

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 September 2026

M'BASSO MINERALISED STRIKE EXTENT APPROACHES 2KM

PHASE 2 DRILLING CONFIRMS CONTINUATION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALISED STRUCTURES TO THE NORTH-EAST

Skylark Minerals Limited (**Skylark** or the **Company**) (ASX: **SKM**) is pleased to report assay results from a further 24 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill holes at the M'Basso Prospect, part of the Central Zone at the Company's flagship Zaranou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire (**Zaranou**).

Phase 2 results have extended the **mineralised gold footprint at M'Basso to approximately 2km of strike, confirming the continuation of principal mineralised structures identified during Phase 1 drilling. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.**

A total of 62 holes for 10,977m from the 2026 at M'Basso programme have now been assayed and reported. A further 23 holes have been completed and are awaiting processing and the final 3 holes are yet to complete. RC drilling at M'Basso is expected to conclude shortly before the rig is moved to Ehuasso for approximately one further month of drilling.

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC-defined mineralised footprint at M'Basso extended to **approximately 2km of strike, with mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.**
- Phase 2 drilling has confirmed continuation of the two coherent mineralised zones defined during Phase 1, materially extending the known system to the north-east.
- Notable new intersections include:
 - **5m at 5.43 g/t Au** from 68m (ZARC0174), incl:
 - **3m at 9.00 g/t Au.**
 - **14m at 1.32 g/t Au** from 55m (ZARC0195) incl:
 - **5m at 3.17 g/t Au and 1m at 12.40 g/t Au.**
 - **12m at 1.37 g/t Au** from 34m (ZARC0184) incl:
 - **7m at 2.06 g/t Au and 3m at 3.50 g/t Au.**
 - **45m at 0.72 g/t Au** from 125m (ZARC0185) incl:
 - **11m at 1.02 g/t Au and 7m at 1.29 g/t Au.**
 - **6m at 1.00 g/t Au** from 60m (ZARC0187) incl:
 - **1m at 5.45 g/t Au.**
 - **11m at 0.78 g/t Au** from 13m (ZARC0188) incl:
 - **6m at 1.22 g/t Au and 3m at 2.00 g/t Au.**
- **Skylark is targeting a Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade focused on the M'Basso Prospect early in the 4th quarter of 2026;** further RC results from Ehuasso will follow later in the Quarter

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

“The Phase 2 programme has materially expanded the scale of M’Basso, with the interpreted mineralised footprint now extending over approximately 2km of continuous strike, where it is yet to be constrained.

Our strategy at Zaranou is clear; target shallow, continuous mineralised bodies with favourable characteristics for mining, and M’Basso, with its large defined area of mineralised strike and significant mineralisation above 150m vertically, is showing great promise.

The Phase 2 results will be incorporated into the planned M’Basso Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade targeted for early in the fourth quarter, with work already underway on drill planning at M’Basso for 2027.

RC drilling will also conclude in the coming weeks at Ehuasso, providing another set of important results also expected to be returned in the December quarter.”

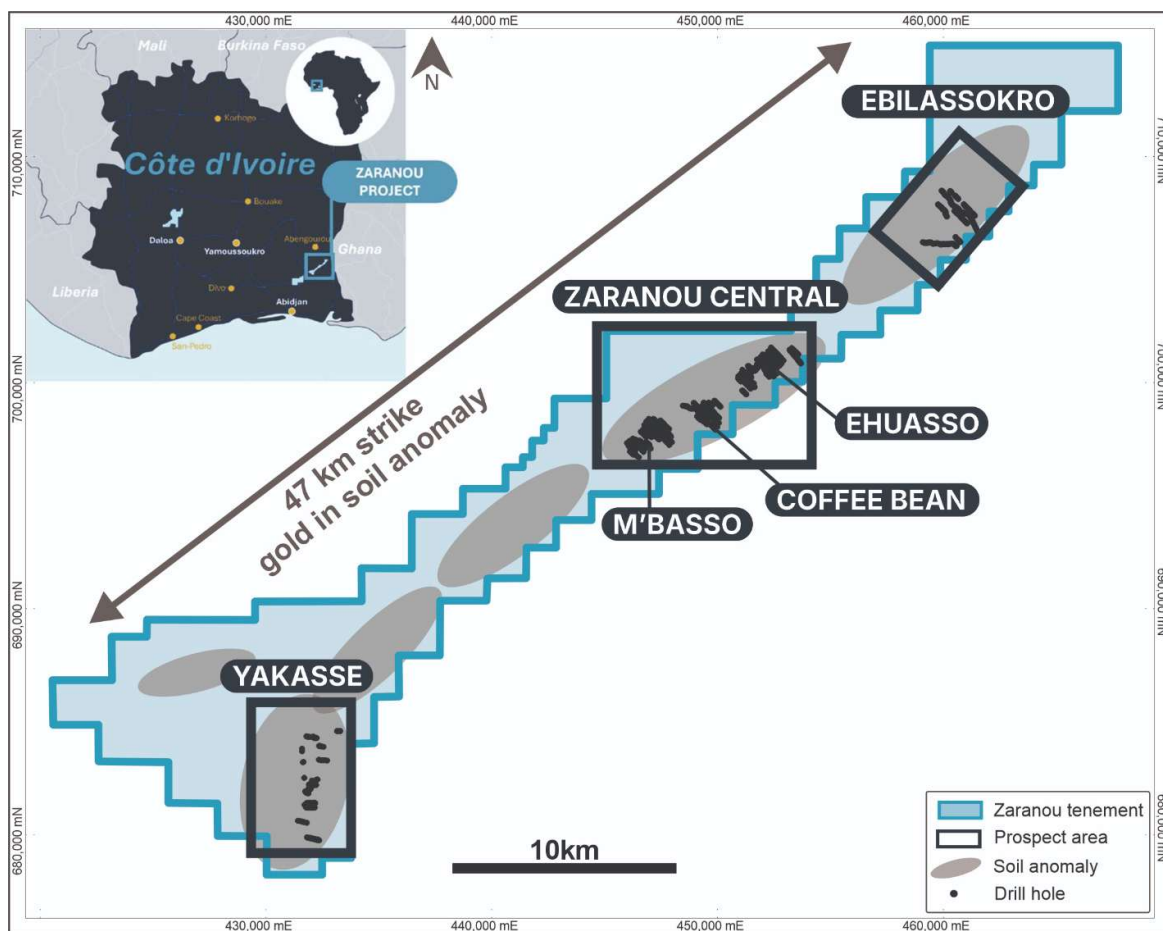


Figure 1: Zaranou Project Location Map

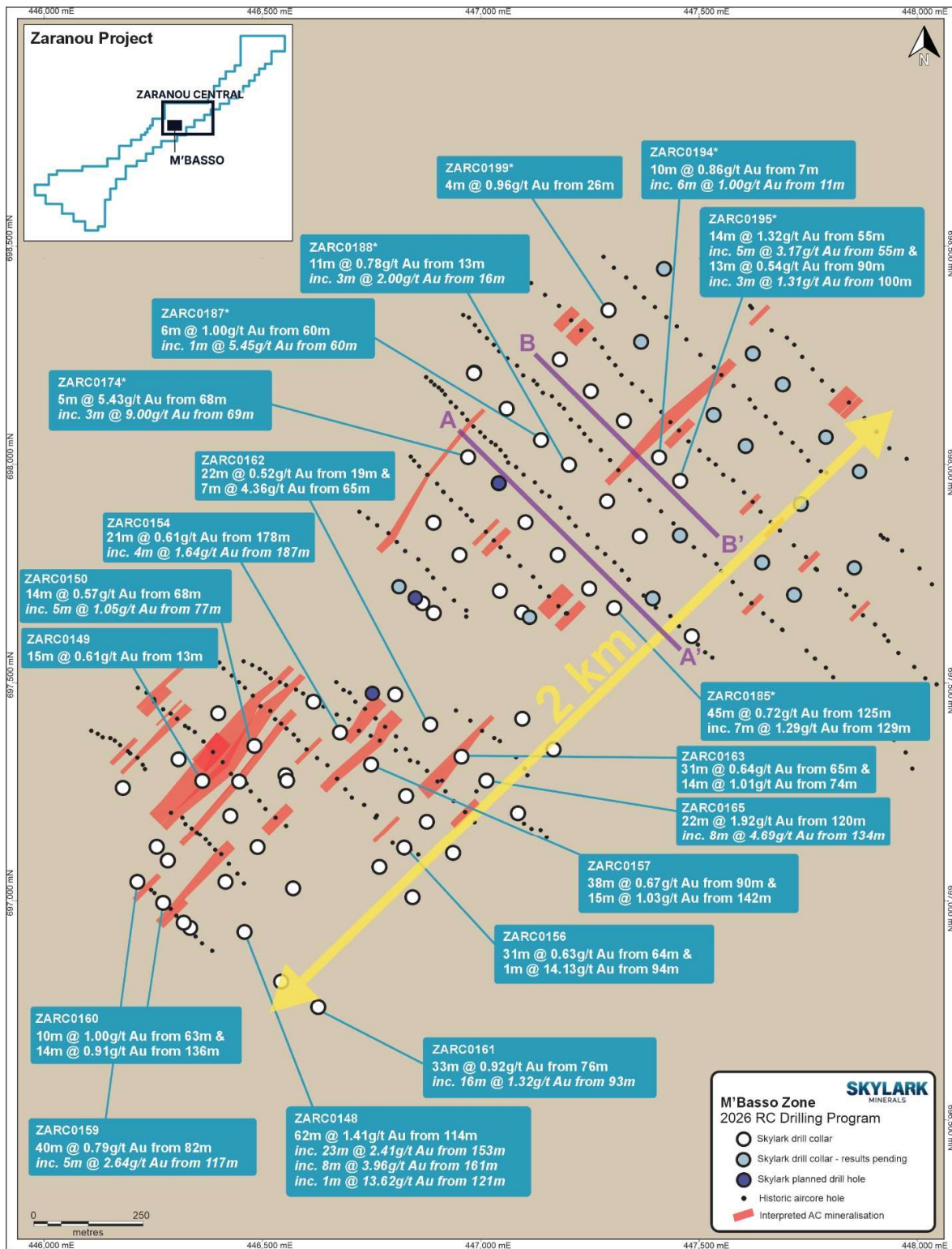


Figure 2: M'Basso 2026 RC Drill Collar Locations with Significant Intercepts, note all intercepts above 150m vertical depth (*denotes newly released assays^{lv})

RESULT DETAIL AND INTERPRETATION

Assay results have now been received for 24 Phase 2 holes at M'Basso, following completion of 38 holes during the Phase 1 drilling programme earlier this year. Phase 2 drilling has continued to test the up-strike continuity of the mineralised structures identified during Phase 1, with 47 Phase 2 holes completed to date for 7,553 metres. This announcement reports results from the first 24 Phase 2 holes (refer Appendix 1).

Holes ZARC0172 and ZARC0174 have confirmed continuation of the first main mineralised zone identified during Phase 1, extending the interpreted strike continuity of this zone to almost 1.5km. ZARC0172 returned 26m at 0.62 g/t Au from 162m, including 5m at 1.25 g/t Au, while ZARC0174 returned 5m at 5.43 g/t Au from 68m, including 3m @ 9.00 g/t Au. These results confirm that the zone remains continuous up-strike into the Phase 2 drilling area.

More significantly, holes ZARC0184, ZARC0185, ZARC0194 and ZARC0195 have also confirmed continuation of the new mineralised zone first identified towards the end of Phase 1 drilling. ZARC0184 returned 12m at 1.37 g/t Au from 34m, including 7m at 2.06 g/t Au, and ZARC0185 returned a broad 45m at 0.72 g/t Au from 125m, including 11m at 1.02 g/t Au and 7m at 1.29 g/t Au. Further up-strike, ZARC0195 returned 14m at 1.32 g/t Au from 55m, including 5m at 3.17 g/t Au and 1m at 12.40 g/t Au, as well as 13m at 0.54 g/t Au from 90m, including 3m at 1.31 g/t Au.

These results extend the interpreted strike continuity of this mineralised zone to almost 2km and indicate similar grades, together with locally increased mineralised widths compared with those observed when the zone was first identified during Phase 1. The second main mineralised zone identified during Phase 1 is less prominent in the Phase 2 drilling, although mineralisation appears to continue for approximately 400m up-strike.

Overall, Phase 2 results received to date confirm continuation of the principal mineralised structures identified during Phase 1 and extend the overall mineralised footprint at M'Basso to approximately 2km of continuous strike. Geological interpretation and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate incorporating the new drilling are underway. The extended strike continuity and additional mineralised volumes defined through Phase 2 drilling is expected to contribute to a material increase in the M'Basso Mineral Resource.

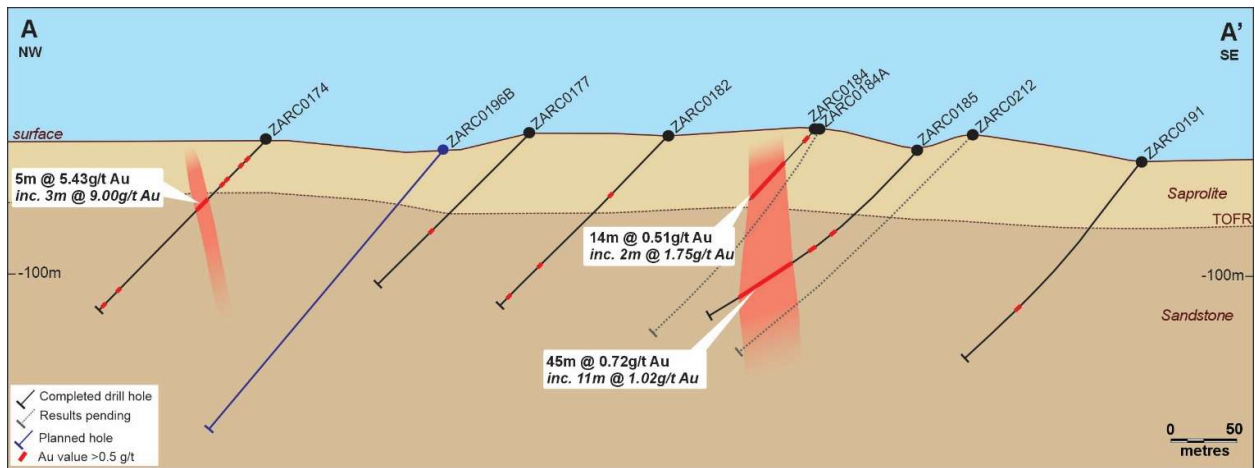


Figure 3: M'Basso Cross Section A-A' (location shown on Figure 2)

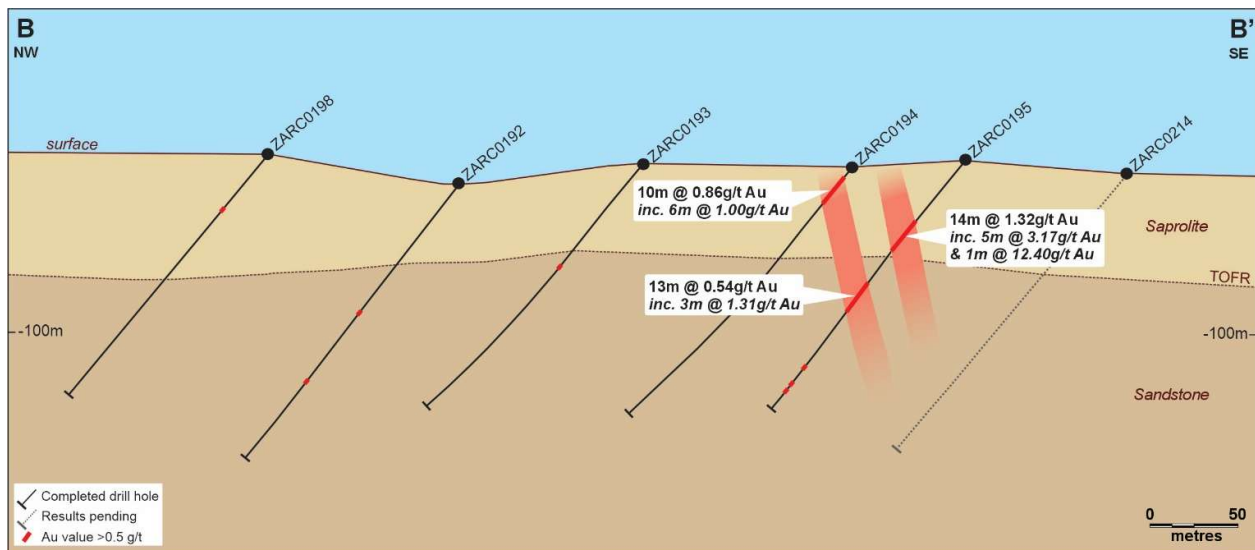


Figure 4: M'Basso Cross Section B-B' (location shown on Figure 2)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

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

CY2026 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
RC Drilling Commences at M'Basso	✓			
Ongoing RC Drilling at M'Basso and Ehuasso		✓	✓	
RC Drilling Completes at M'Basso			■	
RC Drilling Completes at M'Basso and Ehuasso				■
Regular reporting of drill results	✓	✓	✓	■
Mineral Resource Estimate Update				■

CÔTE D'IVOIRE PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

A DISTRICT SCALE PIPELINE OF EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITIES

Comprising one exploration licence (EL) and three additional in application, including:

- **Zaranou Project (51%, earning up to 100%):** Covering 287km² on a single granted EL, three hours by road from 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
- **Vavoua Project (100% Skylark):** Comprising two contiguous licencesⁱⁱ (Vavoua North and Vavoua South, currently under application) covering 537km², 20km along strike northeast of the operating Abujar Mine.
- **Maphai Project (earning up to 100%):** EL application covering 398km², situated along strike from Zaranou and just two hours' drive from Abidjan in a well-established mining district.



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 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)), a full-time 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 currently holds nil securities in Skylark Minerals Limited. There are no other relationships or interests that could be perceived as a conflict of interest. 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.

The information in this report that relates to Estimation and Reporting of the Zaranou Mineral Resource estimate has been compiled and reviewed by Mr Shaun Searle, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Searle is a Director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd, and an independent consultant to Skylark. Mr. Searle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS

ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
ZARC0170	447094	697656	145.6	207	-44.44	314.31	195	196	1	0.53
ZARC0171	447034	697705	133.78	180	-44.56	315.4	81	82	1	0.59
ZARC0172	446941	697780	153.87	204	-45.13	310.83	0	1	1	0.97
							7	8	1	0.69
							162	188	26	0.62
							178	183	5	1.25
ZARC0173	446882	697864	159.04	141	-43.97	311.69	55	56	1	0.61
							70	73	3	0.81
							71	72	1	1.49
							93	96	3	0.49
							128	131	3	0.73
ZARC0174	446960	698016	158.21	180	-45.16	315.74	21	22	1	1.08
							26	34	8	0.54
							31	33	2	1.36
							43	44	1	0.89
							45	46	1	0.81
							68	73	5	5.43
							69	72	3	9
							70	71	1	14.32
							158	159	1	0.51
							174	175	1	1.6
ZARC0175	446975	698210	159.5	138	-44.77	313.2	82	83	1	1.6
ZARC0176	447050	698122	153.31	180	-45.08	312.38	39	40	1	0.92
ZARC0177	447095	697870	162.84	162	-44.8	316.35				NSI
ZARC0178	446853	697705	137.46	200	-45.34	314.59	95	99	4	1.32
							97	99	2	2.36

ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
							120	124	4	0.59
							122	123	1	1.19
							145	149	4	0.57
							147	148	1	1.13
ZARC0179A	446878	697679	141.43	192	-44.73	313.66	76	77	1	0.67
							138	142	4	0.56
							138	139	1	1.27
							188	189	1	0.81
ZARC0181	447133	698061	163.43	180	-45.42	318.36				NSI
ZARC0182	447164	697793	161.55	180	-45.75	315.71	170	171	1	1.53
ZARC0184	447245	697716	165.74	73	-45.57	312.74	10	15	5	0.79
							13	14	1	1.9
							34	46	12	1.37
							35	42	7	2.06
							39	42	3	3.5
							57	71	14	0.51
							57	59	2	1.75
ZARC0185	447301	697666	148.71	200	-45.59	315.1	0	1	1	0.78
							88	89	1	0.89
							106	107	1	0.66
							125	170	45	0.72
							125	136	11	1.02
							129	136	7	1.29
							163	164	1	4.88
ZARC0187	447193	698000	172	180	-45.63	313.93	60	66	6	1
							60	61	1	5.45
ZARC0188	447295	697912	177.66	200	-50.51	314.94	13	24	11	0.78
							14	20	6	1.22

ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
							16	19	3	2
ZARC0189	447366	697845	160.67	200	-50.51	314.27	110	111	1	0.68
ZARC0191	447479	697602	141.8	200	-50.69	315.5	144	145	1	1.17
ZARC0192	447251	698174	165.05	200	-50.79	312.66	93	94	1	1.22
							143	144	1	1.27
ZARC0193	447326	698100	176.69	187	-50.6	318.3				NSI
ZARC0194	447416	698019	174.47	192	-50.69	317.42	7	17	10	0.86
							11	17	6	1
ZARC0195	447449	697961	179.12	181	-50.11	314.21	55	769	14	1.32
							55	60	5	3.17
							56	57	1	12.4
							90	103	13	0.54
							100	103	3	1.31
							109	110	1	0.59
							162	163	1	0.52
ZARC0198	447169	698247	182.72	180	-50.24	313.25				NSI
ZARC0199	447281	698355	171.31	128	-50.95	314.74	26	30	4	0.96
							50	51	1	0.84

*NSI = NO SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT

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 programme, 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 intersections logged.	- All drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. RC chip trays were photographed. - All drill holes were logged in full (total length of 6,667m), qualitatively. - Logging was done in 1m down hole intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary	RC samples were collected via an integrated automatic rotary splitter fitted to the drill rig. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
and sample preparation	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.	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). No such observation was made. - 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. No other adjustment to assay data occurred.
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 programme. - RC holes were down hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. - Topographic surface was prepared from a detailed ground UAV survey for Ehuasso. - Topographic control is considered adequate.
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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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. No significant findings were made. - 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 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	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 Drilling Intercepts (Appendix 1).
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	- 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
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 programme. - RC holes were down-hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. - Only drillholes completed to date during this current 2026 drill programme 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. - Metallurgical test samples comprised individual RC samples (no compositing), selected to represent the geographic distribution of mineralisation and key weathering domains (oxide and fresh). Initial bottle roll test work returned an average gold recovery of 95%.
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. - Figure 2 highlights areas of possible extension

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 new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate 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} please see ASX releases dated 19 March 2026, 4 May 2026 and 22 June 2026 for further information on previously released exploration results at M'Basso.