ASX RELEASE
07 May 2025

First-pass aircore drilling identifies potential 900m gold zone at Tiogo prospect, Tengrela South, Côte d'Ivoire

- **First-pass, wide-spaced** aircore drilling on **Tengrela South** permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire returns **8m at 6.47g/t gold from 6m** and **12m at 4.20g/t gold from 32m** in holes **900m apart** at the **Tiogo prospect**
- This new gold zone has been interpreted as a potentially continuous **+900m long gold corridor** in the upper weathered oxide layer, requiring **immediate follow-up**. The underlying fresh bedrock has never been drilled
- At the northern **Kakologo prospect,** also on the Tengrela South gold permit, first-pass aircore drilling returned wide intersections including **18m at 1.02g/t gold from 38m** in the weathered oxide layer
- Follow-up gradient array IP ground geophysics to **define bedrock drill targets** to commence in **Q2 2025** with further drilling at Tiogo to follow soon after
- Dipole-dipole ground geophysics (DDIP) and first-stage auger sampling completed at the King Kong prospect on the Adzope gold project. Diamond drilling is planned to commence at Adzope **this month**

Desert Metals Limited (**Desert Metals**, **DM1**, or the **Company**) is pleased to report the results of first-pass exploratory aircore drill holes at the Tengrela South gold project in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1).

At the **Tiogo prospect**, DM1 received wide, high-grade results from two lines **900m apart** including **8m at 6.47g/t gold from 6m** and **12m at 4.20g/t gold from 32m**; while the Kakologo prospect returned **18m at 1.02g/t gold from 38m**. These prospects, which have never been drilled before are only 30km and on-strike from Perseus Mining's (ASX: PRU) operating **Sissingué gold mine.**

Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:

> *"It is extremely encouraging for a shallow, first-pass, wide-spaced aircore drill program to discover wide, high-grade gold mineralisation in soil sampling anomalies that have never been tested, and are only 30km from the operating Sissingué gold mine. The two gold intersections at Tiogo are particularly exciting as they were drilled 900m apart and are on strike from each other, thus representing the potential for a new, wide, high-grade gold corridor to exist in the northern area of the Tengrela South permit. Immediate follow-up of these intersections is required, and we will commence ground geophysics to further define both oxide and bedrock drilling targets.*
>
> *Ground geophysics and first-phase auger sampling have also been recently completed at the King Kong prospect on our Adzope gold project, and we look forward to updating the market on our upcoming diamond drilling program at Adzope."*

At Tengrela South, Desert Metals completed **83 aircore holes** for a total **of 4,426m of drilling** at the **Tiogo** and **Kakologo** gold prospects in the northeastern area of the permit, which is located only 30km and on-strike from Perseus Mining Limited's (ASX: PRU) Sissingué gold mine. At the **Tiogo** prospect, DM1 completed **29 air-core drill holes for 1,651m** across four wide-spaced lines, while at the **Kakologo** prospect, DM1 completed **54 air-core drill holes for 2,775m** over eight wide-spaced lines. See Figure 1 and Table 2 for collar locations.

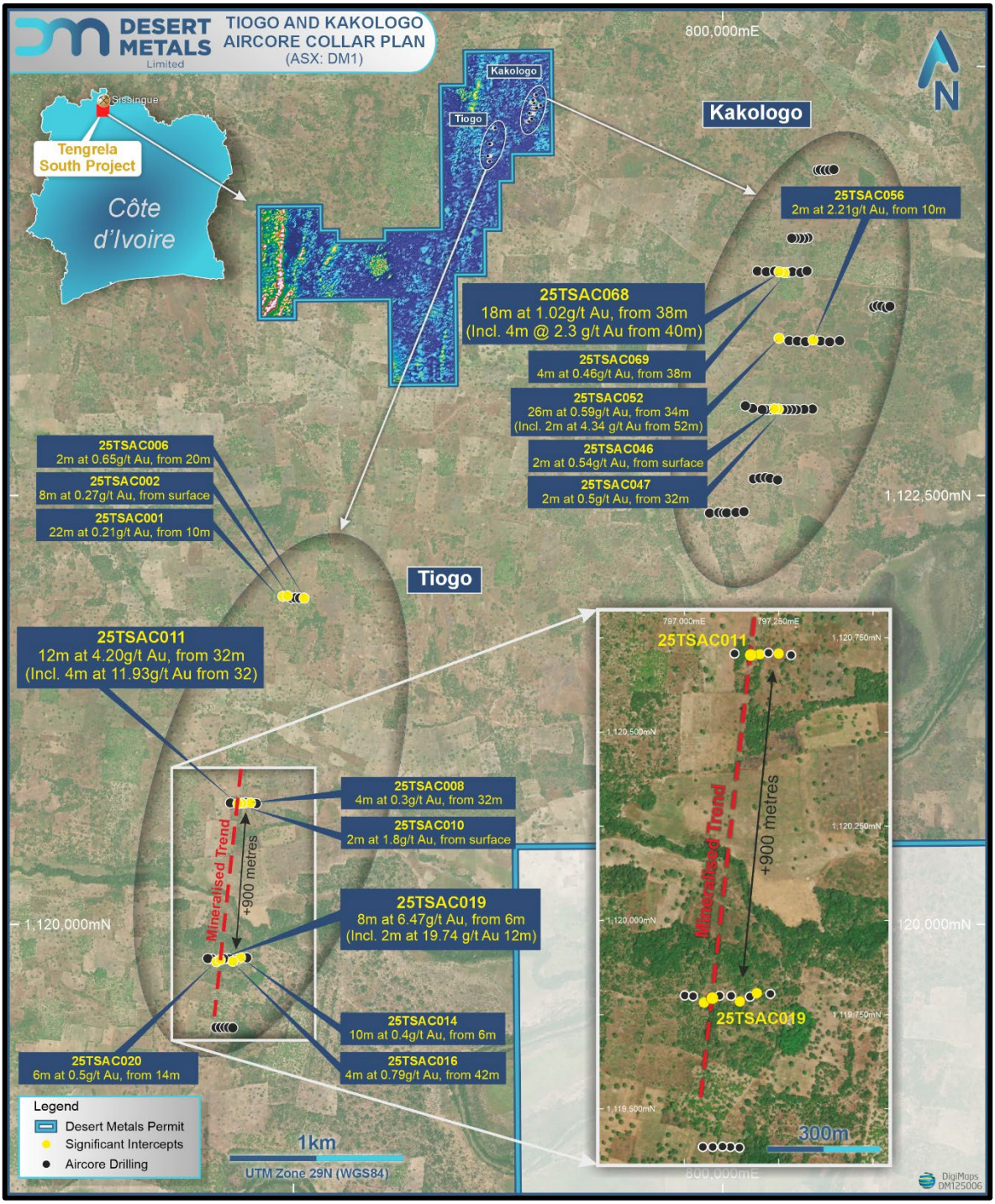

Figure 1 – Tiogo and Kakologo drillhole plan

The aircore program was designed to test the high-tenor gold results returned from soil sampling conducted during June and July 2024, where sampling returned two distinct, parallel, north-south +100 ppb gold anomalies: the **3.6 km-long Tiogo anomaly** and the **2.1 km-long Kakologo anomaly.** These **+3km and +2km parallel gold corridors** highlight the north-south structures that typically host gold mineralisation in this Birimian gold belt.

All aircore holes were drilled into the weathered oxide layer at a 60° angle and to a depth of 48m on the 25m-spaced holes and to a depth of 60m for the 50m-spaced holes, with an average depth of 54m. Line spacings were very wide to assist with the identification of significant gold mineralisation; at Tiogo lines were drilled between **200m and 1km** apart while at Kakologo lines were drilled between **100m and 400m** apart. Fresh rock was not reached during the aircore program as a deeper weathering profile exists in the northern area of the permit when compared to the southern Podio area.

The program was completed on schedule and on budget, and samples were submitted for gold analysis via the Chrysos™ PhotonAssay technique at Intertek Ghana. See Table 1 for significant gold intercepts.

Drilling at the Tiogo gold prospect returned multiple mineralised intercepts including two wide, high-grade results from two holes drilled on lines **900m apart**. Hole 25TSAC011 returned **12m at 4.20g/t gold from 32m** and hole 25TSAC019 returned **8m at 6.47g/t gold from 6m**, indicating the potential for a continuous gold zone over a significant strike length (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The mineralised gold zones have been interpreted and modelled to be associated with quartz veins in the weathered saprolitic bedrock and it is expected to continue down dip into the fresh bedrock.

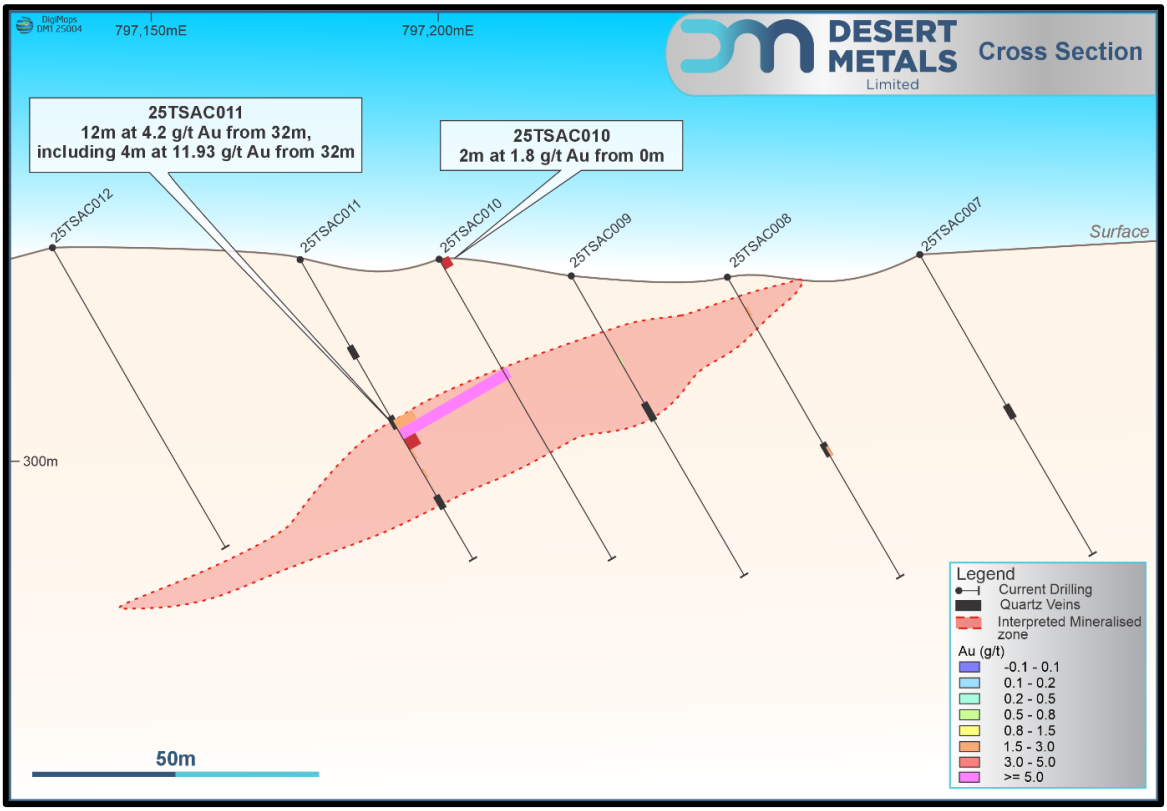

Figure 2 – Tiogo Prospect Cross Section

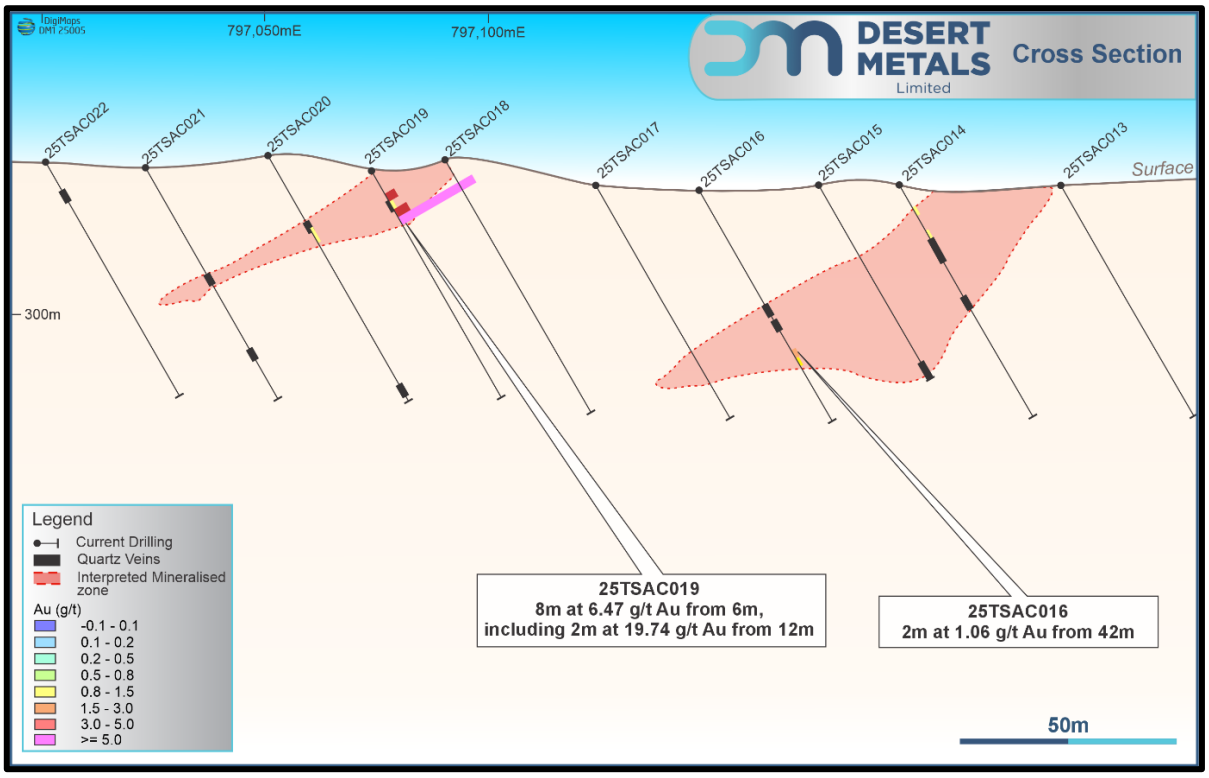

Figure 3 – Tiogo Prospect Cross Section

With significant gold mineralisation intersected in the weathered zone over a significant 900m strike length, the next step is to define drill targets both in the weathered zone and in the underlying bedrock. A gradient array induced polarisation (IP) ground geophysics program will commence this quarter to immediately define further drill targets for reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling.

Adzope Gold Project Exploration

At the **Adzope gold project** in southern Côte d'Ivoire, Desert Metals completed a **19-line, 27.5-line kilometre** dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) ground geophysics program along the **+3km long gold corridor** at the lead **King Kong** prospect defined during the November 2024 drilling campaign. The DDIP data is being processed by leading geophysical consulting firm **Resource Potentials Pty Ltd** to highlight and rank drill targets for the upcoming diamond drilling program.

Also, at the King Kong gold prospect, DM1 completed the first phase of a staged auger program in the same **+3km-long** gold corridor as King Kong, with **233 auger holes for 2,830m** completed. The auger program was designed to test the depth and geometry of the King Kong gold corridor as previously defined by ground geophysics and soil sampling, and, in conjunction with the recently completed DDIP program, rank follow-up drill targets for an upcoming **+5,000m diamond drilling program**.

Final processing of the DDIP data and integration with the results from the auger sampling and other exploration data from King Kong is expected during May 2025. Diamond drilling is scheduled to commence at King Kong in late May to follow up previous high-grade results from DM1's maiden drilling program (*see DM1 ASX Announcement 10 December 2024*).

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Desert Metals Limited.

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About Desert Metals Limited

Desert Metals Limited is an ASX-listed (ASX:DM1) gold exploration and development company. DM1 has the right to earn a majority interest under low-cost joint venture arrangements in three gold projects covering 1,073.95km² of granted mineral permits and permit applications in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. DM1 currently owns 51% of the Tengrela South project 30km south of the operating Sissingué gold mine and is earning 80% of the highly prospective Adzope gold project in the south of the country.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Stephen Ross, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ross has a minimum of five years' experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves. Mr Ross is a related party of the Company, being a Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Ross has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements as referenced in the body of this announcement and further confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the exploration results contained in those market releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which DM1 operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside DM1's control. DM1 does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of DM1, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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Table 1 – Tengrela South aircore holes significant intercepts*

Hole ID	Prospect	Interval m	Grade g/t	From m	Gram metres Gm*m
25TSAC001	Tiogo	22	0.21	10	4.62
25TSAC002	Tiogo	8	0.27	0	2.16
25TSAC006	Tiogo	2	0.65	20	1.3
25TSAC006	Tiogo	4	0.32	0	1.28
25TSAC008	Tiogo	4	0.3	32	1.2
25TSAC008	Tiogo	2	0.53	6	1.06
25TSAC010	Tiogo	2	1.8	0	3.6
25TSAC011	**Tiogo**	**12**	**4.2**	**32**	**50.4**
	Including	**4**	**11.9**	**32**	**47.7**
25TSAC014	Tiogo	10	0.4	6	4
25TSAC016	Tiogo	4	0.79	42	3.16
25TSAC019	**Tiogo**	**8**	**6.47**	**6**	**51.76**
	including	**2**	**19.7**	**12**	**39.5**
25TSAC020	Tiogo	6	0.5	14	3
25TSAC046	Kakologo	2	0.54	0	1.08
25TSAC047	Kakologo	2	0.5	32	1
25TSAC052	**Kakologo**	**26**	**0.59**	**34**	**15.34**
	Including	**2**	**4.34**	**52**	**8.68**
25TSAC056	Kakologo	2	2.21	10	4.42
25TSAC068	**Kakologo**	**18**	**1.02**	**38**	**18.36**
	including	**4**	**2.30**	**52**	**8.68**
25TSAC069	Kakologo	4	0.46	0	1.84

*** Results are reported with a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t gold, no top cut-off, internal waste of 2m and a minimum gram metres of 1.0 gm*m.**

Table 2 – Tengrela South aircore holes collar locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
25TSAC001	Tiogo	797439	1121913	383	-60	90	54.00
25TSAC002	Tiogo	797465	1121915	379	-60	90	54.00
25TSAC003	Tiogo	797489	1121901	378	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC004	Tiogo	797511	1121903	374	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC005	Tiogo	797536	1121902	349	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC006	Tiogo	797562	1121902	349	-60	90	41.00
25TSAC007	Tiogo	797283	1120704	349	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC008	Tiogo	797250	1120708	332	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC009	Tiogo	797223	1120710	332	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC010	Tiogo	797200	1120706	335	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC011	Tiogo	797176	1120704	335	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC012	Tiogo	797133	1120708	337	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC013	Tiogo	797228	1119805	329	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC014	Tiogo	797192	1119807	329	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC015	Tiogo	797174	1119798	329	-60	90	50.00
25TSAC016	Tiogo	797147	1119785	328	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC017	Tiogo	797124	1119800	329	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC018	Tiogo	797093	1119800	376	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC019	Tiogo	797074	1119794	374	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC020	Tiogo	797052	1119782	377	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC021	Tiogo	797023	1119799	374	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC022	Tiogo	797001	1119801	375	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC023	Tiogo	797049	1119399	357	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC024	Tiogo	797075	1119399	357	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC025	Tiogo	797101	1119400	341	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC026	Tiogo	797122	1119399	342	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC027	Tiogo	797146	1119397	340	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC028	Tiogo	799924	1122397	348	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC029	Tiogo	799977	1122401	340	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC030	Kakologo	800004	1122399	342	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC031	Kakologo	800023	1122399	343	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC032	Kakologo	800077	1122402	344	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC033	Kakologo	800124	1122406	344	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC034	Kakologo	800179	1122597	364	-60	90	60.00

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
25TSAC035	Kakologo	800216	1122602	364	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC036	Kakologo	800249	1122604	364	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC037	Kakologo	800275	1122600	363	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC038	Kakologo	800320	1122591	363	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC039	Kakologo	800523	1123004	353	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC040	Kakologo	800474	1123002	354	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC041	Kakologo	800429	1123000	354	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC042	Kakologo	800402	1123001	354	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC043	Kakologo	800376	1123000	356	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC044	Kakologo	800351	1123001	356	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC045	Kakologo	800325	1123004	356	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC046	Kakologo	800301	1123005	356	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC047	Kakologo	800278	1123001	354	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC048	Kakologo	800250	1123001	353	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC049	Kakologo	800230	1123001	353	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC050	Kakologo	800174	1123007	354	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC051	Kakologo	800132	1123023	358	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC052	Kakologo	800328	1123417	350	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC053	Kakologo	800387	1123402	353	-60	90	58.00
25TSAC054	Kakologo	800435	1123400	354	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC055	Kakologo	800482	1123397	355	-60	90	59.00
25TSAC056	Kakologo	800526	1123406	355	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC057	Kakologo	800569	1123400	353	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC058	Kakologo	800623	1123396	352	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC059	Kakologo	800681	1123402	348	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC060	Kakologo	800879	1123599	350	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC061	Kakologo	800901	1123606	350	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC062	Kakologo	800926	1123604	350	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC063	Kakologo	800953	1123594	348	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC064	Kakologo	800974	1123603	348	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC065	Kakologo	800202	1123808	399	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC066	Kakologo	800254	1123804	397	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC067	Kakologo	800302	1123808	395	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC068	Kakologo	800328	1123804	392	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC069	Kakologo	800359	1123799	390	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC070	Kakologo	800378	1123800	388	-60	90	48.00

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
25TSAC071	Kakologo	800405	1123804	387	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC072	Kakologo	800455	1123800	386	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC073	Kakologo	800491	1123809	445	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC074	Kakologo	800496	1124003	435	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC075	Kakologo	800474	1123998	434	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC076	Kakologo	800450	1123999	432	-60	90	54.00
25TSAC077	Kakologo	800422	1124000	430	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC078	Kakologo	800402	1124000	427	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC079	Kakologo	800553	1124395	360	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC080	Kakologo	800569	1124399	359	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC081	Kakologo	800597	1124396	383	-60	90	48.00
25TSAC082	Kakologo	800622	1124398	380	-60	90	60.00
25TSAC083	Kakologo	800647	1124401	380	-60	90	48.00

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Aircore drill samples were collected as 2m intervals, with end-of hole samples collected as 1m intervals. The samples were taken directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter which yielded two ~3kg samples per interval. One of the samples was submitted to the lab for assay, and the duplicate was kept on-site for reference / back-up. QAQC samples consisting of certified blanks (1% of samples), standards (1% of samples) and field duplicates (1% of samples) were inserted into the sample
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Aircore (AC) drilling was carried out by KMDS Drilling Cote d'Ivoire SARL using industry-standard techniques and procedures. The rig used was an Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig and drilling used RC drill rods, which give a larger hole diameter than standard AC drill rods, thus reducing sample heterogeneity. A RC face-sampling hammer was used for the entire drilling program to ensure penetration through quartz veins.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	AC drill samples were weighed, and sample recovery estimates were made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No significant sampling issues were encountered.
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.*	A small fraction of each and every sample interval was selected, and subsequently dry sieved and then wet sieved (if/where possible). The remnant AC chips were placed on a logging board and were geologically logged by an experienced, qualified company senior geologist, noting lithology, alteration and mineralization / veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aircore drill samples were collected as 2m intervals, with end-of hole samples collected as 1m intervals. The samples were taken directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter which yielded two ~3kg samples per interval. One of the samples was submitted to the lab for assay, and the duplicate was kept on-site for reference / back-up. QAQC samples consisting of certified blanks (1% of samples), standards (1% of samples) and field duplicates (1% of samples) were inserted into the sample run. Samples were assayed using the Photon Assay technique at Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) which uses 500g of sample material, ensuring excellent sample representativity and minimizing the nugget affect. The Photon Assay pots were loaded by Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) after receiving the samples sent by Intertek Yamaoussoukro (Cote d'Ivoire). The limited physical sample preparation required by the Photon Assay technique also minimizes the risk of contamination at the sample preparation stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures*	Assaying was undertaken by Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) by the Photon Assay method in accordance with standard industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	techniques and procedures. In addition to the company QAQC samples, the laboratory also inserted their own QAQC samples. No issues with the assay data and QAQC samples were noted. The Photon Assay technique uses a 500g sample charge ensuring excellent sample representativity and minimizing the nugget effect. Furthermore, the limited physical sample preparation required by the Photon Assay technique also minimizes the risk of contamination at the sample preparation stage.
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.*	Both the company and laboratory QAQC samples were within acceptable tolerance and no issues were noted with the quality of the assay data. Sampling at the machine was of a very high quality. No wet samples were encountered, and the cone splitter was cleaned with compressed air every rod change and whenever required in addition to that.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill collars were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3m. The orientation of all drill holes was measured at surface using a compass for the bearing and a clinometer attached to the mast for the dip. The compass was adjusted for the local magnetic declination. The depth of the samples was recorded, thus the location of every sample is well constrained in X, Y and Z space.
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.*	AC drillholes were planned as first-pass drilling to test soil anomalies. Where hole spacing was 25m, holes were typically drilled to a depth of 48m to ensure near heal-to-toe coverage. 50m-spaced holes were typically drilled to a depth of 60m.
Orientation of data in relation	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*	Drilling was oriented (with regards to both drillhole dip and azimuth) to be as close to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	perpendicular as possible to the mineralization being targeted, which regionally strikes ~north-south and dips moderately to the west.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were kept on camp until they were collected for assay by the Intertek sample collection truck.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Drilling and sampling was conducted in accordance with industry-standard procedures and was observed by the company's Exploration Manager to be of an extremely high quality. Likewise, the assay data is considered to be of a very high quality given the analytical technique used.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The 212km² Tengrela Concession (PR-683), 80% CDI ownership), was granted on 3 November 2017 and renewed for the second time on 28 March 2025. DM1 announced to the ASX on 4 December 2023, its binding agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of CDI Resources Limited (CDI). DM1 completed the acquisition in January 2024 (ASX: DM1 22 Jan 2024). There are no impediments to working in the area. Compensation is paid to local land holders for crop disturbance and local villagers are regularly engaged to provide a range of field services to DM1/CDI.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical work has been conducted by Randgold Resources, Occidental Gold, Perseus Mining Limited, and Exore Limited and includes soil geochemical sampling,

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		airborne geophysical surveys, aircore drilling (AC), reverse circulation drilling (RC), and diamond drilling. More than 55,000m of drilling has been completed since 2010 at five prospects, including the Podio, Logbog and Zaguinasso prospects.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tengrela concession (PR-683) is strategically located approximately 30km south of Perseus Mining Limited's (ASX:PRU) Sissingué gold mine, which has produced over 500,000 ounces of gold since 2018; and 10km north of the significant Atex lithium discovery made by Firering Strategic Minerals plc (AIM:FRG) Firering is in a joint venture with Atlantic Lithium Limited (ASX:A11) associate Ricca Resources Limited at this project. The Tengrela Project area is located within the northern portion of the gold-prolific Syama-Boundiali Greenstone Belt that hosts numerous multi-million-ounce orogenic gold deposits including Sissingué, Syama and Tongon. This belt exhibits numerous geological similarities to the multi-million-ounce Ashanti Gold Belt in Ghana where the orogenic deposits within the Birimian metavolcanics and metasediments generally lie proximal to granite contacts.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *downhole 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.*	Material information on historical drillholes is in-parts incomplete, although sufficient to enable 1) the accurate plotting and modelling of this historical drill data, and 2) develop an understanding of the style and grade of the gold mineralisation intersected. DM1 maintains data tables. Drillhole easting, northing (WGS-84 UTM 29N), RL, dip, azimuth, EOH, drill contractor, drill date, geology, and assay results are recorded. Drillhole locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables when reporting historical assay results for specific drillholes.

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Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff 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.*	DM1 gold assay were checked in relation to recent underlying soil geochemistry results and a field inspection.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	All holes were drilled on east-west traverses, with holes drilled to the east (090 deg) at -60 deg. This drill direction is oriented near-perpendicular to the well-defined regional strike of the mineralised structures. The local orientation of the mineralisation is poorly constrained at the moment, given the lack of historical drilling at the Tiogo and Kakologo prospects. Thus, intercepts reported are downhole lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations relevant to material results are included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	No historical drill data is available in the Tiogo and Kakologo areas to provide more context. An independent third party manages a fully integrated database.
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;*	No previous drilling in the area. Only soil sampling data available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further works	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Now that near-surface mineralization has been intercepted, the next stage will be to develop an understanding of the geometry of the mineralized system(s) by conducting a gradient array induced polarization survey prior to the next phase of infill and extensional AC drilling.