DFS Progresses with Positive Metallurgical Drilling and Samples Despatched for Testwork

Ariana Resources plc (AIM: AAU, ASX: AA2, "**Ariana**" or the "**Company**"), the mineral exploration and development company with gold project interests in Africa and Europe, is pleased to advise the results of the recently completed metallurgical and exploration drilling programme at the 100%-owned Dokwe Gold Project ("**Dokwe**") in Zimbabwe.

Highlights

- All assay results from the 2026 metallurgical diamond drilling programme at the Dokwe Project have now been received; Key intercepts from the programme included:

  Dokwe North

  - 24m @ 4.71g/t Au from 172m (DPD141), incl. 2m @ 46.95g/t Au from 172m
  - 68m @ 2.03g/t Au from 160m (DPD142)
  - 41m @ 1.51g/t Au from 190m (DPD148)

  Dokwe Central

  - 98m @ 2.85g/t Au from 91m (DPD150), incl. 1m @ 93.72g/t Au from 184m
  - 59m @ 1.52g/t Au from 53m (DPD152)

- Results demonstrate the extensive zones of high and moderate grade mineralisation which make up the core of Dokwe North and Central.
- Eight tonnes of metallurgical samples from the metallurgical drillholes have been delivered to China for Feasibility-level metallurgical testwork by Hongkong Xinhai Mining Services ("Xinhai").

- All assay results for the 2026 follow-up exploration diamond drilling of four holes on the eastern flank of Dokwe North have also been received and key intercepts from the exploration drillholes included:
  - 8m @ 1.45g/t Au from 96m (DPD154)
  - 10m @ 1.02g/t Au from 282m (DPD154)
  - 2m @ 17.31g/t Au from 174m (DPD155)
- Ariana remains well funded for the completion of the DFS technical work programmes during Q1 CY2027.

Dr. Kerim Sener, Managing Director, commented:

"We are very pleased to report these excellent results from our metallurgical drilling programme and the follow-up on our exploration drilling programme conducted on the eastern flank of Dokwe North. These efforts form part of the critical path programme of works for the Feasibility Study on the 1.6Moz Dokwe Gold Project.

The results collectively reinforce collectively the typically extensive widths of mineralisation encountered at Dokwe North in particular, containing high-grade zones and continuing to demonstrate material lateral extension to the northeast. Meanwhile, at Dokwe Central, the metallurgical drill holes confirm high to moderate grades over the extensive width of a near vertically plunging zone of mineralisation. Based on these and previous drilling results announced during 2026, we are planning for a more extensive drilling and exploration programme in the vicinity of the current Resource, which will assist conversion to additional Reserves, improve our understanding of the future upside of the project and complete the required sterilisation testing for areas identified for mining infrastructure development.

Beyond these positive drilling results, we have completed the shipment of eight tonnes of metallurgical samples to Yantai, China, for the commencement of the metallurgical testwork programme with Xinhai. We are looking forward to assessing the data that emerges from this phase of work and integrating that with our broader Feasibility Study programme."

Metallurgical Programme Overview

On 7 May 2026, Ariana announced the initiation of a diamond drilling programme, within the 100% owned 1.6Moz Dokwe Gold Project (Table 5) to collect samples for metallurgical testwork.

The programme was completed for a total of 2,822 metres of drilling across 15 holes (Figures 1 & 2, Tables 1 & 2). This release summarises the results of this metallurgical drilling programme. All assays have now been received.

Significant intercepts from this programme included:

- 24m @ 4.71g/t Au from 172m in DPD141, incl. 2m @ 46.95g/t Au from 172m
- 68m @ 2.03g/t Au from 160m in DPD142
- 7m @ 9.75g/t Au from 47m in DPD144
- 41m @ 1.51g/t Au from 190m in DPD148
- 98m @ 2.85g/t Au from 91m in DPD150, incl. 1m @ 93.72g/t Au from 184m
- 59m @ 1.52g/t Au from 53m in DPD152

The full list of significant results is provided in Table 1.

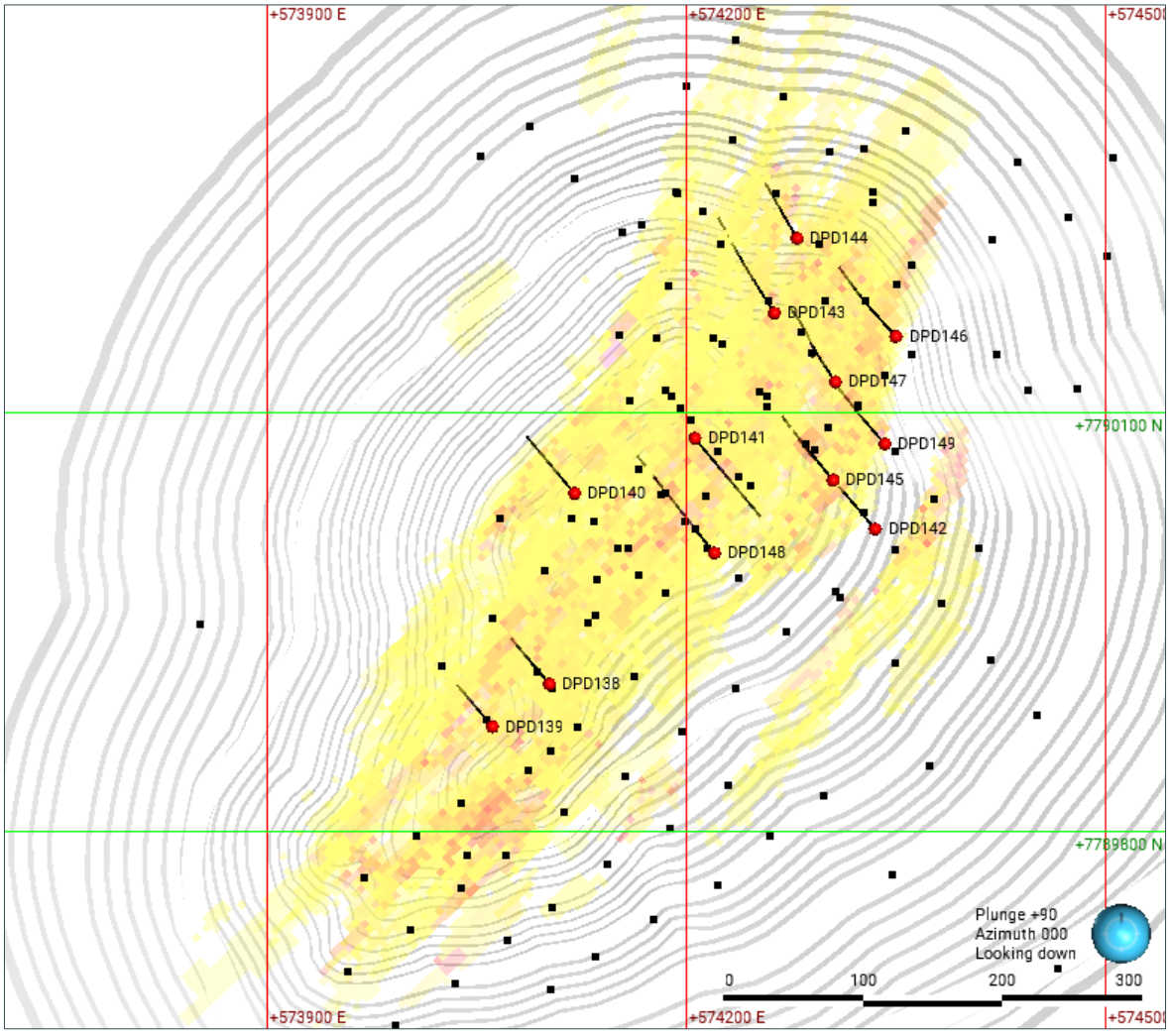

Figure 1: Plan map of metallurgical drilling completed at Dokwe North in 2026 (red collars and black drill traces). Previous drill collars, 2026 Resource model (above 0.5g/t Au) and 2026 Reserve pit are shown for reference.

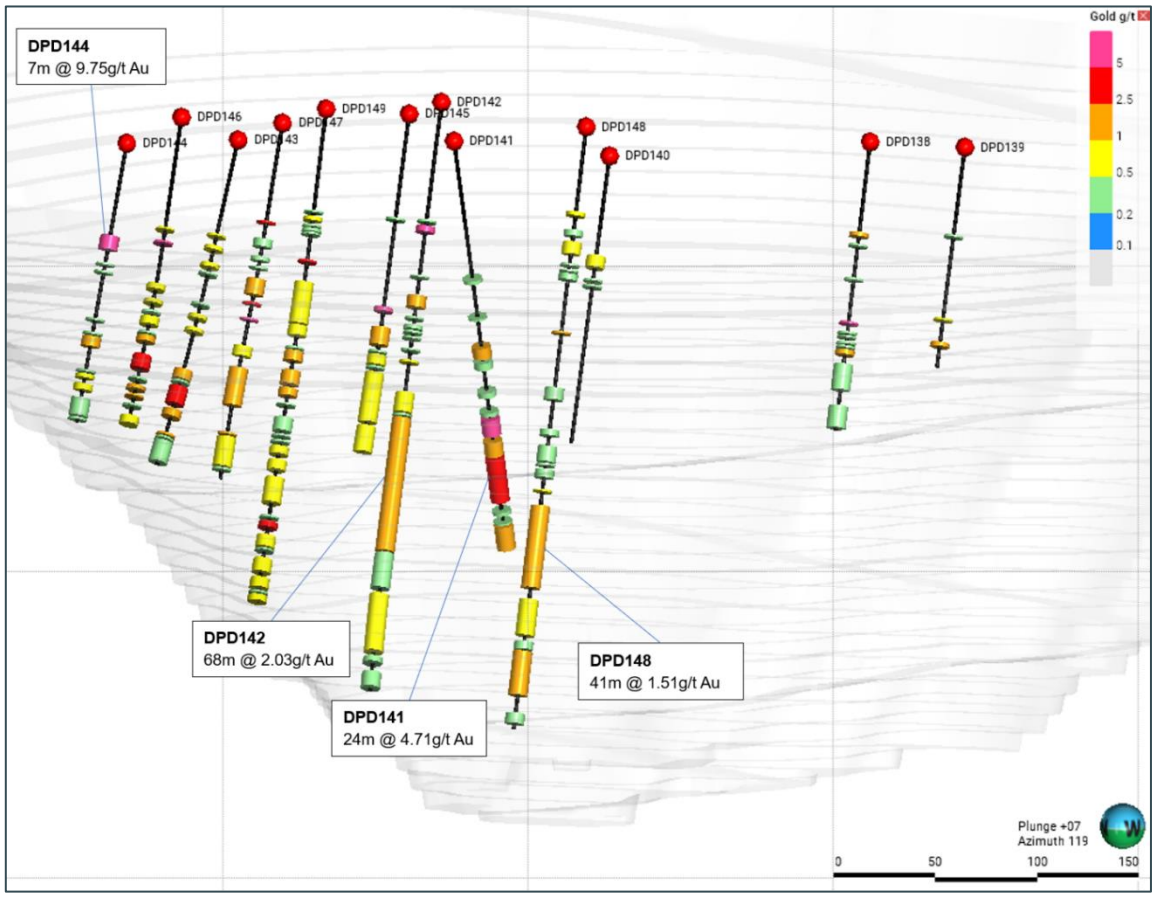

Figure 2: Oblique view (looking southeast) of the metallurgical drilling at Dokwe North, showing key intercepts, with 2026 reserve pit shell for reference. Results displayed above 0.5g/t Au.

For further information on the Pre-feasibility study (including the Resource model and the Reserve pit shell) please refer to the ASX announcement on 28 May 2026.

Exploration Drilling

Following completion of the metallurgical drilling, four diamond drillholes were completed for 1,005m (Figures 3 & 4, Tables 3 & 4). Two of these (DPD154 and DPD155) focused on following up intercepts in the RC drilling which suggested continuation of the mineralisation to the NE of the currently defined resource on the eastern flank of Dokwe North. The other two (DPD156 and DPD157) were designed to assess the potential of the area between Dokwe North and the proposed location of the waste rock dump.

The geology to the north east of the proposed open pit at Dokwe North was encountered as predicted by the geological model, encountering a NE extension to the mineralised zone.

Significant intercepts included:

- 8m @ 1.45g/t Au from 96m in DPD154
- 10m @ 1.02g/t Au from 282m in DPD154
- 2m @ 17.31g/t Au from 174m in DPD155

The full list of significant results is provided in Table 3.

Whilst strong pyrite mineralisation was observed in the felsic tuff and the dacite units on the eastern flank (DPD156 and 157), no significant gold results were returned. These observations will assist in the final design of the sterilisation drilling that is planned for Q4 2026.

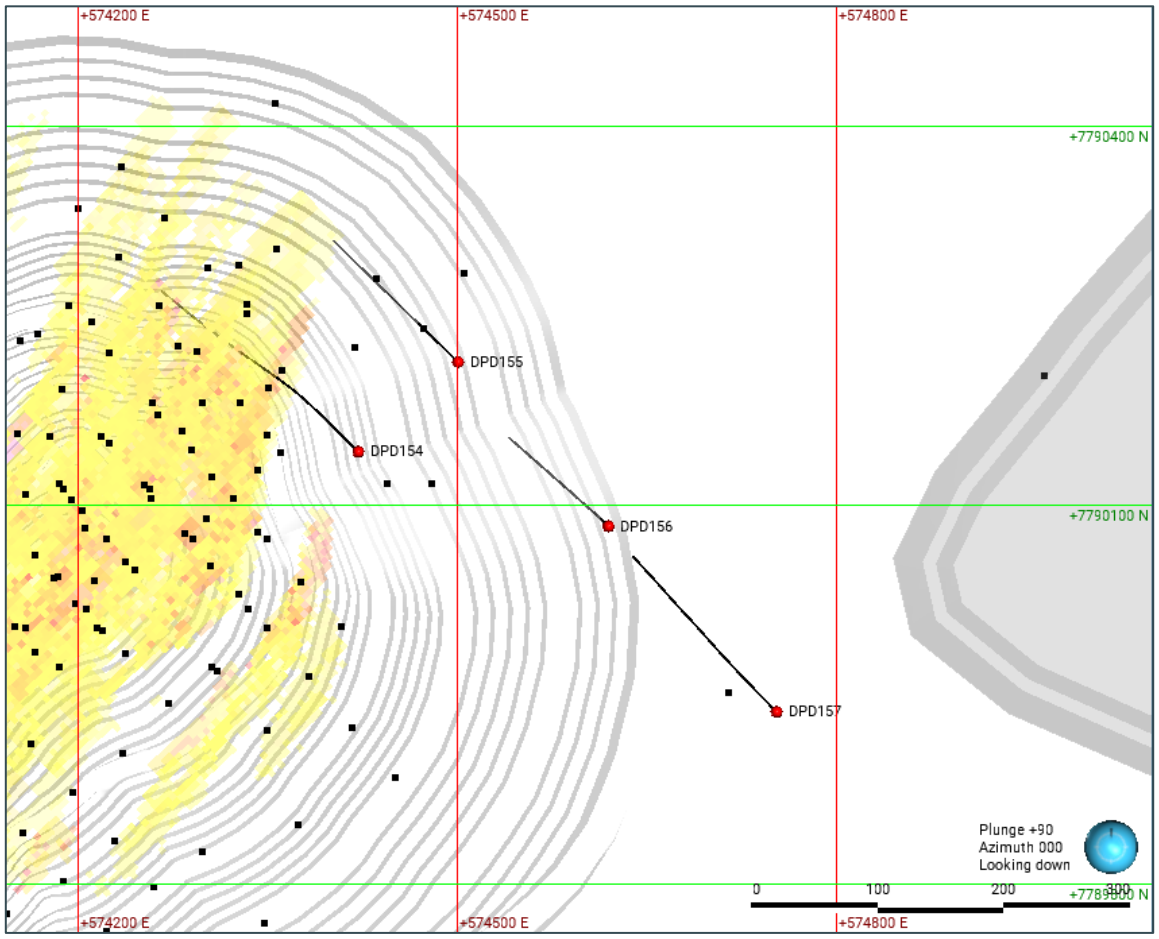

Figure 3: Plan map of exploration drilling completed at Dokwe North in 2026 (red collars and black drill traces). Previous drill collars, 2026 Resource model (above 0.5g/t Au), 2026 Reserve pit and proposed waste rock dump are shown for reference.

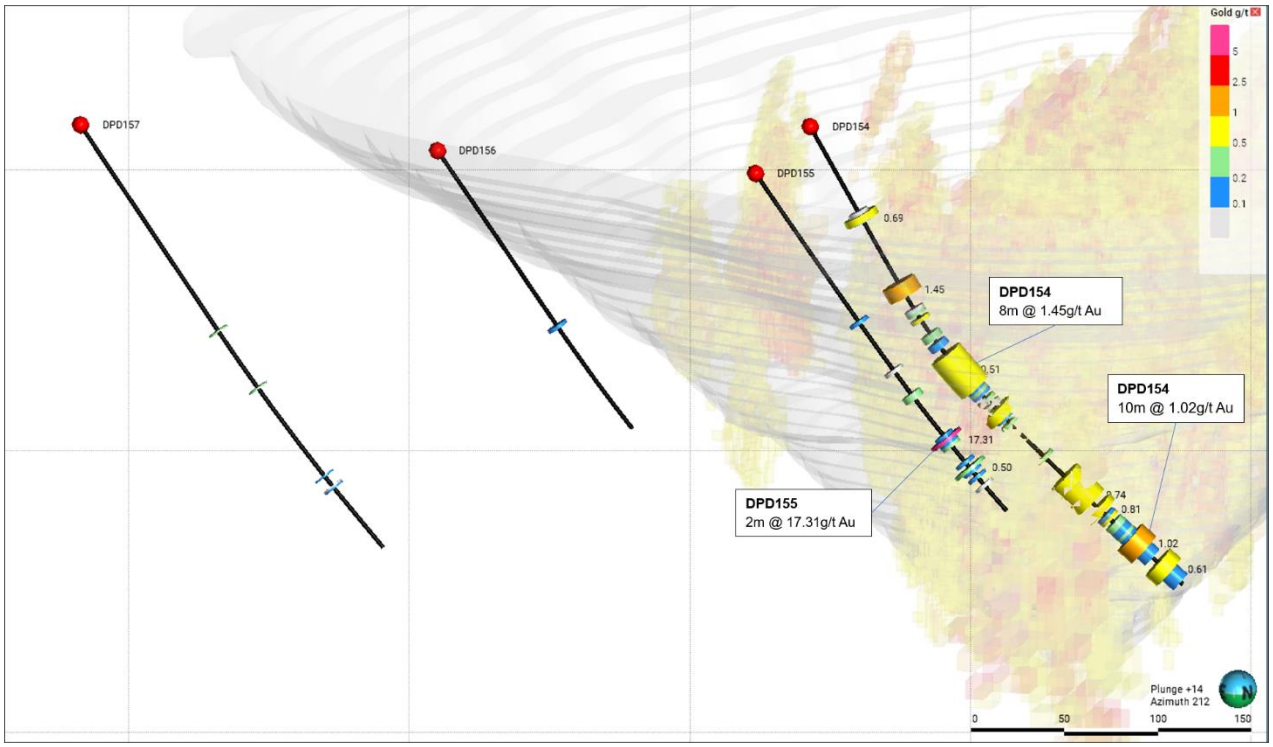

Figure 4: Oblique view (looking southwest) of the exploration drilling at Dokwe North, showing key intercepts, with 2026 resource model and 2026 reserve pit shell for reference.

Table 1: Significant intercepts from the 2026 Metallurgical Diamond Drilling Programme.

Composites calculated above a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au, maximum consecutive dilution below 0.2g/t Au of 2m. Of these composites, only those above 0.5g/t Au are considered significant and shown here. Individual samples with >20g/t Au have been highlighted as included intercepts.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DPD138		46.0	48.0	2.00	1.58
		91.0	92.0	1.00	12.02
		105.0	107.4	2.44	2.41
DPD139		87.0	88.0	1.00	0.73
		99.0	101.0	2.00	1.53
DPD140		51.0	57.0	6.00	0.73
DPD141		112.0	118.0	6.00	1.14
		151.0	160.0	9.00	5.12
	incl.	*151.0*	*152.4*	*1.40*	*20.53*
	incl.	*155.0*	*156.0*	*1.00*	*12.13*
		163.0	171.0	8.00	1.16
		172.0	196.0	24.00	4.71
	incl.	*172.0*	*173.0*	*1.00*	*50.64*
	incl.	*173.0*	*174.0*	*1.00*	*43.25*
		209.2	222.1	12.90	1.55
DPD142		63.0	66.0	3.00	7.91
	incl.	*64.0*	*65.0*	*1.00*	*23.06*
		98.0	104.0	6.00	1.41
		131.0	132.0	1.00	0.58
		147.0	157.0	10.00	0.80
		160.0	228.0	68.00	2.03
	incl.	*169.0*	*170.0*	*1.00*	*25.22*
	incl.	*182.0*	*183.0*	*1.00*	*35.35*
	incl.	*192.0*	*193.0*	*1.00*	*13.11*
	incl.	*200.0*	*201.0*	*1.00*	*10.38*
		250.0	280.0	30.00	0.91
	incl.	*271.0*	*272.0*	*1.00*	*12.85*
DPD143		50.0	51.0	1.00	0.74
		56.0	58.0	2.00	0.60
		65.0	67.0	2.00	0.79
		92.0	94.0	2.00	0.54
		99.0	101.0	2.00	0.51

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
		121.0	126.0	5.00	2.39
		130.0	139.0	9.00	2.85
	incl.	*134.0*	*135.0*	*1.00*	*18.50*
		142.0	146.0	4.00	1.06
		155.0	156.0	1.00	1.10
DPD144		47.0	54.0	7.00	9.75
	incl.	*49.0*	*50.0*	*1.00*	*29.90*
	incl.	*51.0*	*52.0*	*1.00*	*27.86*
		98.0	103.0	5.00	1.67
		117.0	119.0	2.00	0.70
		122.0	125.0	3.00	0.71
DPD145		98.0	100.0	2.00	6.52
	incl.	*98.0*	*99.0*	*1.00*	*12.03*
		108.0	117.0	9.00	1.36
		122.0	127.0	5.00	0.63
		131.0	156.0	25.00	0.54
		158.0	171.1	13.10	0.67
DPD146		58.0	59.0	1.00	0.67
		65.0	66.0	1.00	7.37
		87.0	89.9	2.85	0.82
		95.0	97.0	2.00	0.78
		104.0	108.0	4.00	0.69
		114.0	117.0	3.00	1.59
		124.0	131.0	7.00	4.37
	incl.	*126.0*	*127.0*	*1.00*	*19.08*
		140.0	142.0	2.00	1.24
		145.0	146.0	1.00	1.79
		156.0	160.1	4.10	0.83
DPD147		50.0	51.0	1.00	2.61
		79.0	87.0	8.00	1.32
		91.0	92.0	1.00	2.78
		99.0	100.0	1.00	33.67
		113.0	118.0	5.00	0.96
		124.0	143.0	19.00	1.85
		157.0	158.0	1.00	1.29
		159.0	174.0	15.00	0.73

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DPD148		43.0	45.0	2.00	0.87
		58.0	64.0	6.00	0.78
		103.0	104.0	1.00	1.46
		182.0	183.0	1.00	0.59
		190.0	231.1	41.10	1.51
	incl.	*218.0*	*219.0*	*1.00*	*10.77*
		237.0	255.0	18.00	0.54
		263.0	285.0	22.00	1.33
	incl.	*269.0*	*270.0*	*1.00*	*14.60*
DPD149		55.0	57.0	2.00	0.74
		77.0	78.0	1.00	2.61
		88.0	109.0	21.00	0.77
		110.0	115.0	5.00	0.92
		123.0	127.0	4.00	0.52
		133.0	140.0	7.00	1.08
		142.1	146.0	3.92	1.08
		172.0	176.0	4.00	0.82
		179.0	184.0	5.00	0.50
		188.0	201.0	13.00	0.79
		211.0	214.0	3.00	2.63
		218.0	224.0	6.00	0.72
		230.0	237.0	7.00	0.94
		240.0	245.0	5.00	0.54
		249.0	252.1	3.10	0.71
DPD150		33.0	34.0	1.00	0.57
		54.0	57.0	3.00	0.89
		62.0	65.0	3.00	0.72
		80.0	81.0	1.00	0.58
		91.0	189.1	98.07	2.85
	incl.	*150.0*	*151.0*	*1.00*	*29.45*
	incl.	*163.0*	*164.0*	*1.00*	*21.00*
	incl.	*164.0*	*165.0*	*1.00*	*18.10*
	incl.	*175.0*	*176.0*	*1.00*	*17.33*
	incl.	*184.0*	*185.0*	*1.00*	*93.72*
		194.0	195.0	1.00	4.43
DPD152		33.0	34.0	1.00	3.51

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
		43.0	44.0	1.00	1.66
		53.0	112.0	59.00	1.52
	incl.	*108.0*	*109.0*	*1.00*	*24.40*

Table 2: All 2026 metallurgical diamond drill holes drilled to date, totalling 2,822m.

Coordinates are UTM Zone 35S WGS84. Results in this announcement relate to these holes.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Target Area
DPD138	574102	7789906	1152	145.2	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD139	574061	7789876	1152	111.2	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD140	574120	7790043	1151	145.6	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD141	574206	7790082	1151	222.1	70	140	Dokwe North
DPD142	574335	7790017	1152	300.1	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD143	574263	7790172	1151	171.1	65	320	Dokwe North
DPD144	574279	7790225	1151	141.1	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD145	574305	7790052	1152	171.1	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD146	574350	7790155	1152	160.1	65	320	Dokwe North
DPD147	574307	7790122	1151	180.1	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD148	574220	7790000	1152	301.6	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD149	574342	7790078	1152	252.1	70	320	Dokwe North
DPD150	574967	7788110	1156	259.6	60	200	Dokwe Central
DPD152	574965	7788070	1156	130.6	70	360	Dokwe Central
DPD153	574935	7788000	1156	130.6	60	360	Dokwe Central
Total				**2,822.1**			

Table 3: Significant intercepts from the 2026 Exploration Diamond Drilling Programme.

Composites calculated above a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au, maximum consecutive dilution below 0.2g/t Au of 2m. Of these composites, only those above 0.5g/t Au are considered significant and shown here.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DPD154	54.0	58.0	4.00	0.69
	96.0	104.0	8.00	1.45
	142.0	166.0	24.00	0.51
	182.0	188.0	6.00	0.52
	234.0	254.0	20.00	0.74

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
	258.0	262.0	4.00	0.82
	282.0	292.0	10.00	1.02
	302.0	310.0	8.00	0.61
DPD155	174.0	176.0	2.00	17.31
	194.0	196.0	2.00	0.50

Table 4: All 2026 exploration diamond drill holes drilled to date, totalling 1,005m.

Coordinates are UTM Zone 35S WGS84. Results in this announcement relate to these holes.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Target Area
DPD154	574422	7790142	1152	319.9	60	315	Dokwe North
DPD155	574501	7790213	1151	225.0	55	315	Dokwe North
DPD156	574620	7790083	1152	182.0	55	315	Dokwe North
DPD157	574753	7789936	1153	277.9	55	315	Dokwe North
Total				**1,004.7**			

Table 5: Mineral Resource Estimate for the Dokwe Gold Project

Deposit	Classification	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Dokwe North	Measured	21,055	0.92	621,500
	Indicated	27,224	0.71	617,400
	Inferred	11,963	0.67	258,500
	Total	**60,242**	**0.77**	**1,497,400**
Dokwe Central	Indicated	2,107	1.39	94,300
	Inferred	117	1.66	6,200
	Total	**2,225**	**1.41**	**100,600**
Total	Measured	21,055	0.92	621,500
	Indicated	29,331	0.75	711,700
	Inferred	12,080	0.68	264,700
Total		**62,467**	**0.80**	**1,598,000**

Notes:

The Dokwe Mineral Resource Estimate is reported within a Dokwe North pit-shell optimized at US$5,000/oz Au. The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported accordance with the JORC (2012) Code, using a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au. Errors may be present due to rounding.

The Dokwe Mineral Resource Estimate is inclusive of Reserves.

Figures presented above are both gross and net attributable to Ariana, via its subsidiary Canister Resources (Pvt) Ltd in Zimbabwe.

Compliance Statements

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been reported by the Company in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (**JORC Code**) previously (refer to the Company's ASX release titled "Update to Optimised Dokwe Gold Project PFS Announcement released to the ASX market platform on **28 May 2026** and is available on the Company website at http://www.arianaresources.com/) (**Previous Market Announcement**).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Previous Market Announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Previous Market Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Kerim Sener BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, Managing Director of Ariana Resources plc. Dr. Sener is a Fellow of The Geological Society of London and a Member of The Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and under the AIM Rules- Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Dr. Sener consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate at the Dokwe Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms. Ruth Woodcock, Exploration Group Leader, Ariana Resources plc. Ms. Woodcock is a member of Recognised Professional Organisations as defined by JORC 2012: a Chartered Geologist (CGeol, Geological Society of London) and European Geologist (EurGeol, European Federation of Geologists) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity upon which she is reporting as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of "The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Ms. Woodcock consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information compiled by her, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the previous announcements.

Forward looking statements and disclaimer

This announcement contains certain "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "forecast", "likely", "believe", "future", "project", "opinion", "guidance", "should", "could", "target", "propose", "to be", "foresee", "aim", "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "indicative" and "guidance", and other similar words and expressions, which may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production dates, expected costs or production outputs for the Company, based on (among other things) its estimates of future production of the Projects.

To the extent that this document contains forward-looking information (including forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates), the forward-looking information is subject to a number of risk factors, including those

generally associated with the gold exploration, mining and production businesses. Any such forward-looking statement also inherently involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance and achievements to be materially greater or less than estimated. These factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations, general economic and share market conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development (including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves), changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, geological and geotechnical events, and environmental issues, and the recruitment and retention of key personnel.

- ENDS-

The Board of Ariana Resources plc has approved this announcement and authorised its release.

For further information on the Company, please visit the website or contact the following:

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About Ariana Resources plc:

Ariana is a mineral exploration and development company dual-listed on AIM (AIM: AAU) and ASX (ASX: AA2), with its main project being the 1.6 Moz Dokwe Gold Project in Zimbabwe with its DFS in progress. Ariana has an exceptional track record of creating value for its shareholders through its interests in active mining projects and investments in exploration companies. In addition to its Dokwe Gold Project, its other interests include a residual investment in gold-silver production in Türkiye after a recent substantial sell down, and copper-gold-silver exploration and development projects in Kosovo and Cyprus.

For further information on the vested interests Ariana has, please visit the Company's website at www.arianaresources.com.

https://x.com/ArianaResources

https://linkedin.com/company/ariana-resources-plc

JORC Table 1 – Dokwe

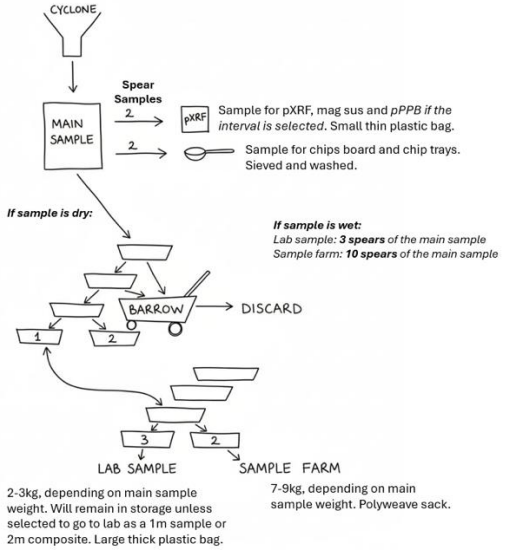
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples were collected from 15cm deep pits, screened to -1mm, on lines 400m apart with 50m samples composited over 400m. The samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth Australia using their partial extraction method (TL1) to determine Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Sb by ICP-MS. Sampling was carried in the Regional, Intermediate, follow-up and Detailed phases. For regional samples +-2kg samples were collected and sent to Peacock & Simpson & Associates laboratory in Harare for heavy mineral concentration, and the concentrate sent to Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth. Intermediate, follow-up, and detailed samples were passed through a -1mm sieve, and +-100g of the fine sample was sent to Intertek Genalysis. There was no QA/QC on the soil analyses apart from internal lab checks. • Portable XRF analysis for over 40,000 readings was taken across over 150 diamond drill holes. Readings were taken at 1m intervals directly onto cleaned core surfaces. The results obtained were used to identify relative geochemical characteristics of the Dokwe geology. The pXRF unit used was an Olympus Vanta. QA/QC samples were utilised at the start of each session and then at approximately every 100 readings. • Portable XRF analysis for over 10,000 soil samples were collected across the tenement area. Samples were collected on a grid of 50 m by 200 m, reducing spacing to 50 m by 100 m in areas of priority interest. Once the soil sample is dry, a pXRF reading is taken from the soil sample to obtain multi-element geochemistry. The pXRF unit used was an Olympus Vanta. QA/QC samples were utilised at the start of each session and then at approximately every 100 readings. • Next, a 250g sub-sample is weighed and placed into a plastic pouch with 500ml of reagent added and a collector device (CD) attached to the inside of the cap of the pouch. The pouches are placed in a barrel and tumbled for 12 hours. After this, the pouches are removed from the drum and CDs are removed from the pouches, rinsed gently in water, and dried in a dehydrator oven for three hours. This detectORE™ technology has been used to analyse 811 of the pXRF soil samples from priority areas. • Reverse circulation drill samples taken in 2025 - 2026 were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		split using a multi-tiered splitter to obtain a 3-5kg representative sample for dispatch to the laboratory. RC chip samples for every meter were collected straight from the drill rig using a sample cyclone. Wet samples were speared multiple times to obtain a representative sample mass. Less than 10% of the obtained samples were wet. The drill rig cyclone was typically cleaned after every rod run (3m).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drillholes were collared with HQ core size (63.5mm diameter) to a more competent ground and then continued with NQ core size (47.6mm diameter) to the end of drillhole. Some drillholes drilled between 2003 and 2007 were drilled with narrower BQ core size (36.4mm diameter). The diameter of the percussion drillholes was 152mm. Diamond drillholes drilled in 2020 for metallurgical purposes were collared with PQ core size (85mm) to more competent ground and then continued with HQ core to the end of hole and the diameter of sterilisation percussion drillholes was 133mm. Diamond drillholes drilled in 2023-2024 for due diligence purposes were predominantly drilled using standard HQ drill rods. However, some holes were collared with PQ-sized rods to approximately 100m. Deeper holes (>250 metres), were drilled to final depth using NQ rods after HQ (DPD132). • The drill core from 2019-2023 was oriented using the Boart Longyear TruCore™ UPIX core orientation system. The NQ core was oriented but highly weathered and broken HQ core was not oriented. The whole of the geotechnical drillhole core was oriented. The due diligence drillholes (DPD129 - DPD132) core were oriented. • Reverse Circulation drilling completed in 2025 - 2026 used a Thor 5000 drill rig with a 5-inch hammer size and 24 bars of air pressure on the rig, with an additional 14 bars of pressure from an off-rig booster. All RC holes drilled were surveyed using a multishot and later gyroscopic survey tool on approximately 20m intervals. • **2026 Metallurgical Diamond Drilling was completed using a Chinese drill rig with a core size of HTW (70 mm) and NTW (56 mm). Downhole surveys were completed using a compatible survey tool.**
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery*	• Drillhole recoveries were measured during each diamond drilling campaign and a total average recovery of 94% was achieved for the diamond drillholes to 2020, whereas 73% was achieved for the 2021 sterilisation percussion drillholes. However, recovery data pertaining to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	percussion drillholes (32 drillholes) and five additional diamond drillholes drilled between 2003 and 2004 were not available at the time of reporting. Recovery for the 2023-2024 programme was 98.62%. • The sample recoveries were maximised through drilling techniques and consistent monitoring. • Sample recoveries versus grade relationships were not assessed. It is the CP's opinion that there is no bias with respect to drilling technique and sampling methodology utilised. Sample recovery is poorer in the cover sequence in which there is not any gold. • Drill sample recovery for the 2025 - 2026 RC drilling was monitored by weighing each raw sample directly from the cyclone for every meter. The average sample mass of all samples was 32kg (80% recovery). Samples with poor recovery (i.e. <40%) were dominantly samples from within 10 meters of the surface, where poor recoveries are expected due to the lithology (Kalahari sands). No mineralisation intervals were documented within the first 10 metres of any of the holes drilled. • **Recovery for the 2026 metallurgical drilling programme was 97%.** • **Recovery for the 2026 exploration drilling programme was 98%.**
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 drillholes drilled on Dokwe Project were logged geologically and the logging included "from" and "to" depth, lithology, colour, grain size, weathering, oxidation, and mineralisation. • All drillholes have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Drillhole logging is qualitative in nature. • Core photography is completed wet and dry for every meter of every hole, with photographs labelled and stored systematically for reference. • All diamond core and percussion chips were completely logged from the top to the bottom of drillhole including all intersections. • RC chips for every metre of drilling completed during the 2025 - 2026 campaign were sieved, washed and logged. A full archive of chips has been retained for every metre drilled. These have been photographed in their respective chip trays for further documentation. Geological logs are digitised and loaded into Leapfrog software to review.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled,*	• During sampling, samples were marked at 1m intervals apart from where the sampling crossed lithological boundaries where each side of the lithological contact was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	sampled separately. • After logging and marking of samples, the diamond drill core was then split in half by a diamond saw with one half stored for future reference and the other half core was sent to the laboratory for analyses. • Diamond drill core was logged from the top to the bottom of the drillhole including all the intersections, after logging, the drill core was marked for sampling by a senior geologist. The core was sampled nominally in 1m length apart from where sampling crossed lithological boundaries where each side of the boundary was sampled separately. Drill core was split in half with a diamond saw with one half core sample bagged in a plastic bag and then sent to the laboratory and the other half was retained in the core trays. In most drillholes, the entire core was sampled apart for the younger sedimentary cover. In later drillholes, only the mineralised portions of the drill core were sampled. • During percussion drilling, samples were collected every 1m into a large plastic bag and then split using a riffle splitter to desired amount for the laboratory analysis. • Sample representativity was tested by taking field duplicates and internal laboratory duplicates. • Sample size is in line with international practice and is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation and handling for the 2025 - 2026 RC drilling were all completed at the drill site as each hole progressed. The illustration below is a summary of the sample splitting procedure used during this programme.  • **2026 metallurgical drilling: Half-core was used for metallurgical testwork, with quarter-core used for**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory assay and quarter-core retained in the core tray.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample analyses were carried out at Performance Laboratories, Antech Laboratories, SGS Lakefield Research Africa, Intertek Genalysis Laboratories and ALS Global in South Africa. • Sample preparation at Antech laboratories involved drying the sample, crushing, pulverising, riffle splitting, and packaging. A small portion of the pulverised material, 50g, was analysed for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. • At Intertek Genalysis South Africa, the sample preparation involved drying the sample, crushing, pulverising, riffle splitting, and packaging. After going through the sample preparation stages, the final sample for analysis weighed approximately 50g and was shipped to Australia for analysis. All samples were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with optical emission spectrometers ("OES") finish. • Details pertaining to the analytical procedure at SGS Lakefield Research Africa was not available at the time of reporting. • Analytical techniques utilised at the laboratories are considered total. • No assay methods other than those conducted at the accredited laboratory (Performance, Antech, Intertek Genalysis, SGS Lakefield Research Africa Laboratory), were utilised in the generation of the Dokwe sampling database. Note that the details pertaining to the accreditation status for SGS Lakefield Research Africa Laboratory was not available, however, this data was not used in the resource estimation. • An adequate number of control samples were utilised during core sampling. • Between 2003 and 2007, blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sampling sequence. Between 2008 and 2011, CRMs, blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sampling sequence. • During 2019 and 2020 sampling campaigns, the QA/QC protocol for insertion of QA/QC samples was that one in every 10th sample sent to the laboratory will either be a blank or one of the four CRM. • During the 2023 sampling, every batch of 34 samples sent to Antech included 1 CRM, 1 blank, 1 field duplicate and 1 pulp duplicate. • During Ariana's 2023 due diligence review of the Dokwe

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Project approximately 10% of samples extracted from DPD129 (Dokwe North) and DPD131 (Dokwe Central) were duplicated as quarter core and sent to ALS Global in South Africa for check analysis against the Antech laboratory in Zimbabwe. Results are satisfactory. • pXRF readings are taken on diamond drill core using a 3-beam Vanta M Series (VMR) with test timings set to Beam 1: 30s – Beam 2: 20s – Beam 3: 20s. Soil samples for pXRF are collected and air dried prior to analysis. Test timings for soils are set to Beam 1: 40s – Beam 2: 30s – Beam 3: 30s. For all pXRF analyses the unit is calibrated (cal check) at the start of the session. Following this, other QA/QC samples (blank, CRM, calibration disc) were utilised at the start and end of each session and at approximately every 100 readings. • For detectORE™ analyses, each batch of 90 samples contains two reference materials supplied by Portable PPB which are processed and analysed in the same way as the other samples. The reference materials are not certified but have known concentrations of gold. They are used to check that the leach and collection process has worked as intended for that batch. In addition, two blanks and two field duplicates were included in every 90 samples. The pXRF detectORE™ mode is firmware installed on portable XRF devices to allow detection of gold values from the CD's, controlled via API coupled to pLIMS™ software that also manages the QA/QC. The pXRF detectORE™ mode is calibrated using five Calibrated Collector Devices of varying concentrations of gold from 0 to 1,000 ppb equivalent. Once dried, the CDs are analysed for gold using Evident's detectORE™ mode on a Vanta M Series (VMR) pXRF. • RC samples from DRC1 - DRC22 were submitted to the Antech Laboratory and subjected to the same 50g shot assay procedure as used in all other programs described above. Samples from DRC22 – DRC31 were submitted to Performance Laboratories. An adequate number of control samples were utilised during RC sampling. • **Current drilling programmes use both Antech and Performance laboratories to improve efficiency, with 10% of samples from each lab also being analysed at the other lab. Antech Laboratories and Performance Laboratories are both SADCAS accredited (ISO/IEC 17025:2017). Antech: 17 samples per batch (including 1 CRM and alternating 1 duplicate or 1 blank) at a 11.8% insertion rate. Performance: 19 samples per batch (including 1 CRM and alternating 1 duplicate or 1 blank)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at a 10.5% insertion rate. Each lab also includes their own internal CRMs, blanks and duplicates. QA/QC results are satisfactory.
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.*	• Dokwe North is an advanced exploration property that has a database with 103 diamond drillholes, 7 RC drillholes, 15 percussion drillholes and 25 sterilisation RC drillholes. • Less than 2km SE, Dokwe Central has 24 diamond drillholes, 12 RC drillholes and 5 percussion holes and has been audited by Digital Mining Services (DMS) in the past. • In addition to the Dokwe North and Central holes 42 holes have been drilled in prospects in the vicinity of Dokwe. • As part of verification, the QA/QC for the various drilling campaigns were reviewed and the drilling database was verified. • The original Dokwe drilling database was in the form of Microsoft Access database. The Dokwe drillhole database included 2003-2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2019 and 2020 drilling campaigns. The database was checked for duplicates, overlapping, and missing intervals, whilst all fields were checked for spurious or out-of-range values. The database has been uploaded to MXDeposit as part of the Due Diligence study. • The Due Diligence drilling included a twin hole (DPD129), which correlated very well with its twin DPD49. • For detectORE™ analyses all samples and sample information are tracked using the bar codes on the pouches and the CD's. The sample numbers are entered into proprietary pLIMS™ software, Portable PPB's software interface for sample management and results. The barcodes prevent manual errors in data entry. • For detectORE™ analyses the gold concentration is calculated based on the weight of the original sample and moisture content, and the amount of gold on the CD (i.e., gold leached into solution). The gold concentration is given as dU (detectORE™ units), where a dU represents the leached and collected gold in micrograms of gold. This is a partial extraction, not a total gold result. The laboratory results from the trial batches are compared to the detectORE™ results, and a correlation coefficient is established. This equation is used to predict the ppm (g/t) values the dU correlates with, and thus help define samples to be analysed at a laboratory using conventional assay. The detectORE™ results when compared to fire assays also provide detailed geometallurgical insights and leach characteristics, further adding value to this process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• During pXRF analyses, samples are analysed in numerical order, and a sheet is completed to note the inserted QA/QC samples. These are digitised and combined with the data export from the pXRF on a daily basis. No adjustment is made to pXRF data for soils or core in the raw data set.
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.*	• The coordinate utilised for Dokwe is WGS84 Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") Zone 35 South. • All drillhole collars up have been surveyed by qualified professional surveyors Drysdale and Associates using RTK GPS (3 – 5mm accuracy) which is linked to the national grid. The coordinates were provided in Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") on Cape Datum. • During 2019 and 2020 drilling programme, all drillholes were downhole surveyed at 6m intervals using Boart Longyear – TruShotTM digital survey tools. In order to obtain the complete survey of the holes, the surveys were done separately for the HQ and NQ diameter of the holes. Earlier drillholes (DPD001 – 010) were downhole surveyed at 50m intervals using Reflex EZ- Shot™ equipment. Subsequently drillholes were downhole surveyed with Reflex EZ-Shot (Reflex single shot) and DeviFlexi tools and were surveyed at 25m and from DPD060 to DPD084 the interval decreased to 4m to 6m. No downhole survey was carried out on the percussion drillholes and six diamond drillholes drilled between 2003 and 2004 as well as the sterilisation drillholes drilled in 2021. Downhole surveys were carried out for the 2023-24 drilling. • In 2016, Southern Mapping Company (Pty) Ltd, was contracted by Canister to carry out a LiDAR survey of the topography. This was tied into WGS84 with better than 10cm accuracy, non-ground points were filtered out and an orthophoto and topographical contours were generated at 0.5m contour intervals. • In 2023, a drone survey over the Dokwe North area captured 2,600 detailed 12-megapixel aerial images to produce a high- resolution (4cm/pixel) photogrammetry map. This was used to validate and locate all historic collars within the immediate Dokwe North area to within 1m accuracy. • Collar positions of the 2025 – 2026 RC drilling were recorded in the field by handheld GPS, and later by DGPS. Each collar was preserved by a concrete block with the hole ID and coordinates clearly engraved. Downhole surveys for the 2025 - 2026 RC drilling were completed on 20m intervals using an OMNIx42 multishot tool, and then later after the first four holes a DeviGyro gyroscopic survey tool.

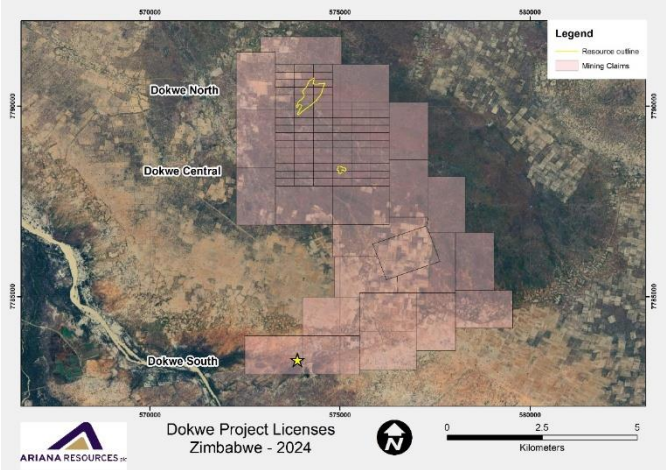
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• **Collar positions of the 2026 metallurgical drilling were marked and collected by DGPS before the start of drilling. Downhole surveys were completed using survey tools (JTL-40GX and KXP-2A) compatible with Chinese core sizes.** • **Collar positions of the 2026 exploration drilling were marked by GPS, and collected by DGPS post drilling.**
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification. • A 1m compositing interval was selected and applied to the de- surveyed drillholes. Composites were selected from all drill holes except sterilisation RC holes. **DOKWE NORTH** • A total of 166 drillholes (including percussion and geotechnical drillholes) have been drilled at Dokwe North. At Dokwe North, drillholes were systematically laid out on section lines (approximately 320º azimuth) spaced 50m apart and the collars were also spaced at 50m along the section lines. • Of these 166 holes, a total of 25 sterilisation percussion drillholes were drilled on a square grid of 350m over the proposed waste dump, plant, heap leach, tailings dam, and solar farm sites to the southeast of Dokwe North. • The total metres drilled within the resource area (i.e. excluding sterilisation holes) is 37,777m (141 holes). **DOKWE CENTRAL** • A total of 50 drillholes (including percussion drillholes) have been drilled at Dokwe Central. At Dokwe Central, most drillholes were systematically laid out on 3 section lines (E-W azimuth) spaced 50m apart and the collars were also spaced at 25m along the section lines, resulting in an average of 30m between holes. • In the resource area there are 6,834m (24 holes).
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*	• Dokwe North drillholes were systematically laid out on a section line (approximately 320º azimuth) generally perpendicular to the strike and most of the drillholes were drilled towards the northwest to intersect the mineralised orebodies very close to normal relative to the reef plane. • At Dokwe Central, drillholes were systematically laid out on section lines (E-W azimuth) generally perpendicular to the strike and most of the drillholes were drilled towards the north to intersect the mineralised orebodies very close to normal relative to the reef plane. • Available information indicates that the drilling orientation would provide unbiased sampling of the mineralisation

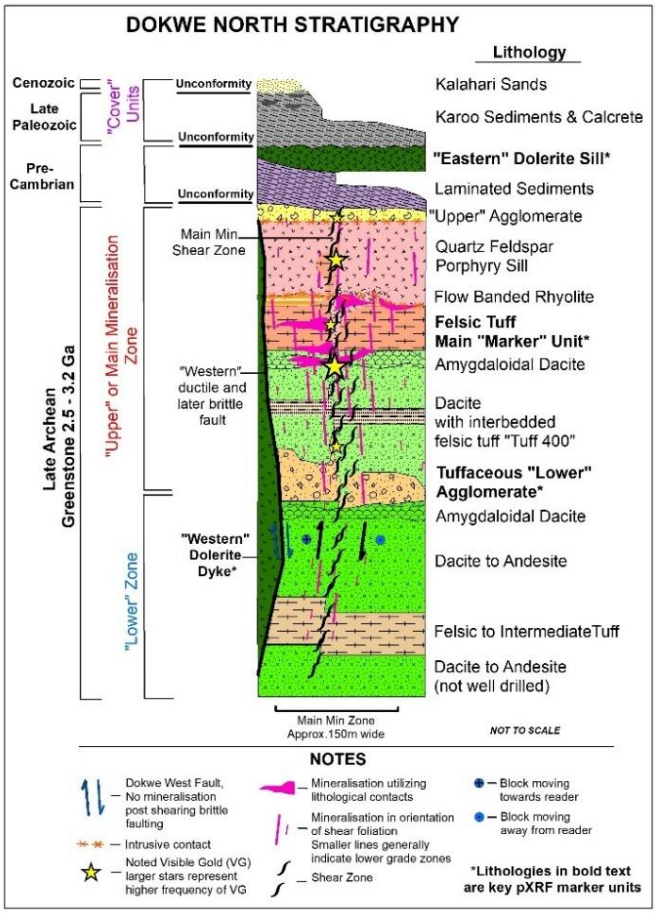
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed and reported if material.	zones. • Due diligence drilling in 2023 drilled from various orientations to better test the mineralisation and confirm that the drilling has provided unbiased sampling. • The geotechnical drilling was also completed in various orientations. • **2026 metallurgical drilling orientations were optimised to obtain the required quantities of mineralised material to be representative of the whole deposit.**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The core was then transported to the core yard for geological logging and sampling. After logging and marking of samples, the diamond drill core was then cut in half by a diamond saw with one half stored for future reference and the other half core was sent to the laboratory for analyses. • During percussion drilling, samples were collected in large bags and then split using a sample riffle splitter. After splitting, samples were bagged in plastic bags, the remaining bulk sample was transported to the main office about 125km from site and stored at a shed in the early years, but stored on site in the recent sterilization programme. • All samples were transported by company personnel to the laboratory. They were signed off for dispatch from the core yard and on receipt to the laboratory. • All drill core is stored at the Dokwe Camp. • RC drilling completed during 2025 – 2026: all samples were handled on the active drill sites. Split samples for laboratory analysis were bagged, securely sealed, and stored at the base camp sample dispatch (approximately 2km from the drill sites) until ready to be sent directly to Antech Laboratories and Performance Laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• In 2008 Digital Mining Services completed a data review and verification of the drilling results to date. • The sampling for the Due Diligence study and all drilling since 2023 has been supervised by the CP of this MRE and senior members of Ariana Resources.

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*	• Ariana owns 100% of the Dokwe Project following the all-share merger with Rockover Holdings Limited in June 2024. • Dokwe is held through 81 blocks of gold claims and 22 copper base metal claims totalling 4,040ha which are protected up until at least August 2026. The claims can be extended through annual inspection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	Canister made application to the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development in March 2021 under Part VIII of the Mines and Minerals Act (MMA) to convert the claims into a Mining Lease with the aim is to facilitate the development of a significant new gold mine at Dokwe. The Mining Lease application is for gold and base metals, and the area applied for is 6,622ha. The Ministry requested additional information in support of the application which has been submitted. • The Project is currently not subjected to payment of royalties or other payments. Government royalties will be payable once mining operations are developed. A private royalty of 0.5% will also be payable once production starts. • As far as the CP is aware, no statutory instrument has been gazetted implementing an environmental fund as yet, so no fees are due or anticipated. In addition, the CP is not aware of any requests being made to Rockover by the Minister to implement an environmental fund. As such, no environmental rehabilitation trusts and guarantees have been established for Dokwe. 
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Acknowledgement is hereby made for the historical exploration conducted by Reunion Mining in 1993. Reunion Mining undertook a detailed airborne magnetic survey over an area of approximately 1,000km^2. The detailed airborne magnetic survey indicated the presence of an east-northeast trending linear magnetic feature buried beneath the younger sedimentary cover. This magnetic data forms part of the database used in the interpretation of the Exploration Results.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**GENERAL DOKWE AREA** • The Dokwe gold deposits are situated in Archaean basement rocks buried by up to 40 metres of Karoo and Kalahari sedimentary cover. • The Dokwe area can be subdivided into a number of litho-structural domains which are juxtaposed against each other by a series of shear zones. The three known gold occurrences within the Claims Area are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		within shear zones, which have a combined strike length of approximately 12km. **DOKWE NORTH** • The geology of Dokwe North primarily consists of a sequence of Late Archean-aged greenstone volcaniclastics. These include dacite-to-andesite flows featuring amygdaloidal rich horizons, interbedded felsic tuffs, agglomerates, and irregular rhyolite flows. • The sequence is intruded by earlier quartz-feldspar porphyries and later altered dolerite. Brittle deformation, characterised by fracturing, is common in felsic tuff whilst more ductile deformation characterises dacite and andesite. • A major brittle fault, the "Western" fault is post-mineralised structure dissecting offsetting mineralisation.  • The main Dokwe North orebody occurs within a NE-SW trending shear zone that displays a central core with intense foliation and mylonitisation of the host rocks. • Primary gold mineralisation at Dokwe is preserved as free gold and

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>occasionally as inclusions in quartz veins, micro-fractures in pyrite, and other open-space micro-features.
• The mineralisation is primarily structurally controlled and associated with the intensity of shearing and with lithological contacts. Visible gold has been documented multiple times and is often associated within the foliation planes formed by shearing.
• Overlying all the basement stratigraphy is a sequence of barren sedimentary rocks.
DOKWE CENTRAL
• Dokwe Central is higher-grade pipe-like deposit containing abundant quartz veins and several steeply plunging high-grade zones. Mineralisation is contained within a series of strongly sheared intermediate chlorite schists and biotite-chlorite schists in a covered Archean Greenstone Belt, extending from the border with Botswana (Maitengwe Greenstone Belt) and linking up with the Bulawayo-Bubi Greenstone Belt to the east. The Archaean greenstone units are overlain by Karoo and Kalahari sedimentary units of up to 25-40m in thickness.
• Mineralisation appears to be dominantly constrained within intensely sheared and brecciated zones, and in association with disseminated sulphides (dominantly pyrite).
• The defined mineralisation extent is abruptly terminated against a package of sedimentary rocks to the north, marking a major east-west trending fault.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>DOKWE NORTH
• Drillhole database consists of a total of 166 drillholes totalling 39,527m. The database is split with:
○ 119 diamond drillholes (incl. 5 geotechnical holes) totalling 35,159m.
○ 15 percussion drillholes totalling 1,441m.
○ 25 RC sterilisation holes totalling 1,750m.
○ 7 RC drillholes totalling 1,177m.
<table>
<tr><td>DOKWE NORTH</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Year</td><td colspan="2">DDH</td><td colspan="2">PDH</td><td colspan="2">RC</td><td colspan="2">Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Drill holes</td><td>Metres</td><td>Drill holes</td><td>Metres</td><td>Drill holes</td><td>Metres</td><td>Total Drill holes</td><td>Total Met</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>16</td><td>5,101</td><td>15</td><td>1,441</td><td></td><td></td><td>31</td><td>6,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>21</td><td>5,397</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>21</td><td>5,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>18</td><td>4,484</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>18</td><td>4,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010</td><td>12</td><td>4,051</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>12</td><td>4,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019</td><td>24</td><td>8,866</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>24</td><td>8,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020</td><td>5</td><td>1,500</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>1,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021</td><td>5</td><td>1,840</td><td></td><td></td><td>25</td><td>1,750</td><td>30</td><td>3,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>2023</td><td>2</td><td>612</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>2026</td><td>16</td><td>3,306</td><td></td><td></td><td>7</td><td>1,177</td><td>23</td><td>4,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>119</td><td>35,159</td><td>15</td><td>1,441</td><td>32</td><td>2,927</td><td>166</td><td>39,5</td></tr>
</table>
DOKWE CENTRAL
• Drillhole database consisted of a total of 50 drillholes, totalling 11,277m. The database is split with:
○ 33 diamond drillholes (incl. 5 geotechnical holes) totalling 8,606m.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*

- 5 percussion drillholes totalling 350m.
- 12 RC drillholes totalling 2,321m.

DOKWE CENTRAL								
Year	DDH		PDH		RC		Total	
	Drill holes	Metres	Drill holes	Metres	Drill holes	Metres	Total Drill holes	Total Met
2007			5	350			5	
2008	3	1,083					3	1,(
2009	1	145					1	
2010	12	2,671					12	2,(
2019	6	2,325					6	2,1
2024	2	610					2	(
2025					10	1,971	10	1,9
2026	9	1,772			2	350	11	2,1
TOTAL	33	8,606	5	350	12	2,321	50	11,2

DOKWE AREA

- Drilling across the wider area includes 42 drillholes totalling 7,382m.

Year	RC		DDH		PDH		Total		
	Drill holes	Metres	Drill holes	Metres	Drill holes	Metres	Total Drill holes	Total Metres	Location
2004			7	1,935	4	475	11	2,410	Regional
2007			2	402	3	210	5	612	Siduli and Region
2008					4	280	4	280	Regional
2013			5	325			5	325	Shava
2018			5	426			5	426	Siduli
2019			4	1,983			4	1,983	Dokwe West
2025	8	1,346					8	1,346	Dokwe NE and Si
TOTAL	8	1,346	23	5,071	11	965	42	7,382	

- *All collar information has been previously announced.*
- ***2026 Metallurgical Drilling collars are given below.***

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Target A
DPD138	574102	7789906	1152	145.2	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD139	574061	7789876	1152	111.2	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD140	574120	7790043	1151	145.6	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD141	574206	7790082	1151	222.1	70	140	Dokwe N
DPD142	574335	7790017	1152	300.1	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD143	574263	7790172	1151	171.1	65	320	Dokwe N
DPD144	574279	7790225	1151	141.1	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD145	574305	7790052	1152	171.1	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD146	574350	7790155	1152	160.1	65	320	Dokwe N
DPD147	574307	7790122	1151	180.1	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD148	574220	7790000	1152	301.6	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD149	574342	7790078	1152	252.1	70	320	Dokwe N
DPD150	574967	7788110	1156	259.6	60	200	Dokwe C
DPD152	574965	7788070	1156	130.6	70	360	Dokwe C
DPD153	574935	7788000	1156	130.6	60	360	Dokwe C
Total				**2,822.1**			

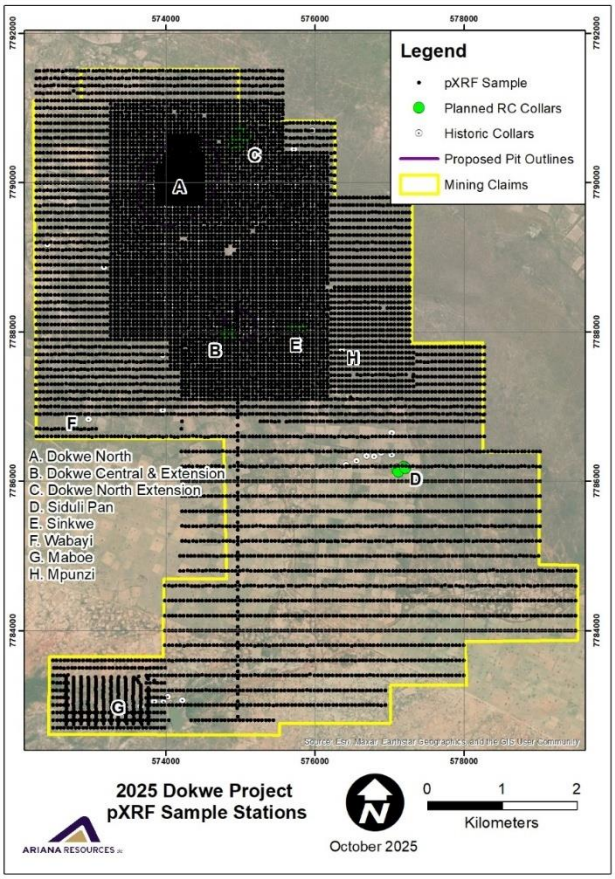
- ***2026 Exploration Drilling collars are given below.***

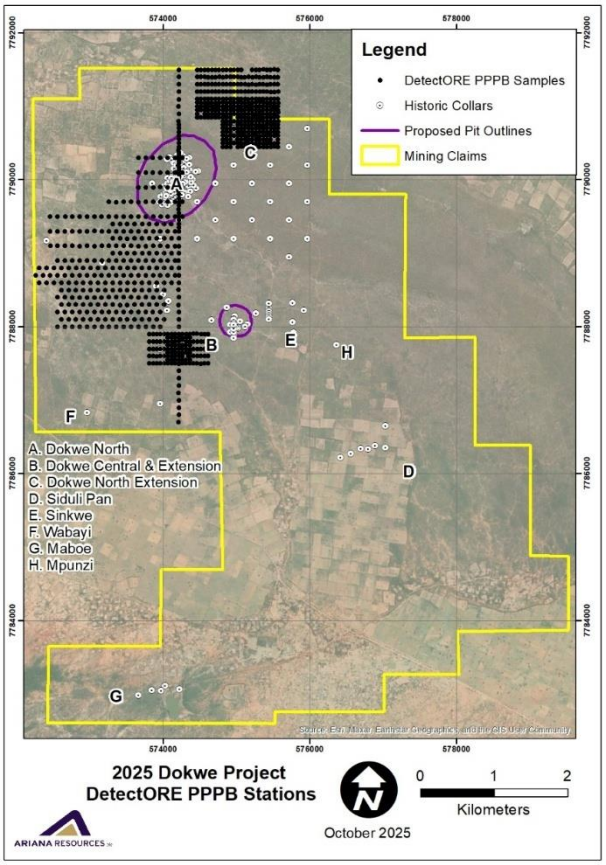
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o)	Target
DPD154	574422	7790142	1152	319.9	60	315	Dokwe I
DPD155	574501	7790213	1151	225.0	55	315	Dokwe I
DPD156	574620	7790083	1152	182.0	55	315	Dokwe I
DPD157	574753	7789936	1153	277.9	55	315	Dokwe I
Total				**1,004.7**			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• The sample intervals from the raw de-surveyed drillhole dataset were analysed for the most appropriate composite length to be applied for geostatistical analysis. The mean of the population is 1.13m, with approximately 75% of the population being exactly 1m in length. Given the data, a 1m compositing interval was selected and applied to the de-surveyed drillholes. Composites were selected from all drill holes, except RC sterilisation drilling data. • No metal equivalents were calculated.
Relationship between	• *These relationships*	• At Dokwe North, drillholes were systematically laid out on section lines (approximately 320º azimuth) generally perpendicular to the strike,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	and most of the drillholes were drilled towards the northwest to intersect the mineralised orebodies very close to normal relative to the structural plane. • At Dokwe Central, drillholes were systematically laid out on section lines (E-W azimuth) generally perpendicular to the strike and most of the drillholes were drilled towards the north to intersect the mineralised orebodies very close to normal relative to the reef plane. • Downhole true widths are not calculated. All significant grades presented represent the value attributable to the real sample length and not corrected true width.
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.*	• All relevant diagrams pertaining to sampling type and its distribution, as well as geological and block models are presented in their respective sections and have been generated in accordance with the guidelines described in the JORC Code (2012).
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the information resulting from sampling and drilling campaigns. This Mineral Resource estimation summary contains information for all sampling and drilling campaigns within the Project Area to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 material intercepts have been previously announced, or announced in this announcement.**
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.*	• Exploration works other than drilling conducted by or on behalf of the issuer includes soil geochemistry, geophysical survey (induced polarisation survey, real section induced polarisation, magnetic survey), and lidar survey. Some of this data has been incorporated into the Mineral Resource Estimation work completed here. • Soil geochemistry surveys have been completed in the periphery of Dokwe North and at the Dokwe Central prospect. A total of 10,086 samples have been collected to date. detectORE™ technology has been used to analyse 811 of these samples in the first instance. • pXRF soil sampling grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • detectORE™ soil sampling grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future*	• Further exploration will be carried out in the region, particularly exploring the downdip of Dokwe North. Additional target areas defined previously will also be followed up. • pXRF work is ongoing across all Dokwe North drillholes, and is being used in the geological modelling. Over 40,000 readings have been taken to date. • Follow up of significant grades intercepted in DPD004 approximately 800m east of Dokwe Central. • Exploration drilling at Dokwe North and Dokwe Central extensions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

NOTE: Sections 3, 4 and 5 are not relevant to this work as no mineral resources or ore reserves are being estimated and there is no estimation or reporting of diamonds or other gemstones in this project.