ASX Announcement 31 March 2025

Impressive Drilling Results Continue to Deliver at Didievi's Maiden Resource Zone Blaffo Guetto

Highlights

Extensional intercepts in the Blaffo Guetto High-Grade Zone confirm mineralisation along strike in both directions.

Key assay results:

- **11m at 4.3g/t Au** from 97m within **31m at 2.0g/t Au** from 97m (DDD067)
- **7m at 5.9g/t Au** from 366m within **19m at 3.5g/t Au** from 365m (DDD054a)
- **7m at 4.5g/t Au** from 305m within **17m at 2.1g/t Au** from 304m (DDD060)

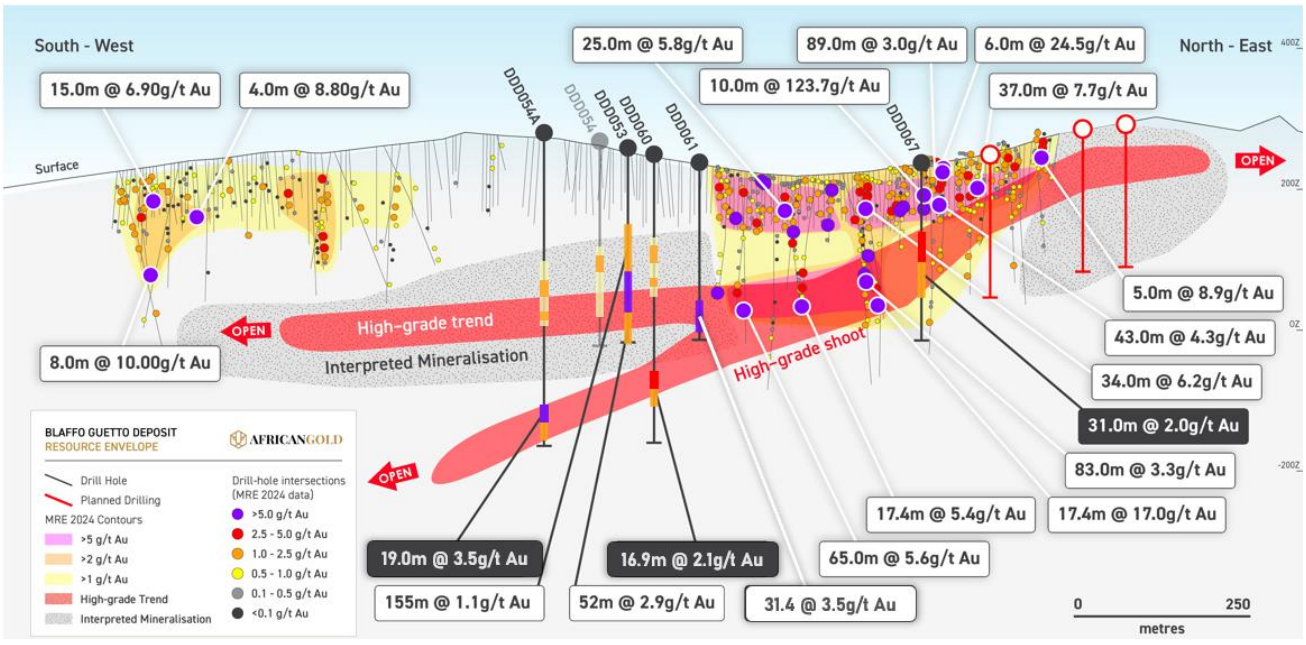


Figure 1: Blaffo Guetto MRE envelope long section with interpreted high grade mineralised trend

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com
Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

African Gold Limited (ASX: A1G) (**African Gold** or **the Company**) continues to expand the high-grade resource potential at the Blaffo Guetto prospect within the Didievi Gold Project. Ongoing drilling is confirming the continuity and scale of mineralisation along strike in both directions. The latest results reinforce the Project's strong growth potential, further strengthened by the Company's strategic partnership with Montage Gold[1]. Together with our new partner, African Gold is committed to unlocking the full potential of the Didievi Gold project.

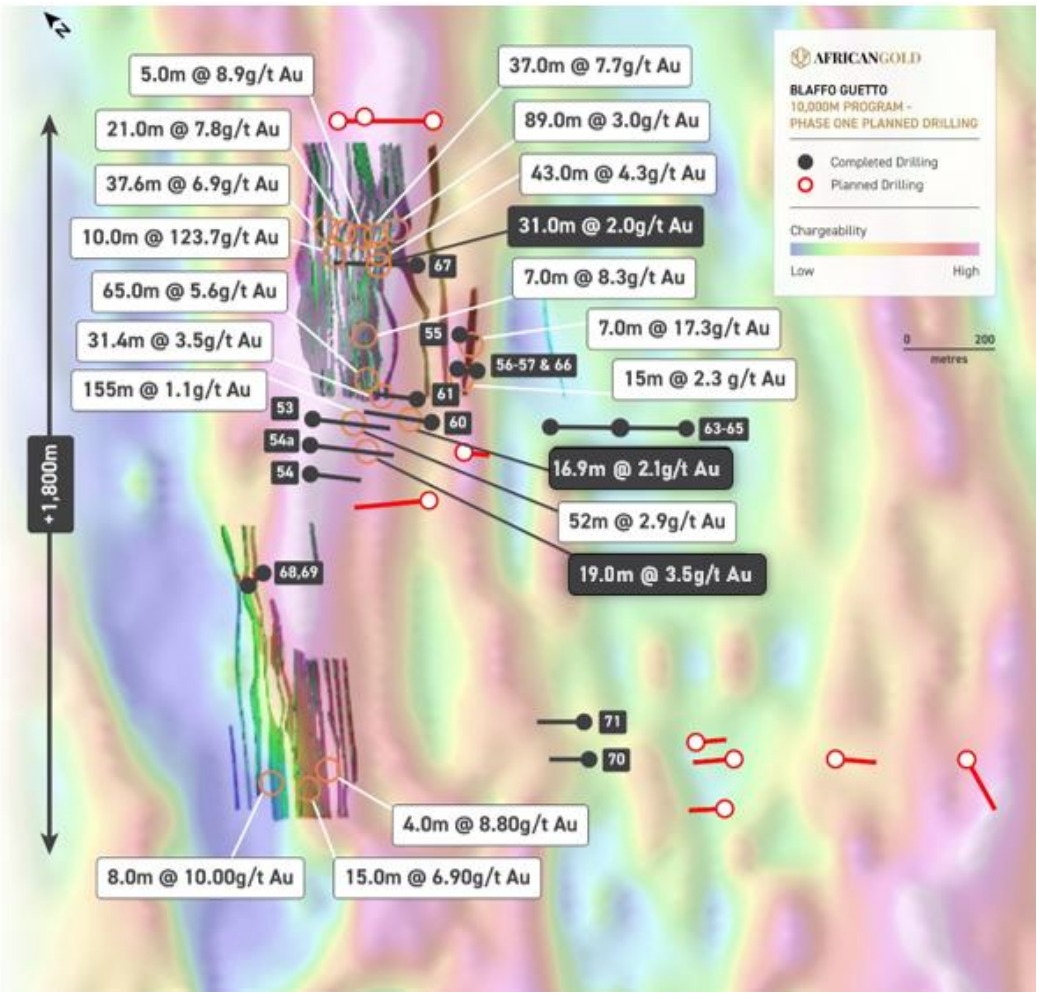


Figure 2: Planview Blaffo Guetto MRE envelope chargeability map with planned drilling and results update.

[1] A1G ASX announcement 25 March 2025: *African Gold Announces Transformational Strategic Partnership with Montage Gold*

Drilling of regional targets is also in progress, with results anticipated shortly. Further updates will be provided as additional assay results are received and interpreted.

African Gold CEO, Adam Oehlman, commented: “While progress has been slower than anticipated, these results reinforce the strength of the Blaffo Guetto mineralised system, with high-grade extensions along strike and significant new intercepts both at depth and near surface. We are excited about the potential for further resource growth at Didievi and remain committed to aggressive exploration to unlock additional value, particularly with the support of our strategic partner, Montage Gold."

With continued drilling success, African Gold is validating the high-grade trend at Didievi, expanding its resource base and positioning the Company for significant growth.

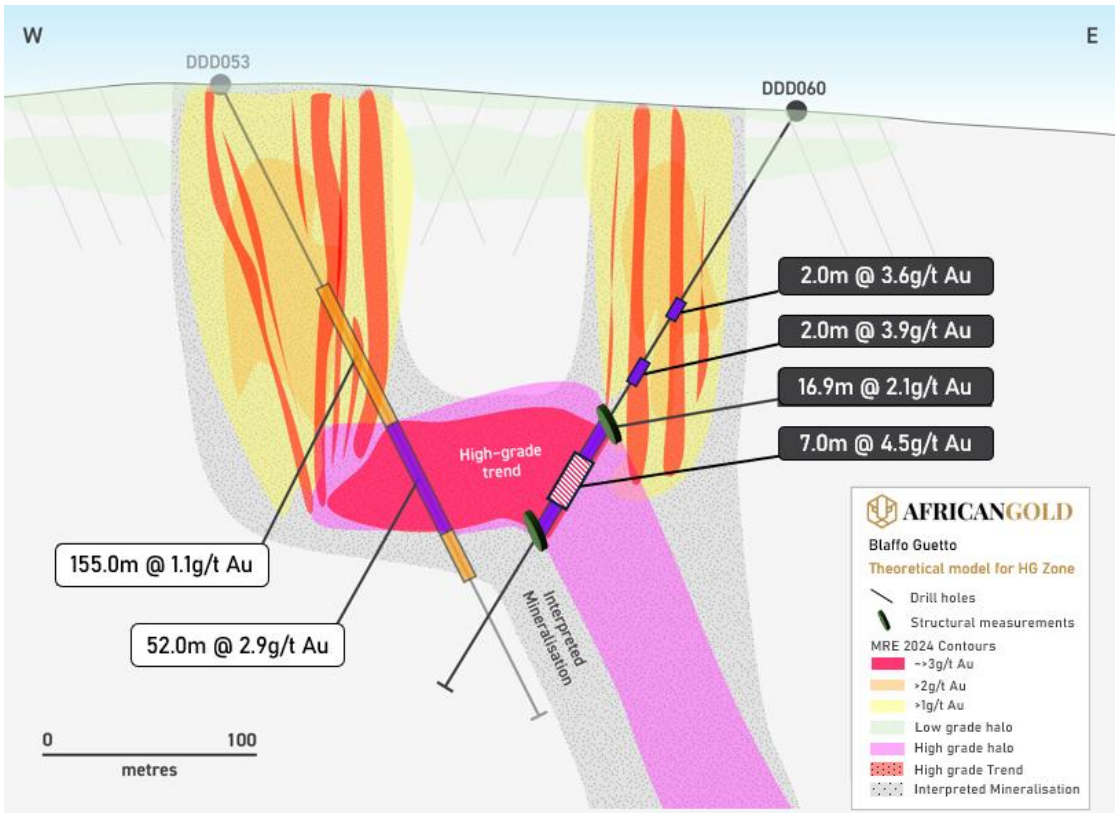


Figure 3: New understanding of the high-grade terrace / tubular zone at Blaffo Guetto.

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of African Gold Ltd.

For further information, please contact:

Mr Adam Oehlman

Chief Executive Officer
T: +61 8 6143 6789
E: admin@african-gold.com

The Didievi Project

The Didievi Project is strategically located in central Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 35km from the capital, Yamoussoukro, and 60km from operating mines. Alongside the primary resource zone at Didievi, there are several additional prospects that further enhance the potential for Didievi to evolve into a multi-million-ounce gold project.

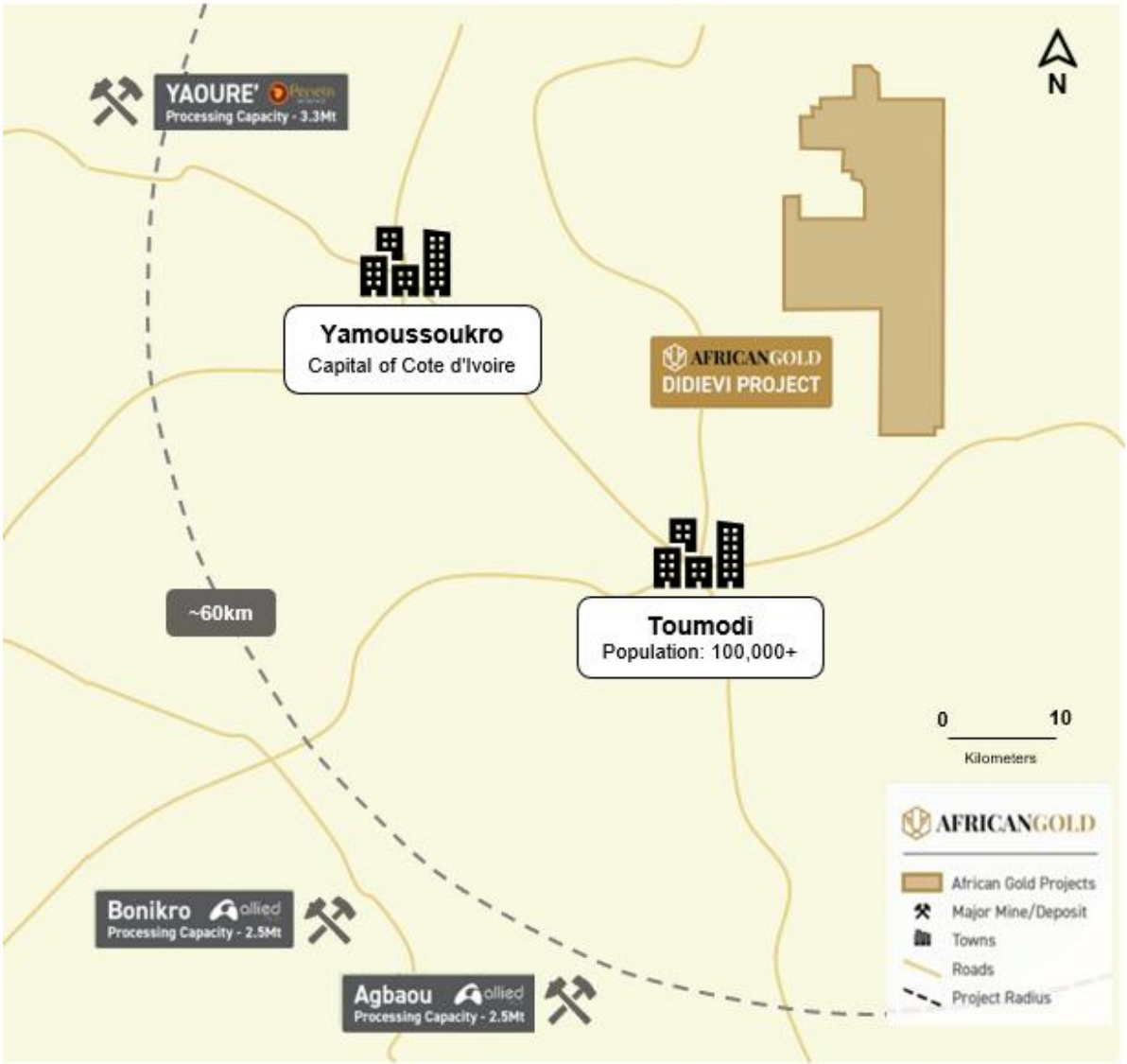


Figure 4: Regional location map of the Didievi Project.

During 2024, African Gold announced a shallow, high-grade Maiden Inferred Resource for the Blaffo Guetto prospect within the Didievi Project. Based on a new geological model derived from recent geological logging and mapping, the resource totals **4.93Mt at 2.9 g/t gold, representing 452,000oz of gold**[2] (using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off). On October 15 2024, African Gold reported outstanding drilling results from the Didievi Project, including **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au from 177m** and **155m at 1.1 g/t Au** with a notable interval of **52m at 2.9 g/t Au from 178m**.

Previous drilling on Blaffo Guetto has produced exceptional shallow intercepts on the Blaffo Guetto prospect, including:

- **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 177m including **22m at 10.9 g/t Au** (ASX October 15 2024, DDD049)
- **155m at 1.1 g/t Au** from 105m including **52m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 178m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD053)
- **31.4m at 3.5 g/t Au** from 250m including **18m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 252m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD061)
- **10.0m at 123.7 g/t Au** from 66m including **2m at 613.1 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DRC334)
- **83.3m at 3.3 g/t Au** from 166.9m including **18.0m at 12 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD001)
- **17.4m at 17.0 g/t Au** from 244m including **1.0m at 216.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD029)
- **89.0m at 3.0 g/t Au** from 0m including **23.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DDD013)
- **43.0m at 4.3 g/t Au** from 57 m including **17.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC130)
- **69.0m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 31m including **37.0m at 4.9 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC138)
- **37.0m at 7.7 g/t Au** from 42m including **24m at 11.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC208)

[2] ASX:A1G announcement 30 July 2024 "450koz at 2.9 g/t Au Maiden Gold Resource"

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com
Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

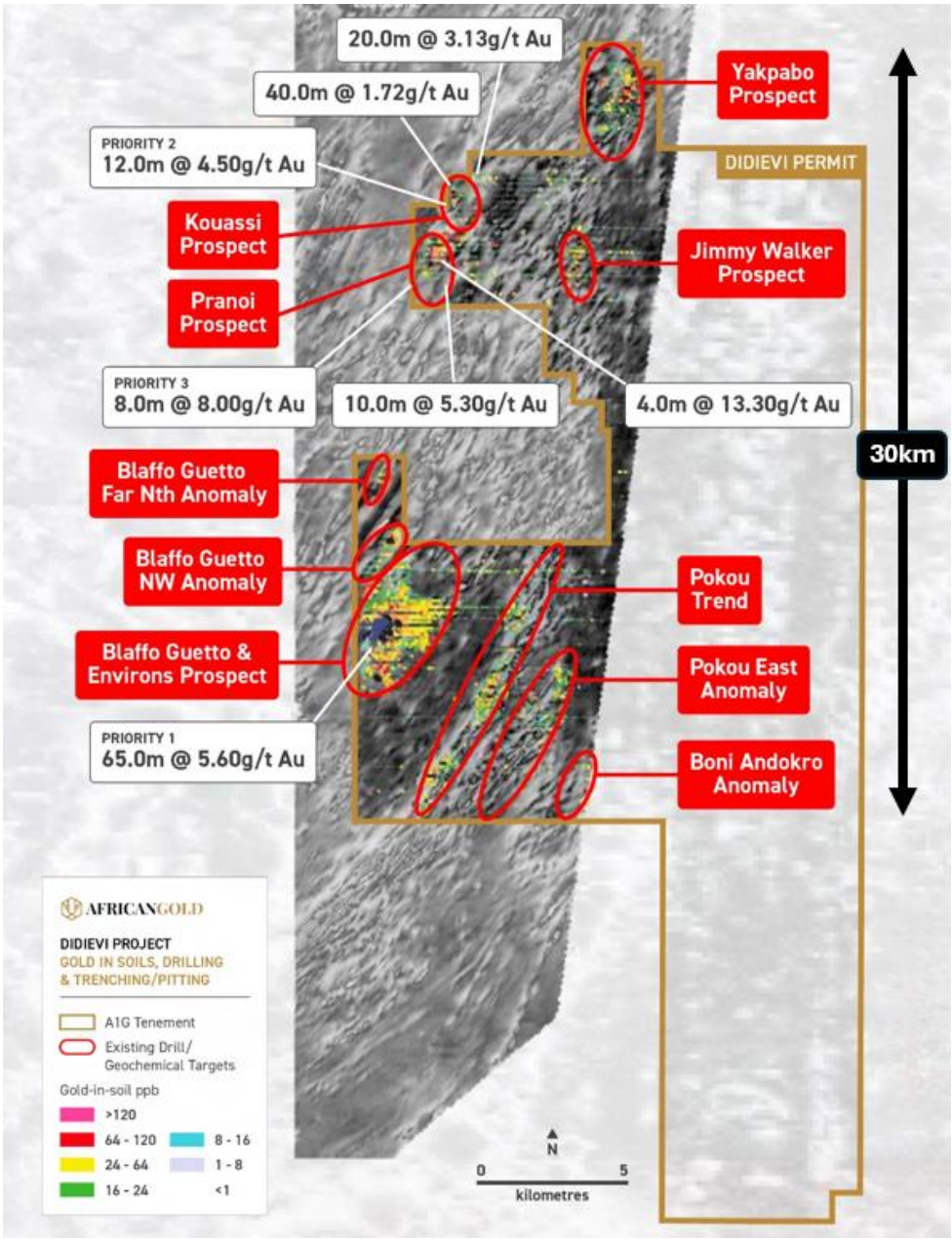


Figure 5: Highly prospective prospects on the Didievi tenement

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person's Statements

The information contained in this announcement that relates to new exploration results for the Didievi Project, Cote d'Ivoire, is based on and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Marat Abzalov, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Abzalov, via his company Massa Geoservices, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Abzalov consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information on the form and context in which it appears. Dr Abzalov holds shares and options in African Gold Limited.

The Company confirms that the mineral resource estimate referred to in this announcement was reported on 30 July 2024 in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 and that the historical exploration results referred to in this announcement were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on the dates identified through the ASX release. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that

materially affects the mineral resource estimate or the exploration results and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Drill collar details and intercept information

Table 1: Drill Collar Locations

Hole_ID	*Depth (m)*	*EAST*	*NORTH*	*RL*	Azi	Dip
DDD054a	403.0	279501.6	749283.7	245.5	137	-60
DDD058	260.0	279792.3	749202.2	219.8	137	-60
DDD060	379.5	279758.0	749123.0	226.0	317	-60
DDD066	98.5	279829.0	749163.0	215.4	137	-45
DDD066a	111.0	279838.0	749154.0	215.0	137	-52
DDD067	251.0	279918.6	749388.3	224.3	317	-50
DDD068	100.0	279200.1	749173.9	227.6	350	-45
DDD069	130.0	279235.7	749162.1	226.1	320	-45
DDD070	132.0	279429.4	748401.2	232.9	317	-50
DDD071	144.5	279480.5	748462.0	223.2	317	-45

Table 2: Significant Intercepts

Mineralised (grades above 0.3g/t Au)

Hole_ID	FROM,m	TO,m	LENGTH,m	Au_g/t	Explanation
DDD054a	75.0	105.0	30.0	0.3	low-grade halo
DDD054a	210.0	232.0	22.0	0.7	**Gold Lode**
DDD054a	283.0	293.0	10.0	1.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD054a	364.0	383.0	19.0	3.5	**Gold Lode**
DDD058	104.0	106.0	2.0	3.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	180.0	185.0	5.0	5.6	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	212.0	215.0	3.0	2.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	221.0	224.0	3.0	2.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	304.0	320.9	17	2.1	**Gold Lode**
DDD066	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.1	**Gold Lode**
DDD066a	69.0	71.0	2.0	2.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	4.0	8.9	4.9	1.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	51.1	62.0	10.9	0.4	low-grade halo
DDD067	72.0	78.0	6.0	0.9	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	96.0	127.0	31.0	2.0	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	145.0	148.0	3.0	1.0	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	168.0	172.8	4.8	1.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD068	5.0	9.2	4.2	1.5	**Gold Lode**
DDD069	58.0	63.0	5.0	0.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD070	40.0	44.0	4.0	2.0	**Gold Lode**

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Appendix 2: JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Details of the Reported Project
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The new drilling data includes diamond drill core samples collected from the recently drillholes - DDD054a; DDD058; DDD060; DDD066; DDD066a; DDD067; DDD068; DDD069; DDD070; DDD071 and recently drilled at the Blaffo Guetto prospect of the African Gold. • These drillholes were drilled in January – March 2025 with an objective to extend the mineralised domains and infill gaps in the maiden Mineral Resources of the Blaffo Guetto deposit estimated in 2024 and referred here as MRE2024 • Total length of the drilling program is 10,000 m. Length of the drilled and reported here drillholes is 2022.5m
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• The diamond drillcore was orientated, marked, logged, and split in half using a diamond core saw before being sampled. Sample intervals typically 1m, in rare cases e.g. at end of hole <1m. • Drilling and sampling procedures are as follows: the diamond core was recovered using a wireline technique and then it was marked on a standard fixed intervals of 1m and to the geological contacts. The marked core was cut in half by a diamond saw, split and sampled. • Drilling and sampling are matching the industry standard practices and quality of the obtained samples were found an appropriate for mineral resource and ore Reserves estimation

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

	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*	• The determination of mineralisation has been made by a combination of geological observations (logging and mapping) in conjunction with assay results from the surface drilling. • Drilling and sampling have been done following best practice standard operating procedures and in good accordance with the industry standards.

	detailed information.	
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).*	• The drilling was carried out using the standard recognized techniques and procedures, which includes wireline techniques for retreating the samples from the drillhole. • Most of the diamond core drilling was made using NQ diameter drill bits for drilling the fresh rocks, and the HQ size drill bits for drilling the pre-collar and the weathered rocks (i.e. laterites). • The drilling was oriented. Orientation was made using the REFLEX DOWNHOLE CORE ORIENTATION UNIT. Name of the instrument: REFLEX ACT III RD NTW CORE ORIENTATION KIT REFLEX reference: AURUM15052024_2. Serial numbers: Act32139, Act36243, Act3c1113
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill core losses were recorded using the linear method, based on comparison of the recovered core length vs nominal length of the drilled interval. • No significant sample losses were noted
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Core recovery was supervised by the field geologists and drillers were requested to adjust drilling parameters where this was found appropriate to do.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential	• No significant sampling issues were noted, and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.

	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by experienced qualified geologists and this included recording the drilled rocks, alteration style and composition, RQD measurements providing the geotechnical information and structural measurements of the rock contacts, bedding and metamorphic structures. • The level of geological and geotechnical logging was adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation and applicable for the mining and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Geological logging used a standardized logging system. It was essentially qualitative and descriptive in nature. • Geotechnical logging, mainly recording the RQD, was semi-quantitative. • Structural measurements (Dip and Azi) were quantitative and made using a special device colloquially referred as a "rocket launcher".
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The total length of the reported drillholes is 2022.5m. • 100% of the drillholes, including mineralised intervals and their host rocks, were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	• Drill core was split in half using a diamond core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether	• Not applicable. Current drilling included only the diamond drill core drilling.

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>sampled wet or dry.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</td><td>

Sample preparation was made at the MSA-LABS in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. The preparation procedure consists of crushing the entire sample (2- 3 kg) to 1mm at 80% pass, and then splitting the crushed material, collecting a c.300g aliquot for assaying for Au using the Photon assay instrument.
Samples selected for multispectral analysis (ICP-OES for multi – elements) for pulverized to 75 microns

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr>
<tr><td>METHOD CODE</td><td>DESCRIPTION</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADM-300</td><td>Single charge for each batch of samples submitted</td></tr>
<tr><td>CPA-Jar</td><td>Unit charge per CPA Jar</td></tr>
<tr><td>CRU-999</td><td>Crush to client specification</td></tr>
<tr><td>PLG-100</td><td>Log Sample - No preparation required</td></tr>
<tr><td>PPU-530</td><td>Pulverize 1000g to 85% -75 µm</td></tr>
<tr><td>SPL-425</td><td>Split 1000g material (Rotary Split)</td></tr>
</table>
CRU-999: Crush entire Sample to 1mm at 80% passing

Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques correspond to the common industry practices and are considered to be appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation of the orogenic gold deposits.

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</td><td>

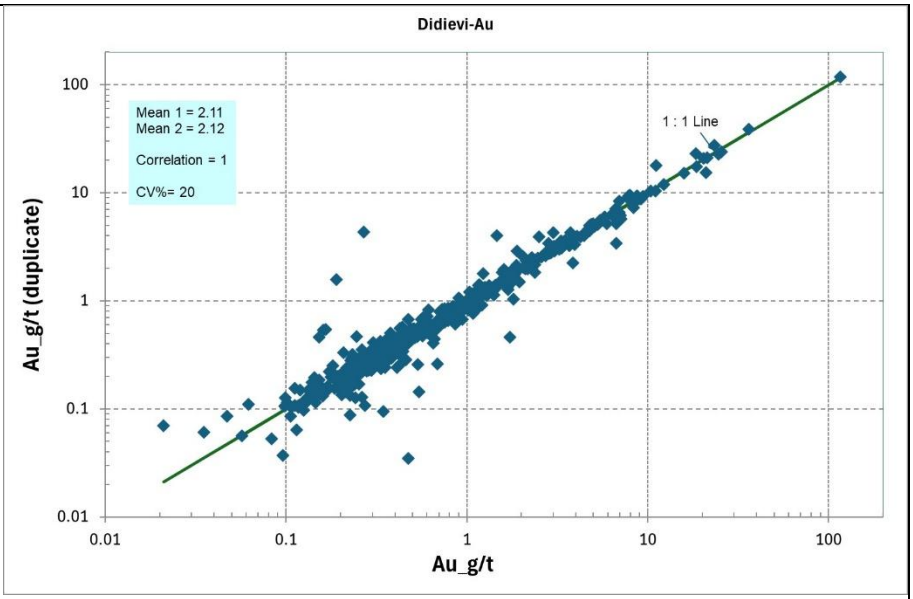
Laboratories used sieving tests to assure particle size is matching to the certified parameters of the sample preparation protocol. This analysis is conducted routinely by the laboratory personnel and represents operational practice of the laboratory.
The sieving test is performed in each batch to ensure the correct grind size is achieved.

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field</td><td>

Duplicates of the coarse rejects (-1mm material after first crush) were systematically collected and analysed.
Results of the duplicate analysis show a good repeatability of the original sample assays

</td></tr>
</table>

	duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The drillhole samples are 2-3 kg which is appropriate for obtaining representative samples of the Blaffo Guetto orogenic gold deposit. This conclusion is based on geological and petrographic studies of the deposit and was confirmed during Mineral Resource estimation in 2024.
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.*	• Drillhole samples were assayed for Au by Photon instrument. This is a relatively new method which at present is broadly used in the mining industry and has become a modern standard of the gold mining industry. • The method uses 300g aliquot which is superior to a conventional fire-assay method that uses 50g aliquots. • This is a total recovery technique.
	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.	• Not applicable – no such tools used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,	• QAQC procedures used by the African Gold Ltd at this drilling included systematic analysis of the coarse duplicates (-1mm), assay of the standards (CRM) and blanks. Duplicate assays results show a good repeatability of the sample assays (Fig. 1). Precision error is less than 20% which matches the best industry practices

	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	 Fig 1.6 - 1. Scatter-diagram of the duplicates vs. original samples. Post MRE2024 drilling data containing 453 pairs of the sample and duplicate. CV% presents a samples precision estimated using methodology explained in Abzalov (2008). • QAQC results of the CRM and blanks did not reveal issues that could affect the quality of the sample assay results. The obtained QAQC results have allowed to conclude that the sample assays quality is sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The QAQC procedures used by the African Gold at this drilling campaign includes systematic assaying of the sample duplicates (-1mm material) for all samples that have returned the high-grade results. • Lower grade mineralisation (>0.3 g/t Au) also is verified by analysing the coarse reject duplicates
	The use of twinned holes.	• Not applicable – no twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data	• The logging procedure consisted of direct entering data into a portable (laptop) computer which then has been electronically transferred to a database administrator for the data review and uploading into the database.

	storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Assay results were received from the laboratory by email, reviewed by database administrator and uploaded into the company database. • African Gold Ltd uses relational database built using the Microsoft ACCESS
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable - no adjustments were made to the 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.*	• All drill collars were originally located with a handheld GPS and after drilling were resurveyed using a handheld GPS
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All data location is in UTM WGS84 Zone30N grid system
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Digital topography was generated using the DGPS data that was obtained during the topographic survey campaign undertaken by the previous owners. Comparison of the different data generation has shown their good matching assuring accurate topographic control of the drilling data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable • The current drill database includes a mix of hole spacings from multiple historic drill campaigns, resulting in non-uniform spacing. However, it remains within the parameters required for a maiden Inferred Resource. As the project advances and the resource classification is upgraded, drilling density will be refined to align with best practices for higher-confidence resource estimation.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and	

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

	grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill core was sampled at the regular intervals, 0.5m to 1m of the mineralised zones, and 1m of the wall rocks. • No physical compositing of the samples was used.
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.*	• Orientation of the drillholes (azimuth and dip) provides intersections close to perpendicular to interpreted mineralized structure being targeted.
	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.	• Orientation of the drillhole intersections is adequate for 3D geological modelling and Resource estimation and cannot be source of the sampling bias

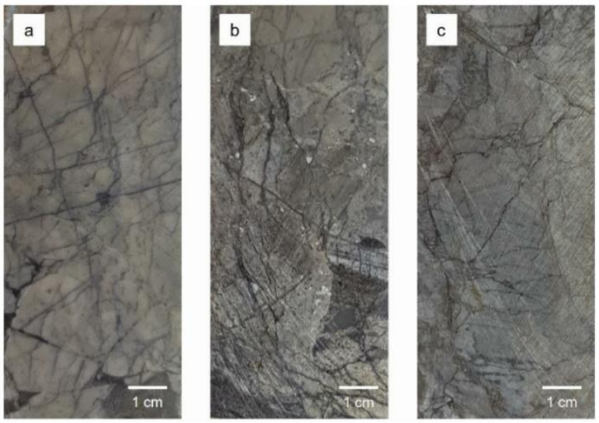
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• African Gold Ltd personnel have guarded samples during drilling and sampling. • The collected and safely stored on-site samples have been delivered by the African Gold Ltd personnel to the MSA laboratory. • After samples have been removed from the site, they were securely stored in the laboratory facilities.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The MSA laboratory was visited in December 2024 and February 2025 by the company personnel, including Oehlman (CEO of the A1G), D.Sie (Project geologist), and M. Abzalov (consultant, CP of the project). • Laboratory procedures was reviewed by Dr.M.Abzalov and found to match the mining industry's best practices.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Details of the Reported Project</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>
African Gold Mali SARL has entered into a number of agreements with companies – details are provided in ASX releases dated 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.
Details of the permits are shown in Table 2.1-1
Table 2.1-1: Permits obtained and applied by the African Gold Ltd for Gold exploration and mining in Cote d'Ivoire
<table>
<tr><th>Permit</th><th>Permit type</th><th>Date Granted</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Duration</th></tr>
<tr><td>Didievi</td><td rowspan="8">Permis de rescherche (Gold)</td><td>18 Nov 2019</td><td>391</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville</td><td>25 Oct 2017</td><td>395</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikensi</td><td>19 Oct 2016</td><td>397</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Konahiri Nord</td><td>12 Jan 2022</td><td>391</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Konahiri Sud</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>255</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Koyekro</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>290</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Azaguire</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>397</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gomon</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>212</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Details of exploration by the previous groups has been reported to the ASX in 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.
This is briefly summarised here.
Didievi Permit – Cote d'Ivoire:</td></tr>
</table>

		• Regional surveys by Glencore and Equigold and then by Lihir and Newcrest include geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric data and remote sensing data. This was done during 2006 and 2012 and included several exploration campaigns. • Work by Glencore and Equigold focused on the western part of the current permit consisting of acquisition of the high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric data, broad (800m x 50m & 200m) spaced soil sampling followed up with infill sampling on 9 discrete areas, limited trenching, rock chip sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. During this time Equigold made two discoveries, namely Blaffo Guetto (BG) and Pranoi. • From 2008 the exploration was focused almost exclusively on the Blaffo Guetto, where a total of 312 RC holes and 23 diamond holes were drilled for 26,850m and 4,275m respectively • At the Pranoi a total of 73 RAB, 7 RC and 1 diamond hole were drilled for 2,368m, 940m and 350m respectively (best intercept 13.0 at 2.65g/t Au). • At Jonny Walker 7 RC holes were drilled and at geochemical anomalies DAS005 and DSA003 10 and 15 RAB holes respectively.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In Côté d'Ivoire – the area under consideration is situated within the central portion of the Oumé-Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt. The belt is striking North-East to South-West direction. These belts belong to the Proterozoic basement in the Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton (WAC) formed between 2.2 and 1.9 Ga. The belt is almost 300 km long and 40 to 5km width extends from south of Dabakala (north of the belt) to Divo (south of the belt). Around the parallel 7°, it is divided in two parts. • Blaffo Guetto prospect is situated in the southern Oumé-Hiré portion. The supracrustal geology of this greenstone belt, that is present within the prospect area includes schist and quartzite and also sandstone and conglomerates aligned NE-SW and intruded by the different mafic intrusions and the felsic

		porphyries. Gold lodes are hosted in the intensely altered and deformed rocks that are characterized by broad distribution of the mm-scale stockwork quartz veinlets (Fig. 2.3 – 1)  Fig. 2.3-1: Host rocks of the gold mineralisation, Blaffo Guetto prospect. (a) barren; (b) low-grade; (c) high-grade
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*:	• Mineral Resource database contains 203 drillholes which includes 600 mineralised intersections. • Details of the drillhole information has been reported to the ASX previously, including: African Gold Lts – ASX, 2023, 17 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2022, 18 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2021, 7 December African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2020, 27 November • After completion of the Mineral Resource estimation, drilling has been resumed in the late 2024 and currently continues. In total, 19 new drillholes have been drilled and reported to the ASX, including: African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 30 January African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 1 February African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 2 February African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 3 February And the current release

	Easting and Northing of the drill hole collar.	• Coordinates of the drillhole collars, dip and azimuth of drilling and length of the drillholes are presented in Table 2.4-1
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.	
	Dip and azimuth of the hole.	

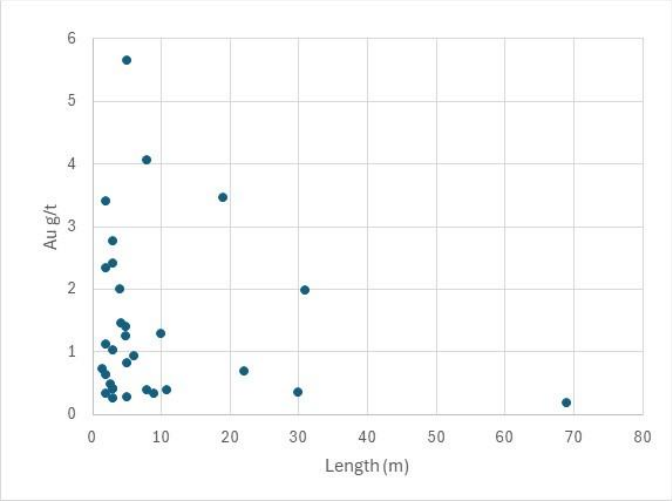
Table 2.4-1: Location and length of the drillholes

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	EAST	NORTH	RL	Azi	Dip
DDD054a	403.0	279501.6	749283.7	245.5	137	-60
DDD058	260.0	279792.3	749202.2	219.8	137	-60
DDD060	379.5	279758.0	749123.0	226.0	317	-60
DDD066	98.5	279829.0	749163.0	215.4	137	-45
DDD066a	111.0	279838.0	749154.0	215.0	137	-52
DDD067	251.0	279918.6	749388.3	224.3	317	-50
DDD068	113.0	279200.1	749173.9	227.6	350	-45
DDD069	130.0	279235.7	749162.1	226.1	320	-45
DDD070	132.0	279429.4	748401.2	232.9	317	-50
DDD071	144.5	279480.5	748462.0	223.2	317	-45
total:	2022.5					

	Down hole length and interception depth	**Table 2.4 – 2: Gold lodes defined using 0.5 g/t Au as lower cut-off. Surrounding low-grade mineralisation and the barren rocks are shown for completeness of the reported drillhole data.**

Hole_ID	FROM,m	TO,m	LENGTH,m	Au_g/t	Explanation
DDD054a	75.0	105.0	30.0	0.3	low-grade halo
DDD054a	210.0	232.0	22.0	0.7	**Gold Lode**
DDD054a	283.0	293.0	10.0	1.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD054a	364.0	383.0	19.0	3.5	**Gold Lode ***
DDD058	104.0	106.0	2.0	3.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	180.0	185.0	5.0	5.6	**Gold Lode ***
DDD060	212.0	215.0	3.0	2.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	221.0	224.0	3.0	2.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD060	304.0	320.9	17	2.1	low-grade halo
DDD066	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.1	**Gold Lode**
DDD066a	69.0	71.0	2.0	2.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	4.0	8.9	4.9	1.3	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	51.1	62.0	10.9	0.4	low-grade halo
DDD067	72.0	78.0	6.0	0.9	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	96.0	127.0	31.0	2.0	**Gold Lode ***
DDD067	145.0	148.0	3.0	1.0	**Gold Lode**
DDD067	168.0	172.8	4.8	1.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD068	5.0	9.2	4.2	1.5	**Gold Lode**
DDD069	58.0	63.0	5.0	0.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD070	40.0	44.0	4.0	2.0	**Gold Lode**

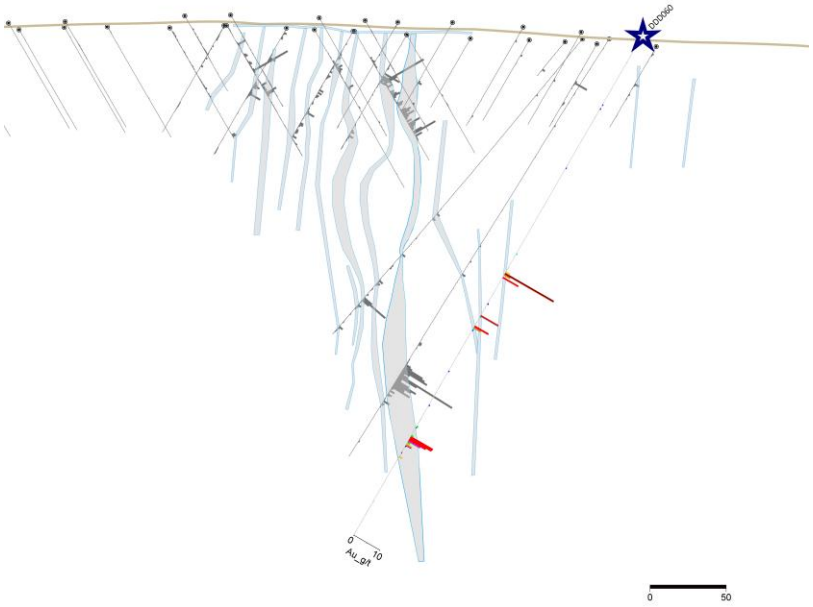
	Hole length.	Total length of the drillholes reported in this ASX release is 2022.5m. The length of the drillholes is in the range of 98.5m – 403m. Average length 203.5m.

	• *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.*	• Not applicable - all relevant information is included in the current 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*	

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com

Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

	Material and should be stated.	Fig. 2.5-1: Grade and length of the Mineralised interceptions (includes low grade halo) of the drillholes DDD054a-DDD072 presented in the Table 2.4 – 2.
	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.	• Not applicable. All samples in these drillholes are approximately 1m long.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable. Only gold grade is reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting*	• Gold lodes are dipping steeply and close to vertical, therefore the downhole length of mineralisation exceeds the actual thickness

intercept lengths	*of Exploration Results.*	 Fig. 2.6 -1 Example of the gold lodes (Cross-section looking North-East). One of the reported drillholes (DDD060) is shown for the reference
	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').	• Mineralised zones (gold lodes) were interpreted on the cross-sections, containing the 3D models (wireframes) of the drilled gold lodes. The wireframes will be updated using the new drilling results and will be used for updating the Mineral Resource estimates. Therefore, conversion of the down-hole intervals into thickness is not required, because it will be accurately estimated using 3D wireframes.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	• The appropriate maps and the sections are present in the body of this announcement.

	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.	
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 current announcement that reports a new drilling data obtained at the Blaffo Guetto prospect is made as a balanced reporting. The report includes information of the all drillholes, drilled after the past report (ASX 2025 03 February) and completed to date.

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.*	• Petrographic study of the gold mineralisation and their host rocks was made in 2011 by Dr. Eva S. Schandl (www.consultgeo.com) who concluded, that "In the present suite of samples, gold occurs as very small single grains within the matrix of fine-grained carbonate + quartz + sericite-rich sediments (BG-FLP-.05, 07, 10), and in one sample, gold occurs as an inclusion in pyrrhotite (22)".
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale*	• African Gold Ltd is planning to continue exploration drilling. • 1st stage of the 2024-2025 drilling consisted of 5,000m diamond core drilling. This drilling campaign commenced in December 2024 and was focused on exploration of the new targets identified as a result of the previous drilling campaign undertaken in the late 2024, after maiden Mineral Resources were estimated and reported to the ASX. • 2nd stage of the 2024-2025 drilling includes an additional c.3,000m of diamond drilling at the Blaffo Guetto deposit. This stage of drilling will be focused on follow up exploration of the targets discovered during the 1st stage of drilling.

	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.	Diagrams are presented in the sections 1 and 2 of the JORC TABLE 1 and also in the body of the report

admin@african-gold.com
african-gold.com
Principal & Registered Office:
Level 1, Suite 23, 513 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008