Level 2, 10 Outram Street
West Perth, WA, 6005
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10 March 2025 - ASX Announcement

Exploration underway in the Siguiri Basin, Guinea

On-ground exploration underway with field programs at Timbakouna, Dadjan and Tole permits now commenced. The Company has also launched an environmental study covering all licences to allow rapid drill permitting.

Encouraging historical drill results reported from Gbonko 2 permit application with grades up to 24 g/t Au.

Highlights

- Soil and dump sampling programs over artisanal mining fields underway at the Timbakouna, Dadjan and Tole permits. Results from the sampling will be used to guide first pass drill programs
- Environmental study commissioned to start immediately over all DeSoto's Siguiri Basin ground. Once complete, this will allow rapid drill permitting for the life of the projects.
- Historical shallow drilling results from the Gbonko 2 permit have been reviewed. Better results include:
  - **2m @ 24.00 g/t Au from 10m (GKLD98/5)**
  - **2m @ 3.20 g/t Au from surface (FDL99/2), and**

    2m @ 9.12 g/t Au from 16m
  - **2m @ 1.46 g/t Au from surface (GKLD98/4)**
- Encouraging historical results (>0.2 g/t Au) are recorded in multiple holes over 12km of strike.
- Limited rock chip sampling recently conducted by Angex Australia Pty Ltd (Angex) on the Dadjan permit returned up to 0.92g/t Au.
- Ongoing engagement with the mining cadastre on expanding granted mineral tenure in the Company's 934km^2 project areas (Fig. 1) within the Siguiri Basin.
- The Company continues to assess advanced acquisition opportunities within the Siguiri Basin while also seeking to acquire ground adjacent to its existing tenure position.
- Ground programs are led by new DeSoto's Africa Exploration Manager and former Principal Geologist for Predictive Discovery, Mr Aime Nganare, who is currently on the ground In the Siguiri Basin leading exploration of the Timbakouna, Dadjan and Tole permits.

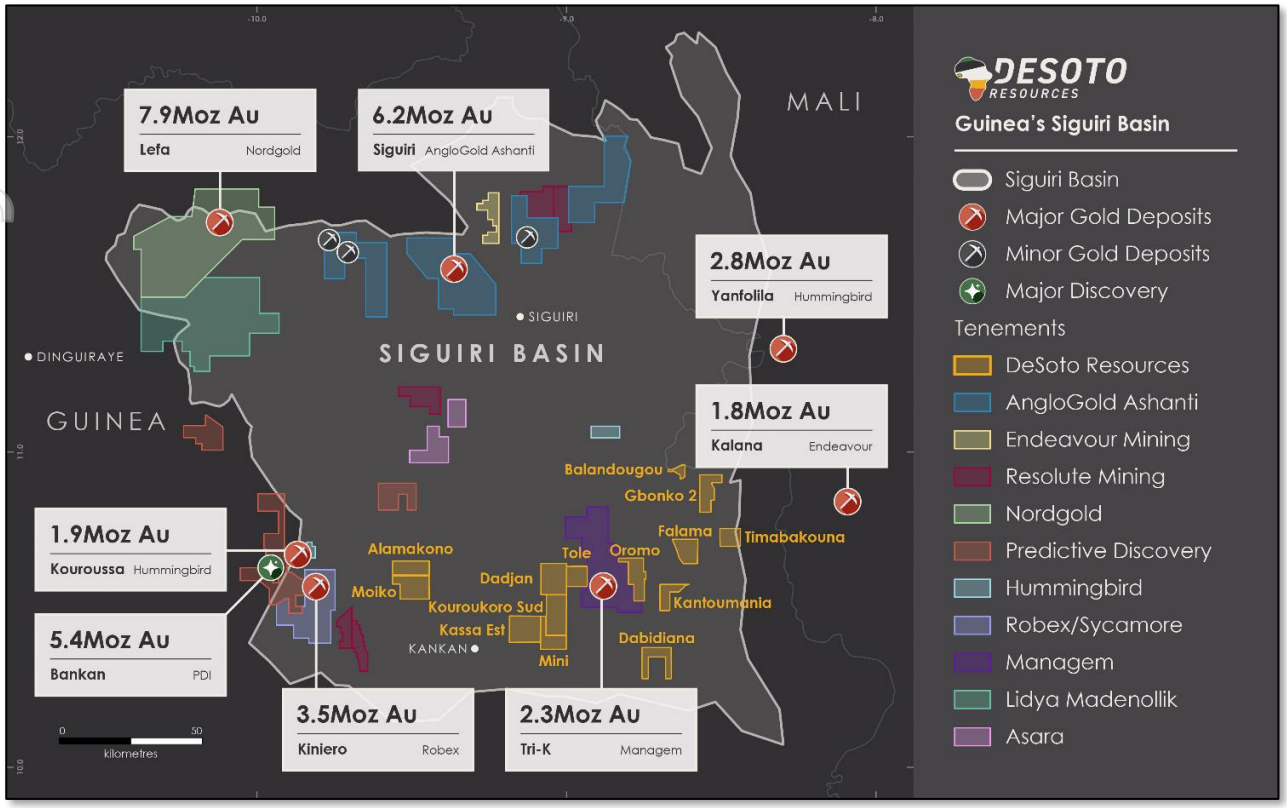

Figure 1 – DeSoto's portfolio of Applications, Reconnaissance and Exploration Authorisations, located in the Siguiri Basin, Guinea.

DeSoto Resources Limited (ASX:DES) ("DES" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has commenced on ground exploration work on the Siguiri Projects that is aimed at developing first pass drill programs and has commenced the requisite environmental studies that will allow drill permitting.

DeSoto has also received encouraging results from limited rock chip sampling at the Dadjan permit and has received historical drilling data from the Gbonko 2 permit that reveals widespread shallow gold mineralisation that requires follow-up.

About Projects

Timbakouna

An 820 soil and dump sampling program has commenced over the Timbakouna permit targeting two structural trends that contain abundant artisanal workings (see Figure 2). Sampling will be conducted on a 250m x 100m spacing over 6km of strike.

The results of the sampling program will be used to develop first pass drilling programs in areas of no drill testing.

Dadjan & Tole

Angex recently completed a limited rock chip sampling program over the area of artisanal workings on the Dadjan permit. Quartz veining evident in artisanal pits returned grades of **0.10** and **0.92 g/t Au** (see Figure 3 and Table 1).

A 760 soil and dump sampling program is planned over two areas of artisanal workings at Dadjan on 100 x 50m grids and 150 soil and dump samples on a 250 x 100m grid at Tole. There is no evidence or record of any modern exploration on the Dadjan and Tole permits despite the extensive areas of artisanal workings.

The surface sampling will be used to plan first pass reconnaissance style drill programs.

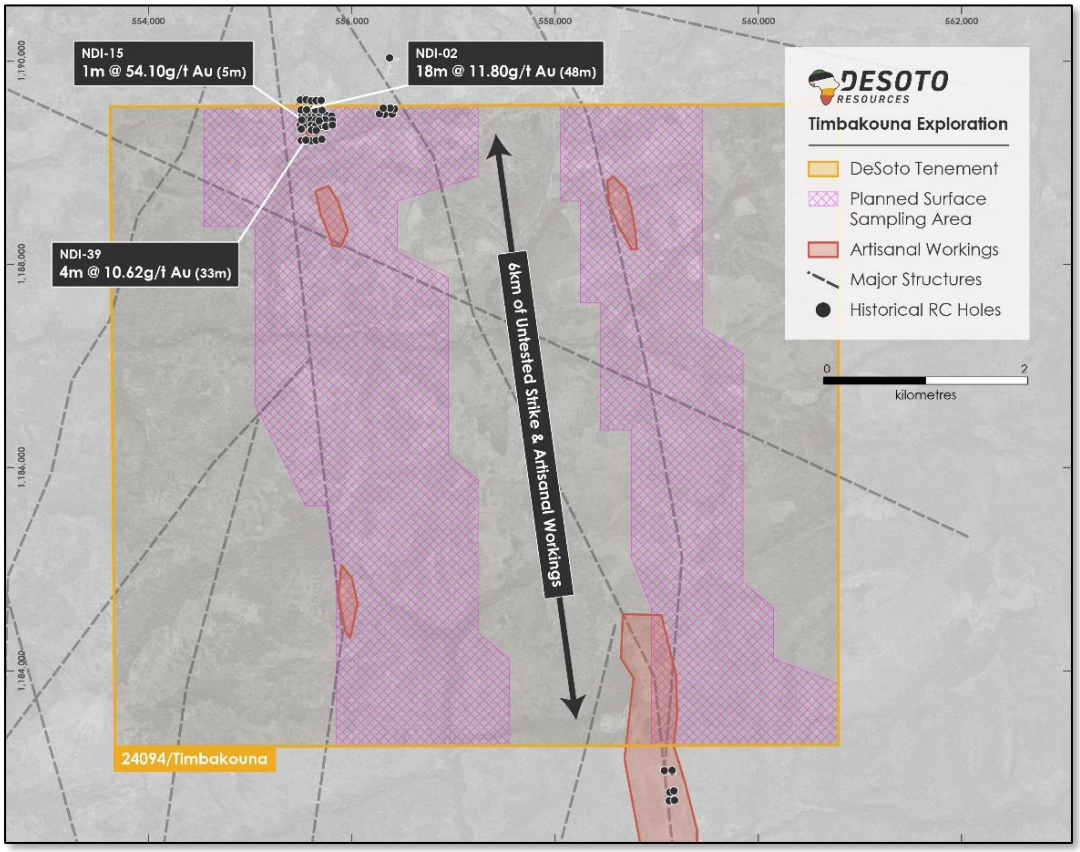

Figure 2 – Timbakouna permit showing location of historical drill collars, major structures (interpreted from regional aeromagnetics and field reconnaissance) and the areas of proposed soil and dump sampling. Historical results shown are detailed in DeSoto ASK release dated 20 February 2025.

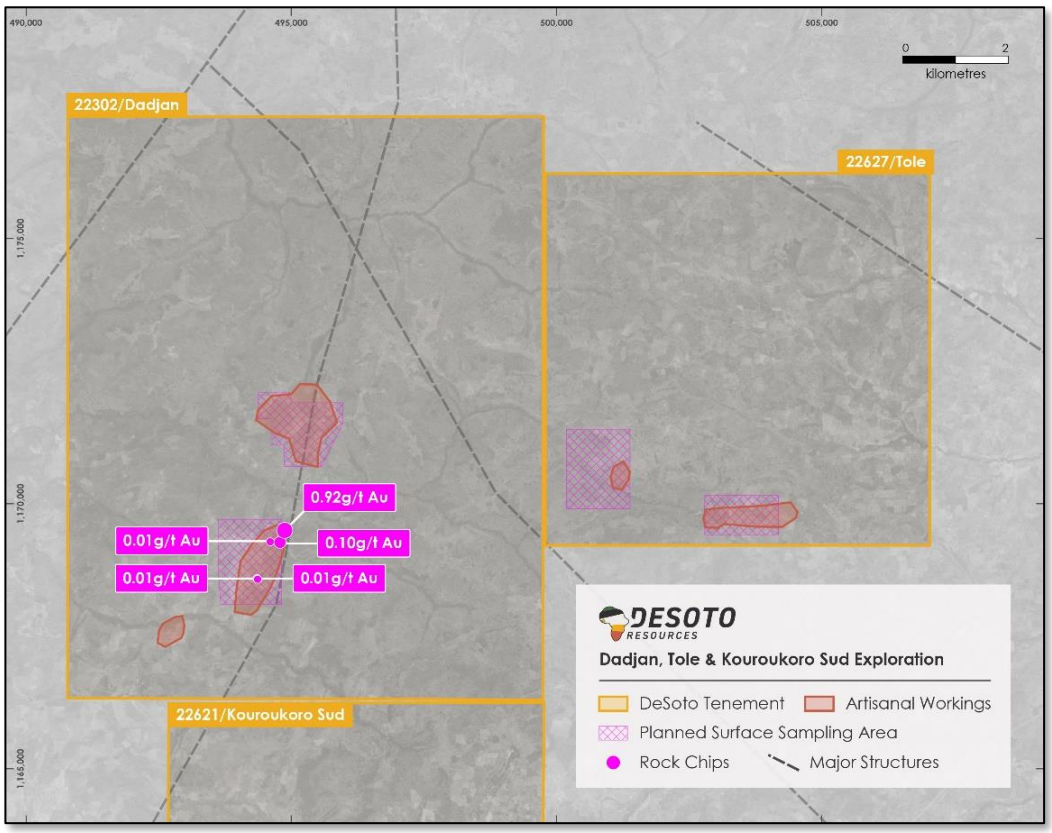

Figure 3 – Dadjan and Tole permits showing location of proposed soil and dump sampling and rock chip sampling results.

Gbonko 2

Historical drilling results have been received that cover the Gbonko 2 permit application (Fig. 4). Caracal Gold completed shallow reconnaissance Air Core drilling over structural trends within the Gbonko 2 permit area in 2009 which reveal numerous areas of shallow gold mineralisation predominantly hosted within quartz veining within sandstone to siltstone. Caracal drilled a total of 112 holes for 2275m within the area of Gbonko 2 permit. The maximum hole depth was 24m and the average depth was 20.3m Sampling was conducted on a 2m composite basis. See Tables 2 and 3 for collar location and significant gold intercepts.

Figure 4 – Gbonko 2 permit showing the location of historical drill holes and significant drill results (>1.0 g/t Au over 2m), known gold occurrences and significant structures.

Significant results include **2m @ 24.00 g/t Au from 10m** in hole GKDL98/5, **2m @ 3.20 g/t Au** from surface **and 2m @9.12 g/t Au from 16m** in hole FDL99/2, **2m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from surface in hole GKDL98/4, **2m @ 1.16 g/t Au** from 18m in hole WDL106/6, **2m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from surface in hole GKDL98/6 and **2m @ 1.06 g/t Au** from 4m in hole FDL100/12. Numerous 2 to 4m intercepts in the range 0.20 to 0.75 g/t Au are also recorded. Caracal did not follow up on any of these results. DeSoto will follow up these results with systematic surface sampling programs to develop first pass and follow-up drill programs.

Siguiri Basin Geology & Mineralisation

The Siguiri Basin comprises Proterozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences intruded by granitoids. It is located in the western region of Birimian Belts that make up the Baoule-Mossi domain of the West African craton (Figure 5).

This craton extends across 14 countries in West Africa[1] and its gold endowment is world-class[2]. Gold deposits display a large range of orogenic and intrusion-related styles, reflecting the wide range of host rocks – from sediments, mafic intrusions, volcanic rocks to granitoids.

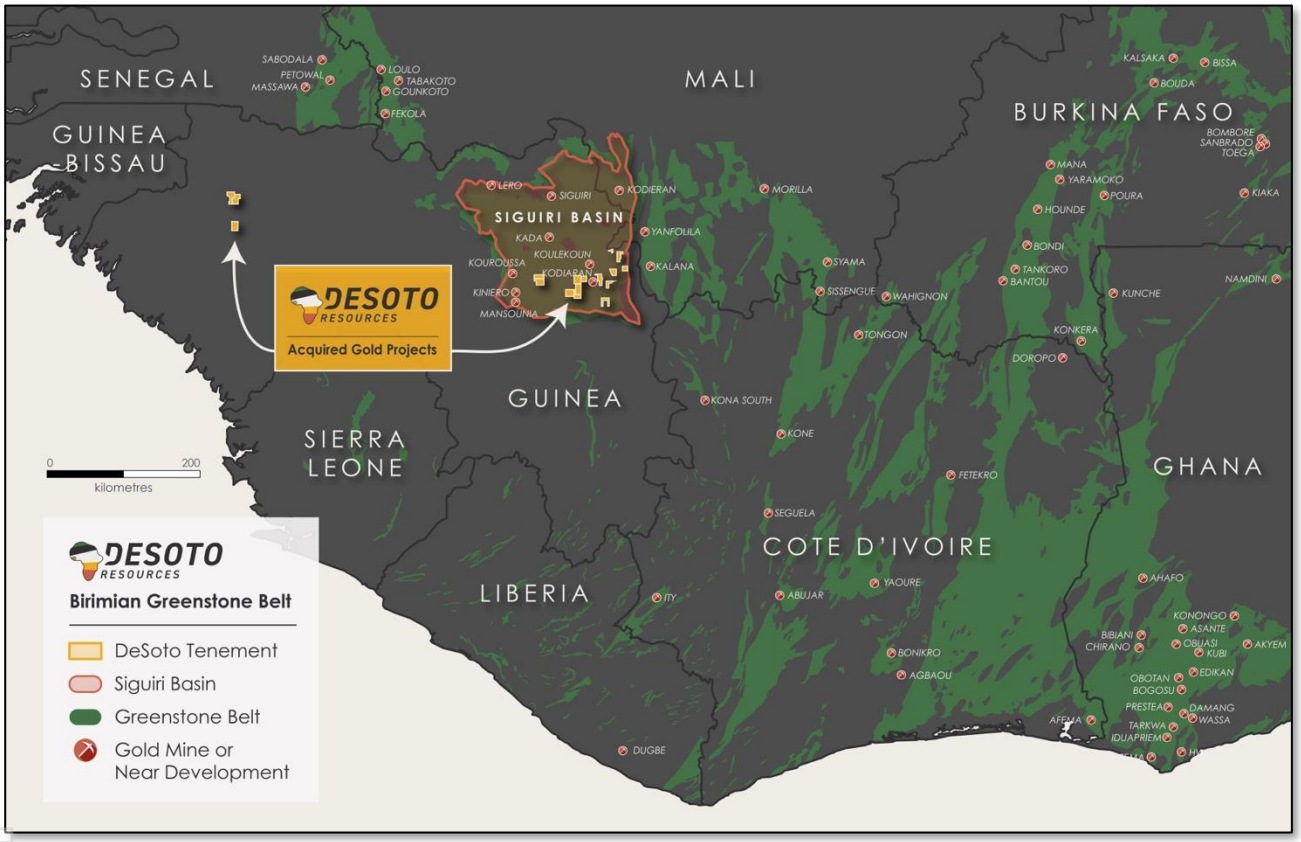

Figure 5 – Stylised geological map of the West African Birmimian, highlighting the prospective greenstone belts which cover Guinea and the Siguiri Basin.

Gold mineralisation is dominantly structurally controlled and related to poly-phase deformation that in turn partly overlaps with granite emplacement[3]. Late-stage basins are locally preserved, comprising volcanic breccias and sediments (possible Tarkwaian-style basins).

The Siguiri Basin lies to the north of an Archaean gneissic block, the Kenema-Man Domain with a major shear system, the Sassandra Fault or Shear Zone, defining a crustal-scale boundary with basement to the south. This shear system is offset by northward trending shear zones and faults that segment and indent the margins of the basin. The southern and eastern flanks of the Siguiri Basin are characterised by mafic volcanic and related volcano-sedimentary rocks. These are interpreted as

[1]Jessell, M. W., Begg, G. C. and Miller, M. S. 2016. The geophysical signatures of the West African Craton. Precambrian Research 274, 3-24.
[2]Markwitz, V. Hein, K. A. A. and Miller, J. 2016. Compilation of West African mineral deposits: Spatial distribution and mineral endowment. Precambrian Research 274, 61-81.
[3]Lebrun, E., Thebaud, N., Miller, J., Roberts, M. and Evans, N. 2017. Mineralisation footprints and regional timing of the world-class Siguiri orogenic gold district (Guinea, West Africa). Mineralium Deposita 52, 539-564.

an initial rift-related volcanic sequence. Elsewhere, the basin is dominated by deeper marine sediments of sandstones and shales. Gold mineralisation within the basin is predominantly quartz vein hosted orogenic style mineralisation.

The Siguiri Basin is both strongly gold-mineralised and very underexplored. The Company will take a strategic approach in developing a broad scale structural architecture to support its ongoing ground selection and exploration efforts.

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For further information visit our website at DeSotoresources.com or contact:

Chris Swallow
Managing Director
P: +61 412 174 882
E: cs@desotoresources.com

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This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of DeSoto Resources Limited.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Nick Payne.

Mr Payne is an employee of the company, is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1. Dadjan permit rock chip sample results

Sample ID	East	North	Au ppm	Description
DDJ001	494357	1168588	0.01	Composite sample of sheared gossan from Dadjan workings
DDJ002	494367	1168576	0.01	Dump sample of an artisanal tailings from the new working site, north of Gbonko
DDJ003	494605	1169282	0.01	Dump sample of laterite with strong limonite alteration from artisanal pit
DDJ004	494742	1169240	0.03	Sheared gossan with finely disseminated ox'd py from Dadjan workings
DDJ005	494789	1169272	**0.1**	Massive milky qz vein with FeOx from artisanal pits
DDJ006	494878	1169497	**0.92**	30 cm wide qz vein & alteration halo with ox'd py from artisanal pit.

Table 2. Gbonko 2 historical AC drill collar coordinates. Coordinates are in Conakry 1905/UTM zone 29N grid.

Drillhole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
GKDL98/1	549200	1198650	392	-90	0	20
GKDL98/2	549225	1198650	393	-90	0	20
GKDL98/3	549250	1198650	393	-90	0	21
GKDL98/4	549275	1198650	394	-90	0	20
GKDL98/5	549300	1198650	394	-90	0	20
GKDL98/6	549325	1198650	395	-90	0	20
GKDL98/7	549350	1198651	397	-90	0	20
GKDL98/8	549375	1198650	398	-90	0	20
GKDL98/9	549400	1198650	400	-90	0	20
GKDL98/10	549425	1198650	401	-90	0	20
GKDL98/11	549450	1198650	405	-90	0	20
GKDL98/12	549475	1198650	406	-90	0	20
GKDL98/13	549500	1198650	405	-90	0	24
GKDL98/14	549525	1198650	403	-90	0	20
GKDL98/15	549550	1198650	401	-90	0	20
GKDL98/16	549575	1198650	399	-90	0	20
GKDL98/17	549600	1198650	397	-90	0	20
KODL102/1	548550	1201400	404	-90	0	23
KODL102/2	548575	1201400	407	-90	0	20
KODL102/3	548600	1201400	410	-90	0	20
KODL102/4	548625	1201400	413	-90	0	20
KODL102/5	548650	1201400	417	-90	0	20
KODL102/6	548675	1201400	418	-90	0	20
KODL102/7	548700	1201400	419	-90	0	20
KODL102/8	548725	1201400	420	-90	0	20
KODL102/9	548750	1201400	421	-90	0	20
KDL101/1	547850	1201850	427	-90	0	21
KDL101/2	547875	1201850	427	-90	0	20
KDL101/3	547900	1201850	426	-90	0	20
KDL101/4	547925	1201850	426	-90	0	20
KDL101/5	547950	1201850	425	-90	0	20
KDL101/6	547975	1201850	425	-90	0	21
KDL101/7	548000	1201850	426	-90	0	20
KDL101/8	548025	1201850	426	-90	0	20

KDL101/9	548050	1201850	425	-90	0	20
KDL101/10	548075	1201851	425	-90	0	20
KDL101/11	548100	1201850	425	-90	0	21
KDL101/12	548125	1201850	425	-90	0	20
KDL101/13	548150	1201850	424	-90	0	20
KDL101/14	548175	1201850	424	-90	0	20
KDL101/15	548200	1201850	424	-90	0	22
KDL101/16	548225	1201850	423	-90	0	11
KDL101/17	548250	1201850	424	-90	0	24
FDL99/1	547350	1203000	390	-90	0	20
FDL99/2	547375	1203001	391	-90	0	20
FDL99/3	547400	1203001	392	-90	0	24
FDL99/4	547425	1203000	392	-90	0	20
FDL99/5	547450	1203001	393	-90	0	21
FDL99/6	547475	1203001	394	-90	0	20
FDL99/7	547500	1203001	395	-90	0	15
FDL99/8	547525	1203000	396	-90	0	24
FDL99/9	547550	1203001	398	-90	0	20
FDL99/10	547575	1203000	402	-90	0	20
FDL99/11	547600	1203001	405	-90	0	20
FDL99/12	547625	1203001	408	-90	0	20
FDL99/13	547650	1203001	415	-90	0	20
FDL100/1	547700	1202850	420	-90	0	20
FDL100/2	547725	1202850	424	-90	0	26
FDL100/3	547750	1202850	426	-90	0	20
FDL100/4	547775	1202850	428	-90	0	20
FDL100/5	547800	1202850	430	-90	0	20
FDL100/6	547825	1202850	429	-90	0	20
FDL100/7	547850	1202850	431	-90	0	20
FDL100/8	547875	1202851	433	-90	0	20
FDL100/9	547900	1202849	435	-90	0	20
FDL100/10	547925	1202850	439	-90	0	20
FDL100/11	547950	1202851	442	-90	0	21
FDL100/12	547975	1202849	445	-90	0	21
FDL100/13	548000	1202851	451	-90	0	21
SKDL103/1	550200	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/2	550225	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/3	550250	1207550	395	-90	0	20
SKDL103/4	550275	1207550	395	-90	0	20
SKDL103/5	550300	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/6	550325	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/7	550350	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/8	550375	1207550	394	-90	0	20
SKDL103/9	550400	1207550	391	-90	0	20
SKDL103/10	550425	1207550	388	-90	0	20
SKDL103/11	550450	1207550	387	-90	0	20
SKDL103/12	550475	1207550	385	-90	0	20

SKDL103/13	550500	1207550	385	-90	0	15
DADL105/1	550200	1206500	392	-90	0	24
DADL105/2	550225	1206500	393	-90	0	24
DADL105/3	550250	1206500	393	-90	0	20
DADL105/4	550275	1206500	394	-90	0	20
DADL105/5	550300	1206500	394	-90	0	20
DADL105/6	550325	1206500	395	-90	0	20
DADL105/7	550350	1206500	395	-90	0	20
DADL105/8	550375	1206500	396	-90	0	21
DADL105/9	550400	1206500	397	-90	0	20
DADL105/10	550425	1206500	397	-90	0	20
DADL105/11	550450	1206500	400	-90	0	20
DADL104/1	550350	1206700	393	-90	0	20
DADL104/2	550375	1206700	395	-90	0	24
DADL104/3	550400	1206700	396	-90	0	20
DADL104/4	550425	1206700	397	-90	0	21
DADL104/5	550450	1206700	398	-90	0	21
DADL104/6	550475	1206700	399	-90	0	20
DADL104/7	550500	1206700	400	-90	0	21
DADL104/8	550525	1206700	401	-90	0	20
DADL104/9	550550	1206700	403	-90	0	20
DADL104/10	550575	1206700	404	-90	0	21
DADL104/11	550600	1206700	405	-90	0	21
DADL104/12	550625	1206700	405	-90	0	20
DADL104/13	550650	1206700	405	-90	0	20
WDL106/1	551075	1204350	390	-90	0	21
WDL106/2	551100	1204350	390	-90	0	20
WDL106/3	551125	1204350	392	-90	0	20
WDL106/4	551150	1204350	391	-90	0	20
WDL106/5	551175	1204350	391	-90	0	20
WDL106/6	551200	1204350	391	-90	0	20

Table 3. Significant gold intercepts from the Gbonko 2 historical AC drill holes. Intercepts have been calculated using a minimum 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with no internal dilution. All samples are 2m composite samples. All widths are down hole widths and not true width.

Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Au ppm
GKDL98/2	18	20	2	0.22
GKDL98/3	10	14	4	0.38
GKDL98/4	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1.46**
GKDL98/5	2	6	4	0.25
	10	**12**	**2**	**24.00**
GKDL98/6	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1.09**
GKDL98/7	0	2	2	0.21
KODL102/6	0	2	2	0.25
	14	16	2	0.75

KODL102/8	14	16	2	0.74
KDL101/12	6	8	2	0.45
KDL101/15	12	14	2	0.21
FDL99/2	**0**	**2**	**2**	**3.20**
	16	**18**	**2**	**9.12**
FDL99/7	10	12	2	0.24
FDL99/10	12	14	2	0.26
FDL99/11	10	12	2	0.24
FDL100/1	2	4	2	0.28
FDL100/6	14	16	2	0.35
FDL100/8	6	8	2	0.29
FDL100/9	6	8	2	0.62
FDL100/12	**4**	**6**	**2**	**1.06**
DADL105/1	12	14	2	0.35
DADL105/10	6	8	2	0.21
DADL104/3	2	4	2	0.21
WDL106/4	0	2	2	0.68
	6	8	2	0.26
WDL106/6	**18**	**20**	**2**	**1.16**

Table 4. JORC Table 1 and 2 – Exploration Results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	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 downhole 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.	Rock Chip Samples Rock chip samples were taken from in-situ representative material and are generally 2 to 3 kg in size. RC Samples The sampling method was not documented other than the samples are 2m composites.
Drilling	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-	Air Core drilling was conducted at Gbonko 2 however the exact details of the drilling method, drill bit size and Air Core configuration were not documented.

	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	The drill sample recovery was not documented.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	AC drill chip and rock chip samples were logged geologically to record weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation. Quartz veining and sulphide minerals were noted where present. All drilled AC metres were logged on a 1m basis Logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Rock Chip and Dump samples A 3 to 4 kg in-situ representative sample was taken for assay. These samples were whole crushed and a 50g sub sample taken for analysis Reverse Circulation Samples The sample preparation method was not documented.
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.	Rock Chip Samples Analysis was conducted by SGS in Bamako, Mail using standard FA50 analysis for Au only. Results are reported to 0.01ppm Au. AC Samples Analysis was conducted by SGS in Bamako, Mali using standard 50g Fire-Assay methodology with Au reported to 0.01ppm.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	Rock Chip Samples The laboratory conducted 1 repeat sample, assayed 2 standards and 2 blanks. All results reported are acceptable, RC Samples The laboratory QAQC method is not documented.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	There are no twinned AC holes. There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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	Handheld Garmin GPS was used for the and rock chip samples taken by Angex. The survey method for the AC drill collars was not recorded.
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	Rock Chip There is no specific spacing for rock chip samples AC Drilling. Drilling along each line was at a 25m spacing however there is no specific spacing between each drill line. Samples were spaced at 1m down hole, however they were composited on a 2m basis for assay. There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here.
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.	Rock Chip Samples It is no known if the orientation of the sampling has created a sample bias at this stage. AC Drilling Is oriented perpendicular to the strike of geology however it is not yet known if the orientation has introduced any bias to the results.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	All samples taken by Angex were hand delivered to the laboratories in Bamako in Mali. The sample security protocols for the historic AC samples is not documented.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Siguiri Project comprises 14 tenements which range from reconnaissance applications, granted reconnaissance permits and granted exploration permits. Reconnaissance permits allow prospecting and non-ground disturbing activity such as surface sampling. Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as auger or RC drilling. Reconnaissance permits can be converted to exploration permits upon justification of results. All permits are valid and registered in the Guinea mining cadastre system. The Angex agreement with Wassolon Mining Group is detailed in DeSoto ASX announcement dated 20 February 2025.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been very little exploration conducted within the tenement areas. The only historic exploration of note is AC drilling in the Gbonko 2 tenement conducted in 2009 and the results of this are discussed in this report.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Siguiri Basin projects are situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments (shale, greywacke, cherts) and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite. The basin has been multiply deformed with basin wide NW and NE trending faults/shears. Orogenic gold mineralisation is typically hosted within these structural corridors, generally in close proximity to the felsic intrusives

		which are postulated to be the heat and fluid source for gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is typically quartz vein hosted with pyrite, pyrrhotite and hematite and associated sericite and chlorite alteration the main accessory minerals. The Siguiri Basin is deeply weathered with a strong laterite surface developed with nodular to pisolitic hard cap which is a host to remobilised gold mineralisation and the target for artisanal gold miners. The Guaool Projects sits within a Neoproterozoic ophiolite complex of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic rocks. The ophiolite is intruded by granodiorites. The gold mineralisation setting and style in this area is not yet known.
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.	All relevant drill hole information is contained in this report.
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.	Downhole RC intercepts are reporting on the basis of a minimum cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t no internal dilution. No top-cut has been applied to Au grades. The minimum width reported is 2m. All widths are downhole widths and not true width.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The geometry of the gold mineralisation at Gbonko 2 is not fully understood.
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	Diagrams including plan maps with sample results are provided with this report.

	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information 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 substantive historical exploration data has been discussed in this report.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Planned further work includes further surface sampling, mapping, auger drilling, air-core and RC drilling of gold targets that have identified.