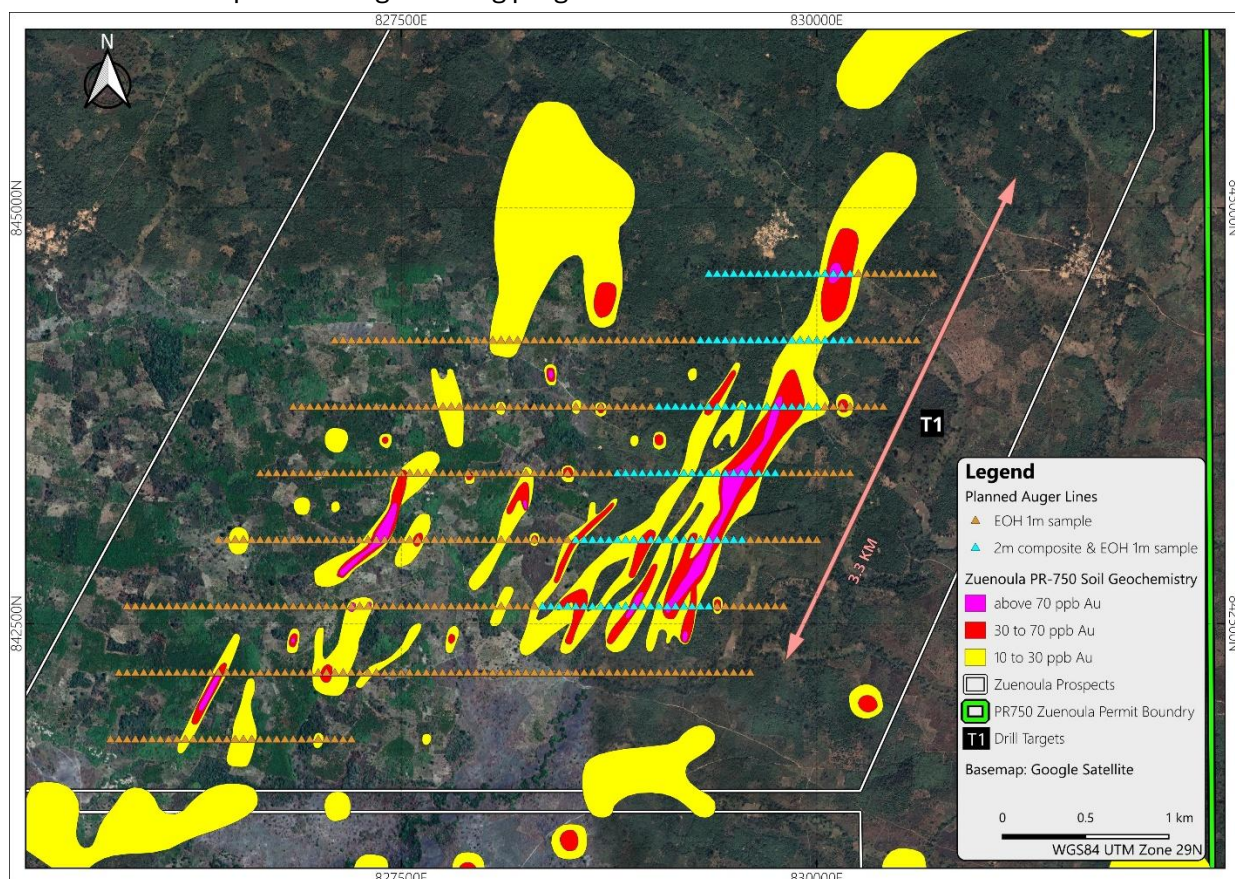


Figure 2. Planned Auger Drill Lines Over Gold Contours Across the 3.3km-long T1 Drill Target within the Fifty-Five Prospect, Zuénoula Permit

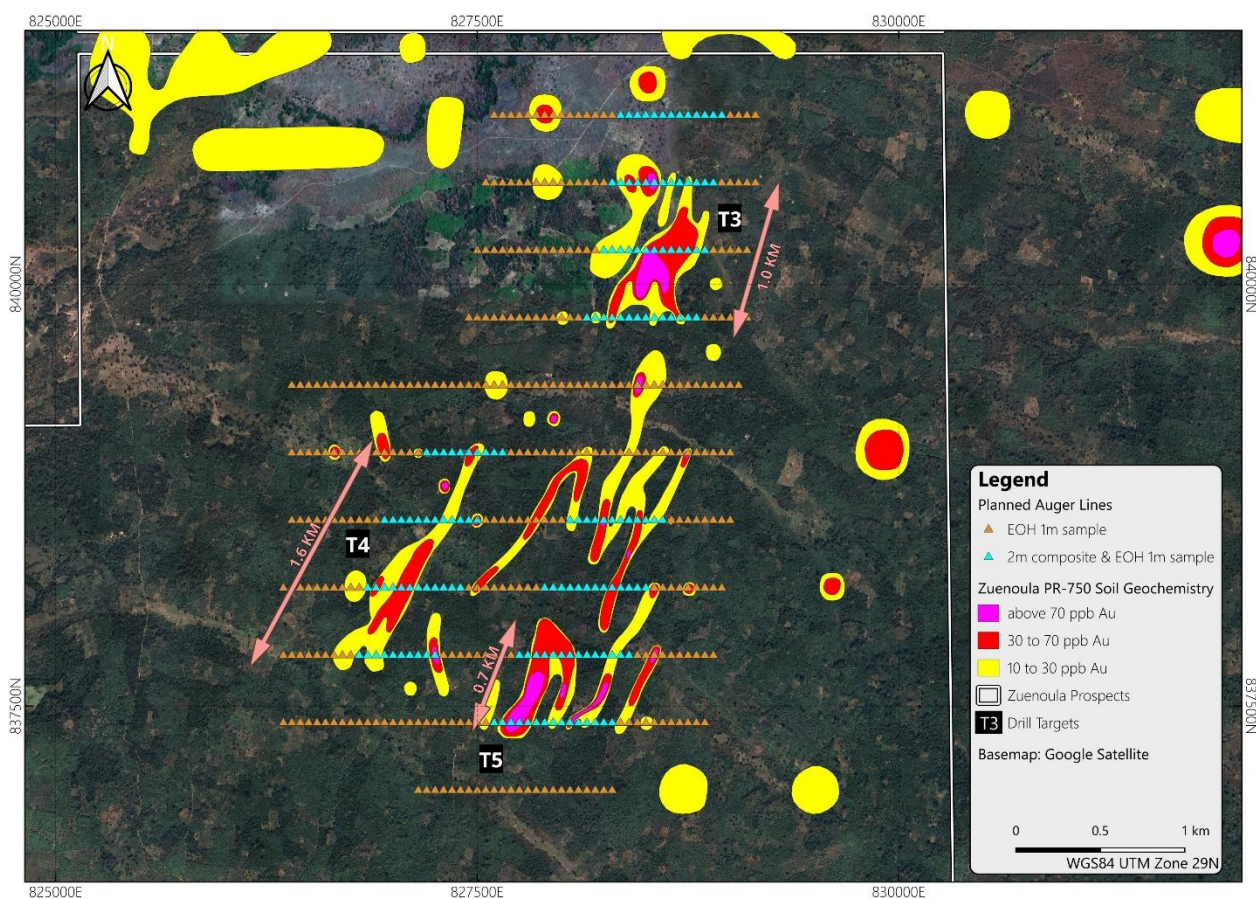


Figure 3. Planned Auger Drill Lines Over Gold Contours Across the T3-T5 Drill Targets within the Central Prospect, Zuénoula Permit

Auger Drilling Program

The planned 10,000m auger drilling program has commenced following successful meetings with local authorities, including mines department and various community representatives. The initial program will focus on the highest-priority gold anomalous clusters identified from systematic soil geochemistry around the areas of Drill Targets T1 and T3–T5 within the Fifty-Five and Central Prospects, providing the first direct assessment of potential bedrock-related gold mineralisation beneath the surface geochemical anomalies. Results from this program will be used to refine subsequent drill targeting and guide follow-up exploration.



Figure 4. Auger Drilling Underway at the Zuénoula Permit

The auger drilling program has been designed to an average depth of approximately five metres, targeting the upper saprolite horizon where residual gold geochemical signatures are expected to be best preserved. Drilling through the complete weathering profile will provide important geological and regolith information while enabling evaluation of the relationship between surface soil anomalies and the potential underlying saprolite-hosted mineralisation.

A selective sampling strategy has been adopted to maximise geological information while maintaining analytical efficiency. Holes located within priority drill target areas will be sampled as continuous 2m composite intervals throughout the entire hole, together with an additional bottom-of-hole (BOH) sample collected from the upper saprolite horizon. Outside the priority target areas, only the BOH sample will be collected. This approach is expected to provide a better understanding of vertical gold distribution within the weathering profile and improve interpretation of the relationship between surface geochemical anomalies and potential bedrock mineralisation.

Continuing soil sampling

Infill soil sampling at 200m × 50m spacing will continue to support target refinement across the Zuénoula Permit. The current program is focused on Drill Target T6 within the South East Prospect, with a further campaign planned over Drill Target T2 in the northeastern extension of the Fifty-Five Prospect. These programs are designed to improve anomaly definition, refine drill target geometry and assist in prioritising targets for future auger and follow-up AC, RC, or DD drilling.

Next Phases of Work

The Company has planned the following next phases of exploration programs to test the drill targets area potential and advance the identification of new drill targets by continuing the infill soil sampling and auger drilling.

- Auger drilling:
 - Fifty-Five Prospect: 503 holes.
 - Central Prospect: 472 holes
- Soil Sampling:
 - Fifty-Five Prospect NE: 200mX200m, 343 samples (pending assay results)
 - South East Prospect: 200mX50m, 601 samples (sampling underway)

This announcement was authorised for release by the MetalsGrove Mining Ltd Board of Directors.

SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES	MEDIA ENQUIRIES
Mr Lijun Yang Managing Director & CEO MetalsGrove Mining Ltd LijunY@metalsgrove.com.au	Sam Burns SIX ^o Investor Relations +61 400 164 067 sam.burns@sdir.com.au

**Table 1. Zuénoula PR750 – Soil Samples Assays Above 70 ppb Au
WGS-84 UTM Zone 29N**

Sample ID	Zone	East	North	Au ppb (FA)
KN2826	WGS84_29N	827401	842999	1,324
KN1566	WGS84_29N	829900	847800	1,242
KN2654	WGS84_29N	828550	843001	968
KN0551	WGS84_29N	827300	842600	583
KN2504	WGS84_29N	829350	843001	575
KN2724	WGS84_29N	828250	843200	415
KN2110	WGS84_29N	828551	837800	344
KN1364	WGS84_29N	827303	838804	297
KN2011	WGS84_29N	827950	839201	278
KN2399	WGS84_29N	827750	837400	275
KN1487	WGS84_29N	828499	840199	272
KN0741	WGS84_29N	829299	842800	263
KN2341	WGS84_29N	828550	838200	263
KN2824	WGS84_29N	827350	843000	250
KN2164	WGS84_29N	828600	840000	246
KN2249	WGS84_29N	828399	838402	245

KN2093	WGS84_29N	827999	837599	238
KN2090	WGS84_29N	827799	837599	213
KN2547	WGS84_29N	830150	843800	205
KN0955	WGS84_29N	827102	832199	200
KN2226	WGS84_29N	828251	838600	190
KN2754	WGS84_29N	829449	843399	190
KN0670	WGS84_29N	826299	842001	189
KN2302	WGS84_29N	828750	839001	178
KN1930	WGS84_29N	828901	842600	173
KN2197	WGS84_29N	828549	840600	155
KN0276	WGS84_29N	827600	835800	148
KN2736	WGS84_29N	829200	842401	146
KN0089	WGS84_30N	169324	836993	144
KN1338	WGS84_29N	827700	837399	143
KN3242	WGS84_29N	828500	831800	143
KN2753	WGS84_29N	829549	843400	139
KN3150	WGS84_29N	830700	833200	136
KN1901	WGS84_29N	827200	842600	134
KN0793	WGS84_29N	828697	843798	131
KN1095	WGS84_29N	825906	834994	130
KN0768	WGS84_29N	827901	843399	128
KN2703	WGS84_29N	829450	843200	126
KN2515	WGS84_29N	828398	844001	121
KN1257	WGS84_30N	169802	840202	118
KN2558	WGS84_29N	829251	842800	111
KN2867	WGS84_29N	826850	842398	110
KN2167	WGS84_29N	828453	839997	109
KN2234	WGS84_29N	827951	838802	109
KN2058	WGS84_29N	827250	837801	107
KN0802	WGS84_29N	829700	843601	105
KN2907	WGS84_29N	826400	842200	103
KN2510	WGS84_29N	829005	843008	98
KN2091	WGS84_29N	827850	837599	96
KN1470	WGS84_29N	828499	839993	95
KN2098	WGS84_29N	828250	837601	94
KN3326	WGS84_29N	828100	831201	94
KN1762	WGS84_29N	830100	844600	92
KN2266	WGS84_29N	826651	839000	92
KN2628	WGS84_29N	829749	843799	91
KN1699	WGS84_29N	829100	842600	90
KN2672	WGS84_29N	827151	842799	85
KN1423	WGS84_29N	827496	838597	84
KN2809	WGS84_29N	827450	843200	84
KN0783	WGS84_29N	829504	843399	80
KN2030	WGS84_29N	828452	839399	80
KN2404	WGS84_29N	828050	837400	80
KN0708	WGS84_29N	829100	842599	79
KN1112	WGS84_29N	826699	834999	79
KN3182	WGS84_29N	830301	832601	78
KN0749	WGS84_29N	828301	843001	77
KN0045	WGS84_29N	828001	831999	72

Central West Gold Project

The Company's Central West Gold Project comprising the Gemica JV and Stellar JV permits over a combined area of **1,315 km²** is strategically situated along the **Abujar–Napié gold trend** within the Oumé–Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt in central Côte d'Ivoire, **100km north of the Abujar Gold Mine** and **160 km south of the Napié Gold Deposit** (Figure 5). Further details of the permits are provided in Table 2.

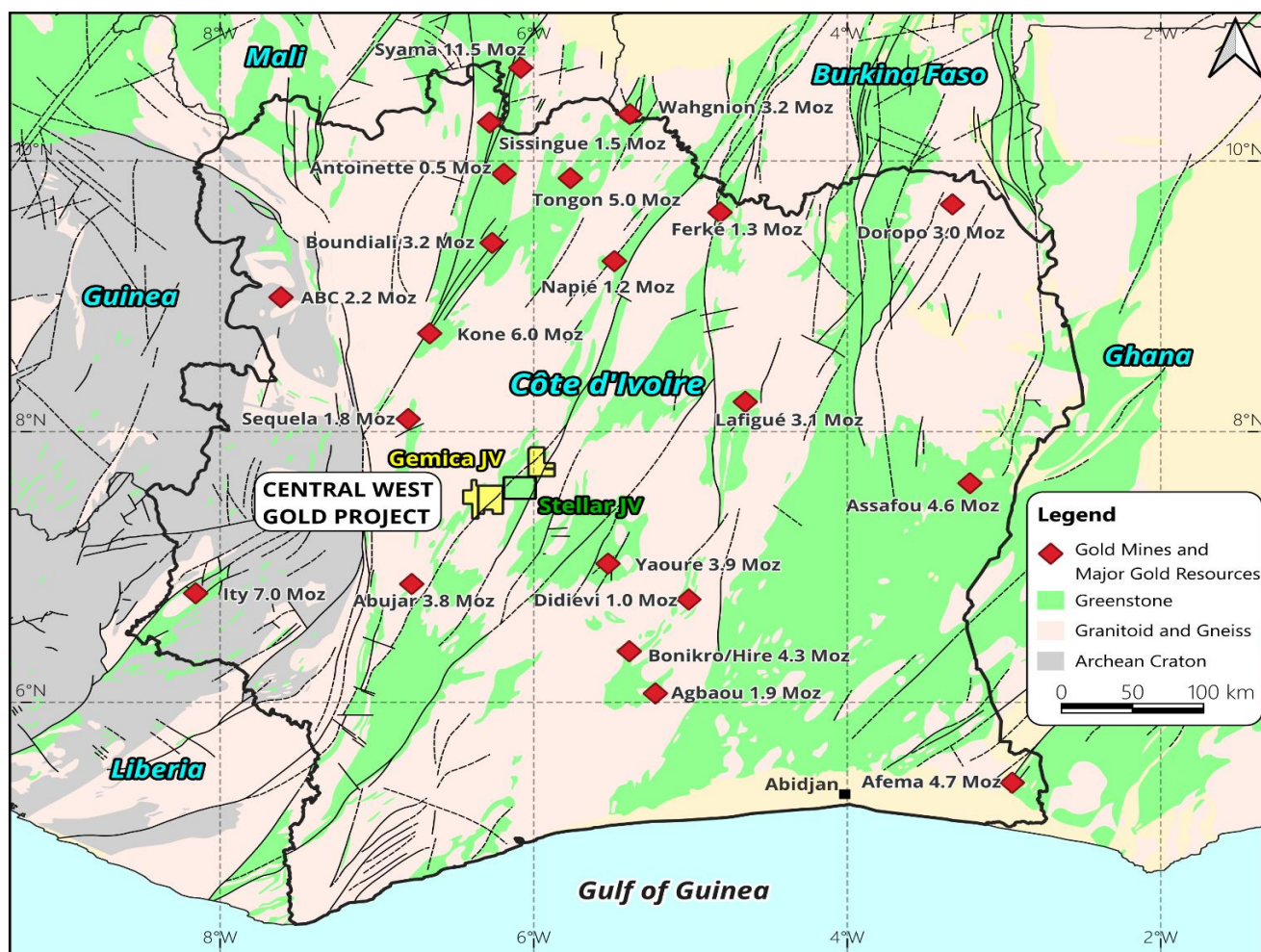


Figure 5. Map illustrating location of Central West Gold Project permits in Côte d'Ivoire

Table 2. Central West Gold Project Permits

Name	Permit ID	Type	Status	MGA Ownership	Area (Km ²)
Zuénoula	PR-750	Exploration	Granted	Earning up to 80%	395.78
Vavoua	PR-454	Exploration	Granted	Earning up to 80%	378.25
Kounahiri West	PR-1063	Exploration	Application	90% on granting	338.48
Vavoua West	PR-1102	Exploration	Application	90% on granting	203.33
Total Area					1,315.84

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by the Company's Managing Director, Mr Lijun Yang, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG).

Mr Yang has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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' (JORC Code).

Mr Yang consents to the inclusion of the information contained herein in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, exploration risk, mineral resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's website about the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1- Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	All soil samples collected on Zuénoula PR-750 have been analysed for gold by fire assay at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. Soil Sampling Stages Stage 1: Initial, permit-wide, broad-spaced soil sampling on 1000m x 1000m grid Stage 2: Gold anomalous clusters and trends defined by multiple anomalous soil samples (+20ppb Au) are then infilled with soil samples collected on 400m x 400m grid Stage 3: Coherent gold soil anomalies are then infilled with soil samples collected on 200m x 200m grid Stage 4: Higher density 200m x 50m soil sampling to sharpen definition of gold soil anomalies Stage 5: Augering of coherent gold soil anomalies Stage 6: Drill testing of gold soil and auger anomalies. SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES - MGA has contracted the experienced consulting group SEMS Exploration Services (SEMS) to conduct all soil sampling - Up to four sampling crews may be active at any one time - The MGA Exploration Manager was onsite at the start of the field program to instruct the sampling crew on the Standard Sampling Procedure required by MGA - MGA provided SEMS Exploration Services with an Excel table listing the designated sample point locations using WGS-84 UTM zone 29N coordinates - Each soil sample is collected from within 20 metres of the designated sample point, with the actual sample point then recorded - At each sample point: 1) the organic rich soil is brushed away, 2) a 40cm deep hole dug and the sample collected by taking a channel-cut along the bottom 20cm of the hole, 3) 1000g of the minus 2mm sieved fraction of each sample is collected from the sample point, 4) gold is determined by fire assay (LDL 2ppb) - Duplicate samples are collected every 20th sample, certified reference material

		(CRM) inserted every 20th sample, and blanks inserted every 20th sample. Samples are stored at the secure SEMS field compound in Zuénoula prior to transport to Bureau Veritas in Abidjan of gold analysis.
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).	No drilling results are included in this release.
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.	No drilling results are included in this release.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Soil samples are comprehensively logged for a range of parameters including colour, soil horizon, sample weight, slope, dominant grain size (clay, silt, sand), general topography, residual or transported, proximity to artisanal workings, other ground disturbances such as field plowing, and general land use (grassland, plantation, crop, etc.).
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	- No sub-sampling of the 1000g soil samples is undertaken prior to the sample arriving at Bureau Veritas laboratory - At Bureau Veritas, the entire 1000g sample is pulped prior to the laboratory taking a 50g split for lead collection fire assay determination of gold concentration.

	to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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, calibration 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.	- MGA uses Bureau Veritas, an internationally accredited assay laboratory located in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. - Assay results for all samples presented in the announcement were determined by fire assay (Lab Code: FE450, LDL 2ppb), which is a total gold extraction method for analysis. - The lower detection limit (LDL) of 2ppb is considered appropriate for greenfields, early stage, exploration soil sampling - Fire assay gold is considered one of the most reliable assay techniques for gold analyses.
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 adjustments to assay data.	FIRE ASSAY ANALYSIS - All samples have been analysed for gold by fire assay at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire - The 1000g -2mm sample collected in the field is analysed for gold by fire assay (Lab Code: FE450, LDL 2ppb) - At the laboratory, the 1000g -2mm sample is dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. - This sample pulp is then mixed with a combination of chemical reagents, which when heated to high temperatures results in the formation of a lead button and slag. The lead button that contains the precious metals (including gold) is cupelled at high temperature. The lead is adsorbed by the cupel leaving behind a bead that contains the precious metals. - The bead is acid digested and analysed by AAS, with a lower detection limit of 2ppb Au
Location of Data Points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.	- A handheld GPS is used to locate the soil data positions, with a +/-5m vertical and horizontal accuracy - Sample locations (UTM WGS-84 zone 29N) and sample descriptions are noted on a standard form in the field and entered on a computer. - GPS measurements of sample positions are sufficiently accurate for exploration targeting gold systems.

Data Spacing and Distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• A 1,000m X 1,000m offset grid pattern has been adopted for the entire permit area, excluding areas of irrigated sugar cane and villages. • Broad-spaced soil sampling (1000m by 1000m) and low level gold fire assay analysis (LDL 2ppb) is considered an effective technique for identifying and delimiting gold anomalous clusters and trends, which are then followed up with higher density sampling at 400m x 400m, 200m x 200m, and in some areas 200m x 50m, as the next phases of sampling ahead of trenching, augering, and drill testing of coherent gold soil anomalies.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The sample location configuration has been deliberately planned to avoid directional bias.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• 1000g of -2mm sieved fraction of soil samples are collected in plastic bags, assigned individual sample numbers and transported to the secure SEMS compound in Zuénoula • Samples have been analysed by fire assay at Bureau Veritas in Côte d'Ivoire and were personally transported to the laboratory by a senior member of the MetalsGrove Abidjan-based exploration team.
Audits or Reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• The sampling and assay techniques adopted by MetalsGrove has been effectively used in the Vavoua-Kounahiri district, and more widely in Côte d'Ivoire, to define drill targets and it is considered an effective initial approach for defining gold anomalous lithogeochemical trends.

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.	- Following the acquisition of the three Gemica joint venture (JV) permits PR-454 (granted), PR-1063 (application) and PR-1102 (application) in Côte d'Ivoire, MetalsGrove entered another JV with TSX-V listing company Stellar AfricaGold Inc. (Stellar) on PR-750 Zuénoula. - Zuénoula PR-750 was granted on 17 April 2024 for an initial four-year period, renewable for two additional three-year periods. - The Zuénoula permit is located with Kounahiri West, Vavoua and Vavoua West permits occupy a combined area of 1,315 km², strategically situated along the Abujar–Napié gold trend within the Oumé–Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt in central west of Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 100 km north of the Abujar gold mine and 160 km south of the Napié gold project.
Exploration Done by Other Parties.	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	MetalsGrove is not aware of any previous systematic exploration for gold having been conducted within either Zuénoula PR-750, Vavoua PR-454, Vavoua West PR-1102, or Kounahiri West PR-1063
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- The Vavoua, Vavoua West, Kounahiri West and Zuénoula permits are located in the central west of Côte d'Ivoire at the south edge of the West Africa craton. This region is the world's largest Proterozoic gold-producing region, and Côte d'Ivoire contains 35% of the region's Birimian Group rocks, which host multiple multi-million-ounce gold ore systems. - The GEMICA JV permits and Stellar JV permit, together cover a combined area of 1,315 km², and are strategically situated along the Abujar–Napié gold trend within the Oumé–Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt, and are located approximately 100 km north of the Abujar gold mine and 160 km south of the Napié gold project.

Drillhole 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 drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth hole length.	No drilling results are included in this release.
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 assumption used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation methods were applied to the soil sampling data.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See maps in the body of the report.

Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced, avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The soil assay data was interpreted by the Company's Managing Director and Competent Person who has more than 20 years of gold exploration experience. MGA assay results are also interpreted with reference to the surface geochemical expressions of more than 15 of the major gold discoveries in Cote d'Ivoire.
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.	Not applicable.
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.	- Completion of 200m x 50m sampling for 601 soil samples at South East Prospect area. - Plotting and interpreting the assay results for the 343 soil samples currently being assayed at Bureau Veritas. - Auger drilling for 503 holes at Fifty-Five Prospect and 472 holes at Central Prospect.