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OREZONE INTERCEPTS FURTHER HIGH-GRADE MINERALIZATION BELOW LIFE OF MINE PITS INCLUDING 1.59 G/T GOLD OVER 48.00M AND 1.09 G/T GOLD OVER 45.00M

August 19, 2025 – Vancouver, BC - Orezone Gold Corporation (TSX: ORE | ASX: ORE | OTCQX: ORZCF) (the "Company" or "Orezone") is pleased to provide additional drill results from its ongoing multi-year exploration campaign at its flagship Bomboré Gold Mine. The latest results are from the North and P8P9 zones, targeting the down plunge continuity of higher-grade sub-zones beneath the current life of mine pits.

Selected Drill Highlights[1]:

- **1.59g/t Au over 48.00m, including 4.86g/t Au over 9.00m (BBD1358)**
- **1.09g/t Au over 45.00m, including 2.56g/t Au over 8.00m (BBD1370), within a broader mineralized intercept of 0.64g/t Au over 157.00m[2]**
- **1.97g/t Au over 16.10m, including 2.74g/t Au over 10.10m (BPC7217)**
- **2.01g/t Au over 14.00m (BPC7216)**
- **2.67g/t Au over 7.40m (BBD1367)**
- **1.63g/t Au over 11.00m (BPC7216)**
- **1.48g/t Au over 8.75m (BBD1369)**
- **1.82g/t Au over 6.40m (BPC7210)**
- **1.16g/t Au over 9.00m (BBD1369)**
- **1.47g/t Au over 6.50m (BBD1368)**
- **1.01g/t Au over 9.00m (BPC7217)**

Patrick Downey, President and CEO stated, "These latest drill results confirm the down plunge continuity of multiple higher-grade sub-zones, with mineralized traces extending beneath the current resource pits, and remaining open at depth. The targeted drilling at the North and P8P9 zones further underscores the near-term potential at Bomboré to selectively pull higher-grade reserve pits to depth across the greater 14km long reserve defined trend. Of particular significance is the very broad sub-zone of mineralization at depth in P8P9. This zone does not appear at surface and is the broadest zone of continuous mineralization that has been intercepted at Bomboré, demonstrating significant exploration potential.

1. Please see Table 1 for estimated true widths.
2. Composite includes below cut-off dilution.

The results of this concentrated drilling serve to complement the ongoing wider spaced step-out drill program, which is focused on identifying new higher-grade centers of mineralization both at depth and near-surface along strike.

In H1-2025, approximately 30,000m of exploration drilling was completed at Bomboré. We are extremely pleased with the results and success of the program to date, which includes 1) extending North Zone footwall mineralization up to 200m below the current reserve pits along an 800m strike length (including **2.55g/t Au over 23.00m** and **1.14g/t Au over 29.50m**), 2) extending mineralization of the P17S high-grade sub-zone a further 300m down plunge (**7.40g/t Au over 6.70m**) and 3) identifying multiple broad near surface strike extensions (including **2.22g/t Au over 14.00m, 1.12g/t Au over 10.00m** and **0.92g/t Au over 14.35m**).[3]

Drilling will continue in H2-2025 on multiple fronts in support of the Company's long-term goal of increasing Bomboré's current stated global resource from 5 million ounces[4] to a targeted 7 to 10 million ounces longer term.[5] This is truly an exciting prospect with the ongoing hard rock expansions positioned to increase Bomboré's overall production to 220,000-250,000 ounces per annum.[6]"

North & North Hill Zone

The ongoing drilling program continues to define and expand mineralized trends along the 3km strike length of the North Zone. Mineralization in the shear-hosted "Footwall Zone" is associated with rheological and chemical differences between siltstones and shales and the volcaniclastic footwall sediments. Gold grades are correlated with quartz veinlets with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite as accessory minerals. Ore shoots are developed where north-northeast trending steep-dipping shears intersect the northeast trending and easterly dipping footwall shear. Fold hinge and stretching lineation measurements confirm the moderate north to north-northeast plunging mineralization.

The North Hill Zone, which sits east of the Footwall Zone, continues to deliver promising grades and widths with higher grades corresponding to increased extensional quartz veining. These veins occur between two steep-dipping north-northeast trending mineralized deformation zones suggesting on-going deformation has resulted in sites of dilation orthogonal to the steeper shears.

The recent drilling was successful in confirming 1) the down plunge continuity of the higher-grade North Hill sub-zone beneath the life of mine reserve pit (including intercepts of **1.59g/t Au over 48.00m** and **1.97g/t Au over 16.10m**), and 2) further delineating higher-grade mineralization within the west dipping footwall shear (**2.01g/t Au over 14.00m**). Both of these higher-grade trends remain open to depth, and will be the focus of future follow-up drilling.

3. The drill results were previously disclosed in the Company's press releases dated June 10, 2025 and January 26, 2025. See also Table 2.
4. Refer to the Company's prospectus dated and lodged with ASIC on July 11, 2025 (the "ASX Prospectus"), a copy of which is available on the Company's website for the Company's Mineral Resource Estimate: 27,530kt at 0.78g/t Au for 692koz Au Measured Mineral Resources, 151,735kt at 0.78g/t Au for 3,814koz Au Indicated Mineral Resources and 20,015kt at 0.95g/t Au for 610koz Inferred Mineral Resources. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resources in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed.
5. This statement of the Company's goal of increasing the current stated 5 million global resource base to a targeted 7 to 10 million ounces longer term is an aspirational statement, and the Company does not yet have reasonable grounds to believe the statement can be achieved.
6. Refer to the ASX Prospectus. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the forecasted gold production targets in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed.

North Hill Zone: selected high-grade sub-zone intercepts (previously reported[7]):

- **5.35g/t Au over 21.00m (BBD1220)**
- **3.14 g/t Au over 18.00m (BBD1285)**
- **3.30g/t Au over 20.00m (BBD1219)**
- **2.55 g/t Au over 23.00m (BBD1324)**

P8P9 Zone

The north-northeast trending P8P9 Zone is separated from the North Zone by an ephemeral drainage channel. Mineralization is defined over a 1.6km strike length with a width of 1.4km at its widest point. Discrete north-northeast higher-grade lenses occur within wide low-grade pyrite rich zones dipping steeply to the east. Similar to North Hill, zones of flatter lying extensional quartz veining are also present.

Mineralization intersected in holes BBD1368, BBD1369 and BBD1370 demonstrate the potential for wide zones of mineralization with no significant expression near surface. Mineralization is hosted within a granodiorite unit with abundant disseminated pyrite with above background gold levels throughout. Of note is hole BBD1370 which returned **1.09g/t Au over 45.00m**, within one of the widest mineralized intercepts on the property to date of **0.64g/t Au over 157.00m**[8]. Overall, this step-out drilling at P8P9 was successful in extending this zone of higher-grade mineralization by a further 100m down plunge.

P8P9 Zone: selected high-grade sub-zone intercepts (previously reported[9]):

- **2.04g/t Au over 35.00m (BBD0483)**
- **1.95g/t Au over 45.00m (BBD0522)**
- **1.72g/t Au over 40.40m (BBD1294)**
- **1.06g/t Au over 44.00m (BBD1312)**

7. The drill results were previously disclosed in the Company's press releases dated December, 21, 2022; March 6, 2023; December 21, 2022; and January 26, 2025, respectively. See also Table 2.
8. Composite includes below cut-off dilution.
9. The drill results were previously disclosed in the Company's press release dated March 6, 2023. See also Table 2.

Figure 1 – Bomboré Plan Map Highlighting Selected Intercepts

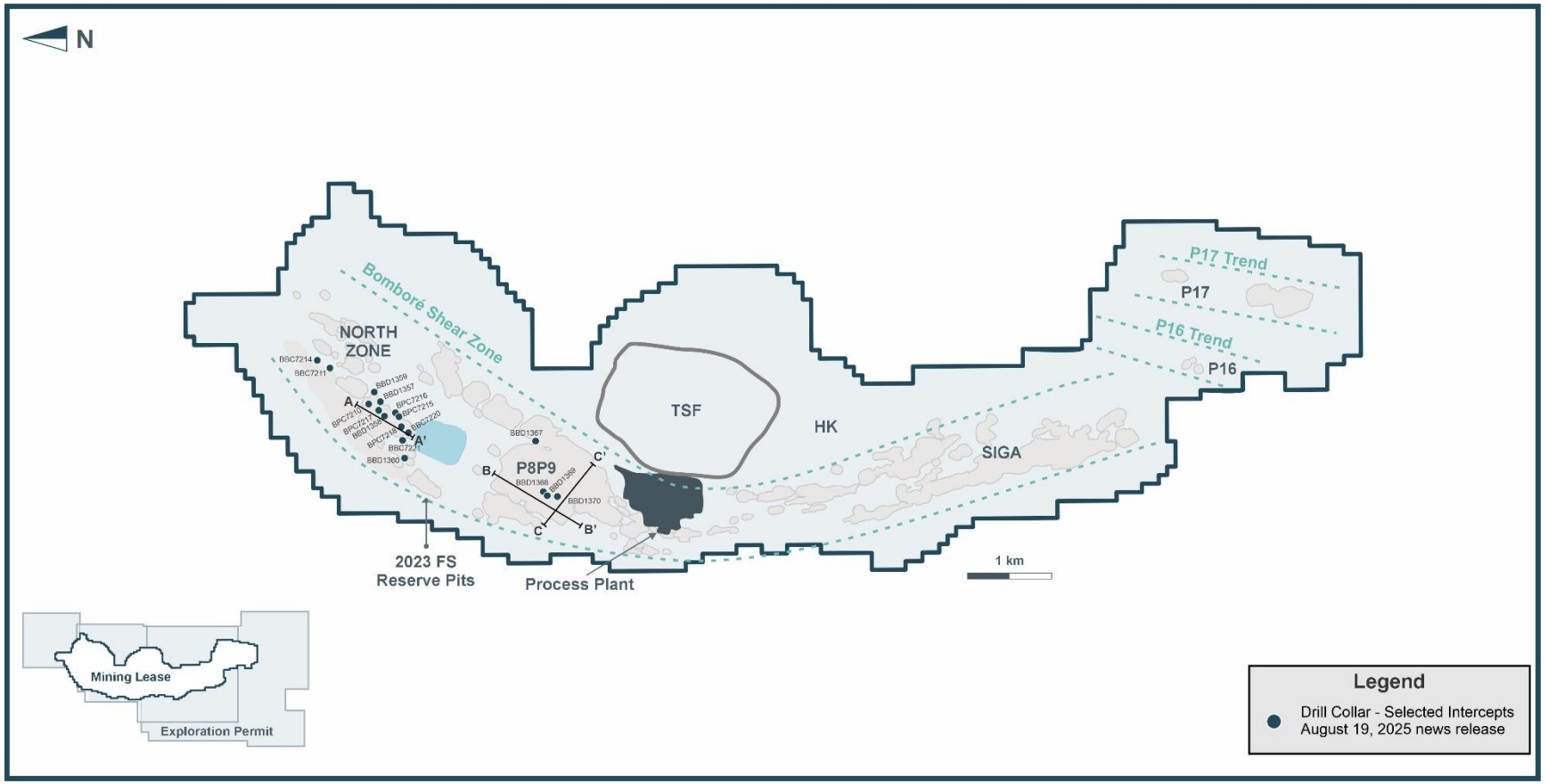

Figure 2 – North Hill Zone Composite Long Section Highlighting Selected Intercepts (Looking Southeast)

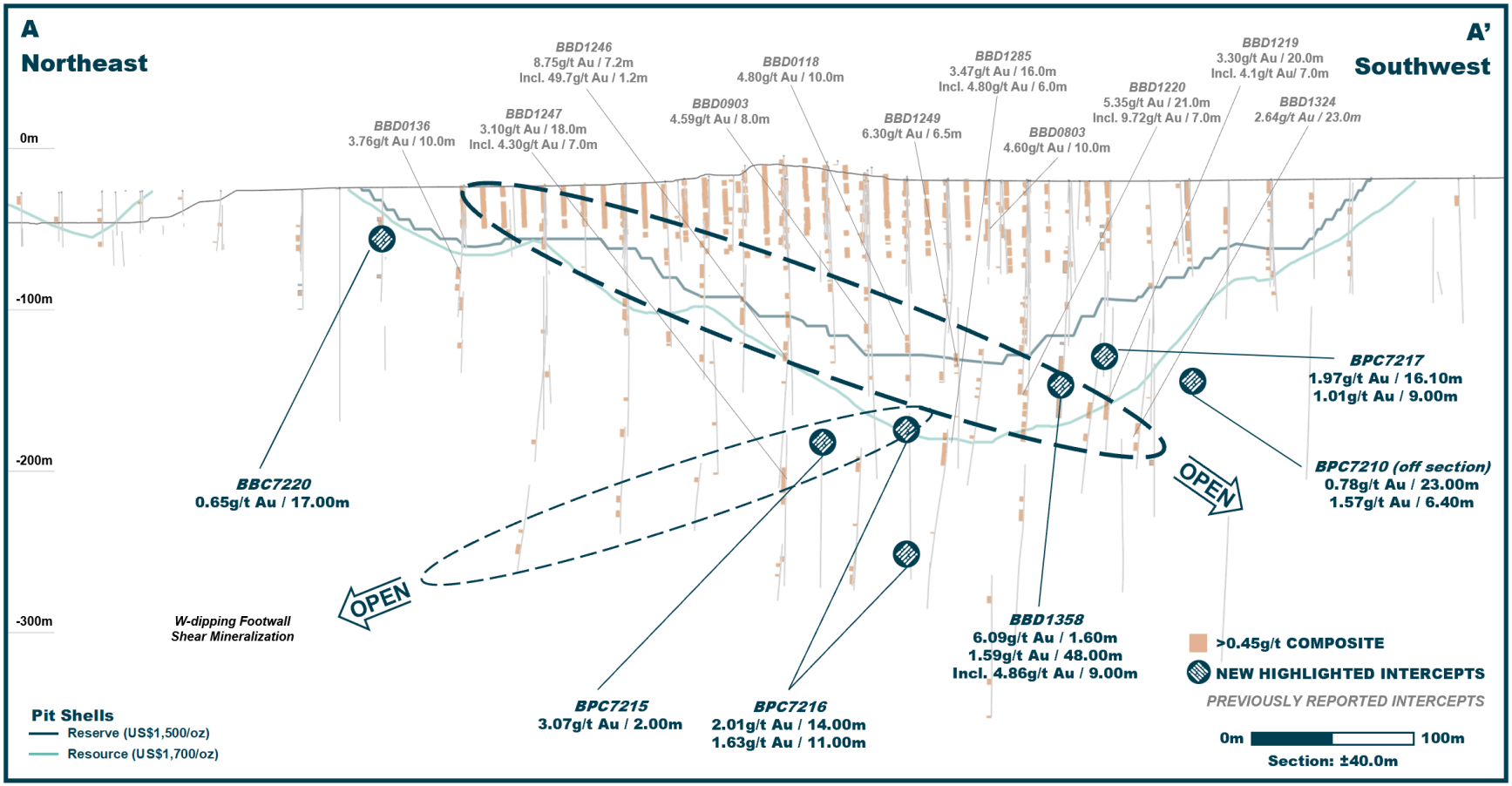

Figure 3 – P8P9 Zone Composite Long Section Highlighting Selected Intercepts (Looking Southeast)

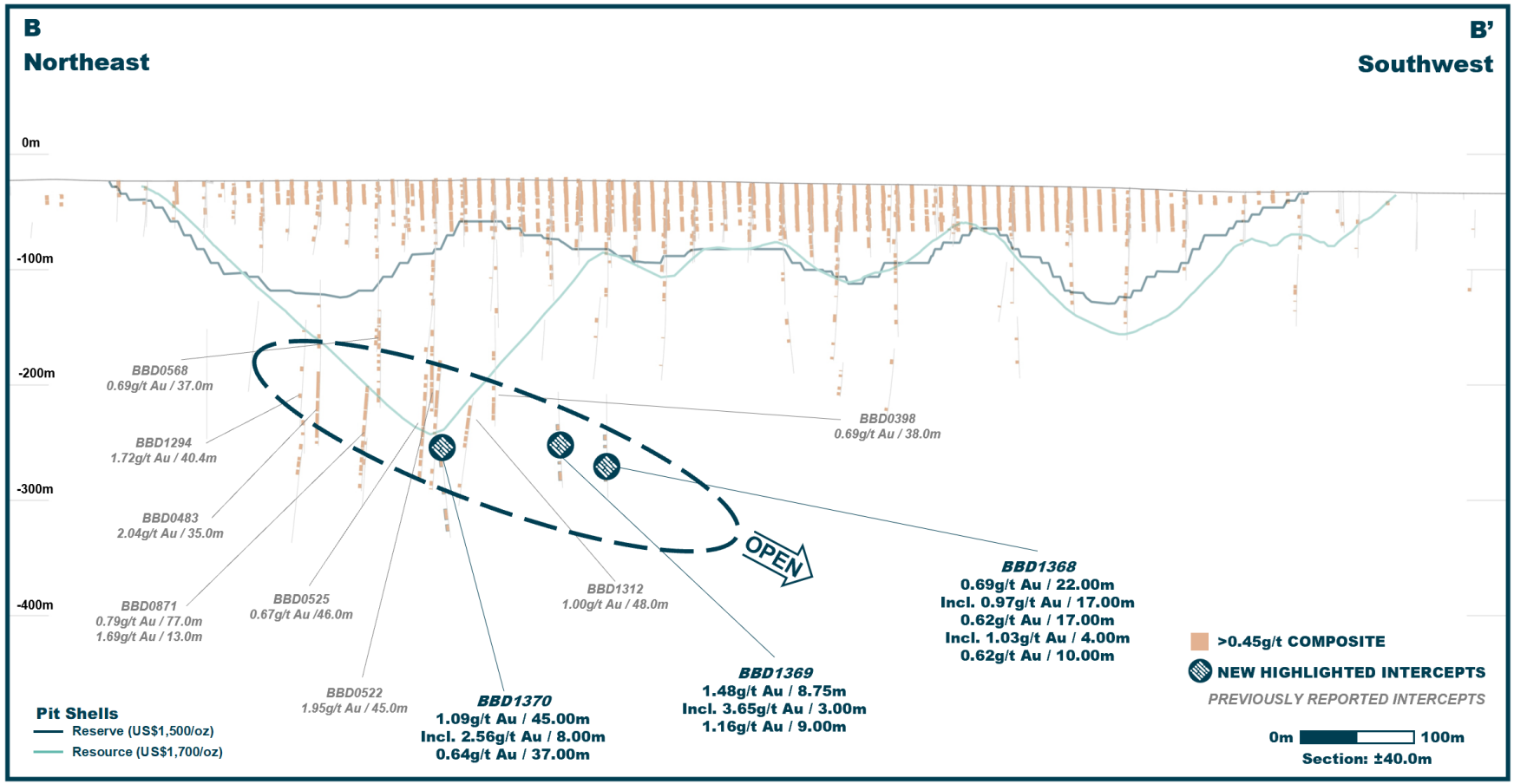

Figure 4 – P8P9 Zone Composite Cross Section Highlighting Selected Zone (Looking Northwest)

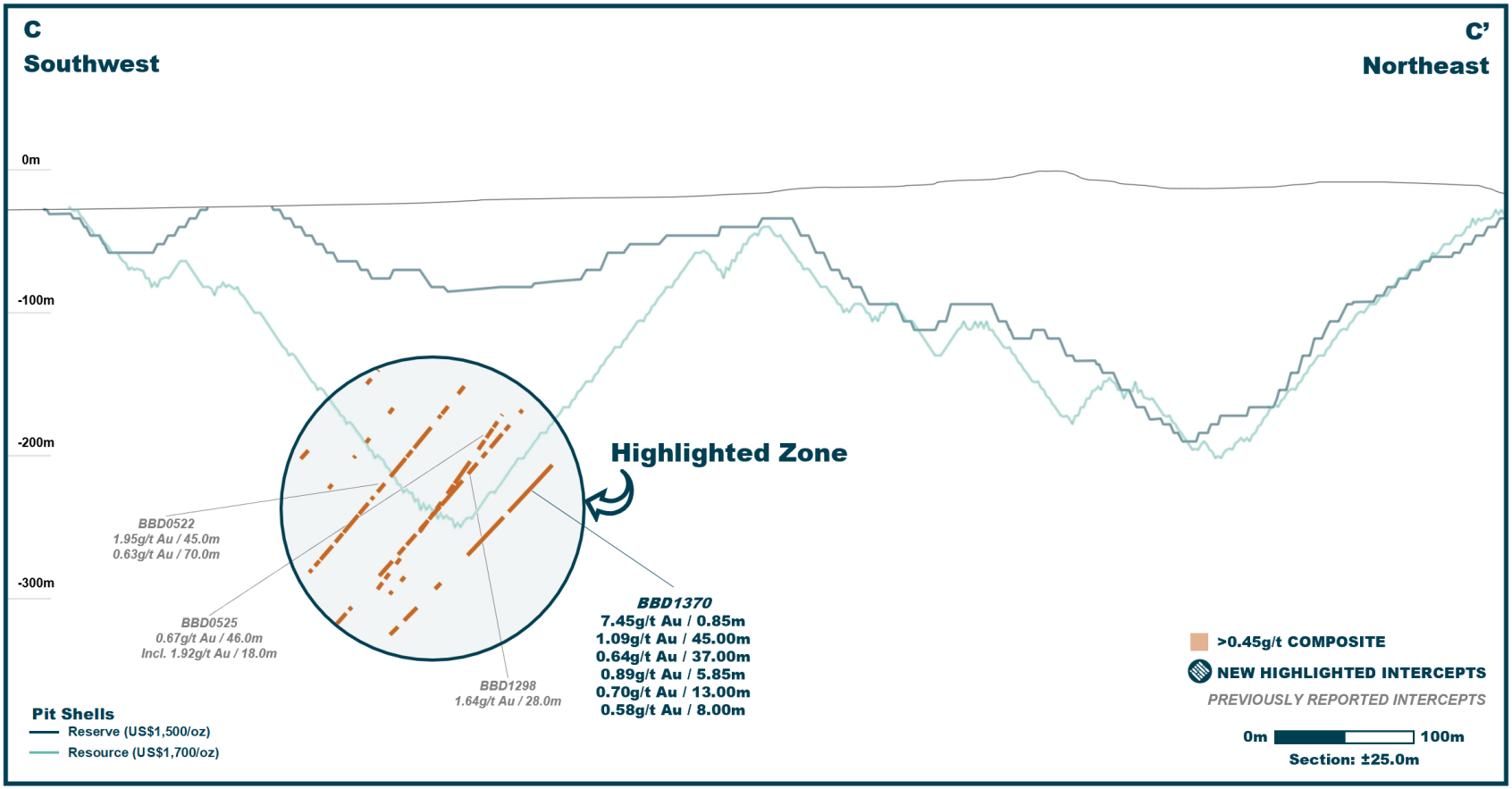

Table 1 – Drill Results Table

Hole	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elv.	Dip	Azi.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Type
BBC7203	P11	728012	1349498	285	-50	268	150	74.00	75.00	1.00	7.70	OX
and								134.00	135.00	1.00	1.58	HR
BBC7204	P11	727922	1349498	291	-50	268	101	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.54	OX
and								79.00	82.00	3.00	1.07	HR
and								93.00	95.00	2.00	2.22	HR
BBC7205	P11	728108	728108	279	-50	268	120				NSR	
BBC7206	Siga E	728104	1347980	293	-49	248	142	89.00	90.00	1.00	6.65	HR
BBC7207	Siga E	728222	1348027	291	-49	248	140	136.00	137.00	1.00	2.12	HR
BBC7208	Siga E	728313	728313	283	-49	248	100				NSR	
BBC7209	Siga E	728311	1347894	283	-50	250	60	13.00	14.00	1.00	1.49	OX
BBC7220	North Zone	728639	1353346	276	-50	312	100	23.00	28.00	5.00	0.38	OX
and								32.00	49.00	17.00	0.65	OX
and								75.00	78.00	3.00	0.55	HR
BBC7221	North Zone	728548	1353361	273	-50	132	130	75.00	76.00	1.00	3.05	HR
and								80.00	84.00	4.00	0.38	HR
and								95.00	98.00	3.00	0.49	HR
and								112.00	115.00	3.00	1.16	HR
BBC7222	Siga E	728360	1347861	280	-50	250	111	36.00	40.00	4.00	0.33	OX
BBC7223	Siga S	728277	1345068	270	-50	250	72	31.00	39.00	8.00	0.35	OX
BBC7224	Siga S	728229	1345049	270	-50	250	81	12.00	24.00	12.00	0.51	OX
BBC7225	Siga S	728182	728182	269	-50	249	80				NSR	
BBC7226	Siga S	728340	728340	266	-50	250	80				NSR	
BBC7227	Siga S	728294	728294	266	-50	250	80				NSR	
BBC7228	Siga S	728247	728247	266	-50	250	80				NSR	
BBC7231	P16	729521	1344797	261	-50	270	72	19.00	31.00	12.00	1.06	OX
Incl.								27.00	31.00	4.00	1.86	OX
and								59.00	64.00	5.00	0.50	HR
and								69.00	72.00	3.00	0.68	HR
BBC7232	P16	729370	729370	261	-50	268	76				NSR	
BBC7233	P16	729281	1344447	260	-50	268	92	90.00	92.00	2.00	0.89	HR
BBC7234	P13	726320	726320	275	-50	269	140				NSR	
BBC7235	P13	726403	726403	274	-50	270	130				NSR	
BBC7236	P13	726350	726350	275	-50	268	130				NSR	
BBC7237	P13	726352	726352	273	-50	270	80				NSR	
BBC7238	P13	726163	726163	273	-50	270	120				NSR	
BBC7239	P13	726145	1343997	271	-50	270	100	96.00	97.00	1.00	2.44	HR
BBC7240	P13	726145	1343799	269	-49	271	150	87.00	90.00	3.00	8.81	HR
BBC7241	P13	726132	726132	270	-49	269	100				NSR	
BBC7242	P13	726127	1343749	268	-50	267	100	59.00	60.00	1.00	2.26	HR
BBC7243	P13	725743	725743	273	-50	114	90				NSR	
BBC7244	P13	726214	726214	269	-50	268	120				NSR	
BBC7245	P13	726095	1342692	273	-50	116	84	36.00	42.00	6.00	0.66	OX
BBC7246	P13	725896	725896	275	-50	115	108				NSR	
BBC7247	P13	724776	1341625	272	-50	117	114	21.00	25.00	4.00	0.70	OX
BBC7248	P13	724840	1341594	273	-50	115	60	19.00	23.00	4.00	0.21	OX
BBC7249	P13	724739	1341505	271	-50	115	120	24.00	37.00	13.00	0.41	OX
and								91.00	94.00	3.00	1.90	HR
BBC7250	P13	724787	1341481	271	-50	113	60	31.00	38.00	7.00	1.10	OX
Incl.								31.00	33.00	2.00	3.16	OX
BBC7251	P13	724558	724558	273	-50	114	80				NSR	
BBC7252	P13	724506	1340954	273	-49	117	108	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	OX
BBC7253	P13	724605	724605	273	-52	116	98				NSR	
BBC7254	Siga S	727790	727790	266	-50	249	80				NSR	
BBC7255	Siga S	728280	728280	267	-49	249	80				NSR	
BBC7256	P11	728053	728053	281	-50	270	120				NSR	
BBC7257	P11	728043	728043	280	-50	270	120				NSR	
BBC7258	P11	727638	1349521	288	-50	270	120	67.00	70.00	3.00	1.22	HR
BBD1350	P16	729412	1344361	259	-50	268	201	49.00	50.00	1.00	4.15	OX
and								126.00	128.85	3.00	0.84	HR

Hole	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elv.	Dip	Azi.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Type
and								132.00	135.00	3.00	0.77	HR
BBD1351	P16	728970	728970	258	-50	270	213				NSR	
BBD1352	P16	730374	730374	260	-51	270	210				NSR	
BBD1353	P17	730410	1343174	261	-55	270	390	294.80	296.40	1.60	2.98	HR
and								344.00	346.00	2.00	0.73	HR
BBD1354	Siga S	728617	1345349	269	-51	250	240	37.00	48.50	11.50	0.39	OX
and								115.00	116.00	1.00	18.77	HR
and								163.50	166.10	2.60	0.65	HR
and								194.00	207.00	13.00	0.53	HR
BBD1355	Siga E	728706	1347108	273	-52	249	174	22.00	37.00	15.00	0.94	OX
Incl.								22.00	28.00	6.00	1.68	OX
and								47.50	58.50	11.00	0.63	OX
and								76.50	78.50	2.00	1.37	HR
and								93.50	97.50	4.00	0.64	HR
and								113.50	116.50	3.00	0.60	HR
and								137.50	140.50	3.00	1.26	HR
and								145.50	157.50	12.00	0.57	HR
BBD1356	Siga E	728599	1347236	274	-50	250	297	112.00	116.00	4.00	0.90	HR
and								173.00	182.00	9.00	1.90	HR
Incl.								173.00	176.00	3.00	4.74	HR
and								199.00	200.00	1.00	1.65	HR
and								257.00	263.80	6.80	0.97	HR
BBD1357	North Zone	729017	1353650	279	-50	312	270	224.00	228.00	4.00	0.59	HR
BBD1358	North Zone	728937	1353652	280	-52	310	270	63.00	72.15	9.15	0.49	OX
and								126.00	127.60	1.60	6.09	HR
and								137.00	185.00	48.00	1.59	HR
Incl.								165.00	174.00	9.00	4.86	HR
and								234.00	259.36	15.36	0.63	HR
Incl.								234.00	237.00	3.00	1.35	HR
BBD1359	North Zone	729094	1353643	276	-54	312	381	65.00	66.00	1.00	5.37	OX
BBD1360	North Zone	728275	1353337	270	-50	312	258	11.00	14.00	3.00	0.26	OX
and								43.00	47.00	4.00	1.51	OX
and								120.00	124.00	4.00	0.81	HR
and								162.00	170.80	8.80	0.38	HR
and								199.00	206.30	7.30	0.60	HR
BBD1361	P17 S	729160	729160	258	-51	270	204				NSR	
BBD1362	P17 S	730584	730584	266	-51	270	135				NSR	
BBD1363	P17 S	730488	730488	267	-50	89	81				NSR	
BBD1364	Siga S	728917	1344927	262	-50	250	135	23.00	26.00	3.00	0.62	OX
and								34.00	36.00	2.00	0.99	HR
and								49.90	71.00	21.10	0.62	HR
and								75.00	80.00	5.00	1.22	HR
BBD1365	Siga S	728635	1344983	266	-53	252	192	36.00	42.65	6.65	0.72	OX
and								79.00	85.00	6.00	0.50	HR
and								104.00	105.85	1.85	2.90	HR
BBD1366	Siga S	728608	1345400	270	-50	249	251	42.00	45.00	3.00	1.41	OX
and								163.90	176.00	12.10	0.57	HR
and								191.00	195.00	4.00	0.57	HR
and								202.00	204.00	2.00	1.42	HR
BBD1367	P8P9	728505	1351717	272	-52	310	465	81.00	82.00	1.00	4.25	OX
and								231.00	233.80	2.80	1.39	HR
and								313.00	320.40	7.40	2.67	HR
and								327.00	345.00	18.00	0.89	HR
Incl.								334.70	343.00	8.30	0.92	HR
and								424.00	449.00	25.00	0.68	HR
Incl.								428.80	443.00	14.00	0.84	HR
BBD1368	P8P9	727963	1351598	269	-52	310	567	11.00	14.10	3.10	0.43	OX
and								74.00	78.00	4.00	1.11	HR
and								113.00	124.00	11.00	0.43	HR
and								141.00	147.50	6.50	1.47	HR
and								194.00	197.10	3.10	0.67	HR
and								275.00	283.00	8.00	0.53	HR
and								287.00	290.00	3.00	0.76	HR

Hole	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elv.	Dip	Azi.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Type
and								308.00	330.00	22.00	0.69	HR
Incl.								310.00	317.00	7.00	0.97	HR
and								389.00	406.00	17.00	0.62	HR
Incl.								396.00	400.00	4.00	1.03	HR
and								414.00	424.00	10.00	0.62	HR
and								428.00	431.00	3.00	0.60	HR
BBD1369	P8P9	727935	1351556	269	-51	315	496	11.00	12.00	1.00	1.67	OX
and								29.40	32.70	3.30	1.12	HR
and								83.50	84.50	1.00	3.55	HR
and								103.00	110.00	7.00	0.96	HR
and								119.00	122.00	3.00	1.35	HR
and								140.00	141.00	1.00	2.85	HR
and								193.00	198.00	5.00	1.94	HR
and								270.40	277.20	6.80	0.83	HR
and								285.00	293.75	8.75	1.48	HR
Incl.								291.00	293.75	3.00	3.65	HR
and								300.00	309.00	9.00	1.16	HR
and								315.00	318.00	3.00	0.61	HR
and								327.00	338.00	11.00	0.48	HR
and								378.00	383.00	5.00	0.76	HR
BBD1370	P8P9	727903	1351453	272	-51	312	537	32.00	35.20	3.20	0.61	HR
and								95.00	96.00	1.00	3.64	HR
and								211.15	212.00	0.85	7.45	HR
and								238.00	283.00	45.00	1.09	HR
Incl.								271.00	279.00	8.00	2.56	HR
and								288.00	325.00	37.00	0.64	HR
and								352.00	357.85	5.85	0.89	HR
and								376.00	389.00	13.00	0.70	HR
and								395.00	403.00	8.00	0.58	HR
BPC7210	North Zone	728928	1353759	281	-50	313	437	1.00	20.00	19.00	0.52	OX
and								37.00	49.00	12.00	0.30	OX
Incl.								43.00	46.00	3.00	1.61	OX
and								161.00	184.00	23.00	0.78	HR
Incl.								168.00	174.40	6.00	1.82	HR
and								277.00	299.00	22.00	0.63	HR
and								354.00	360.00	6.00	1.57	HR
BPC7211	North Zone	729368	1354172	283	-51	310	349	37.00	49.00	12.00	0.30	OX
and								277.00	291.00	14.00	0.60	HR
and								295.00	299.00	4.00	1.22	HR
and								313.00	317.00	4.00	0.65	HR
BPC7213	North Zone	729437	729437	286	-50	312	105				NSR	
BPC7214	North Zone	729485	1354333	290	-50	311	263	52.00	55.00	3.00	1.51	OX
and								189.00	196.00	7.00	1.02	HR
BPC7215	North Zone	728906	1353474	277	-49	311	342	10.00	25.00	15.00	0.48	OX
and								208.00	210.00	2.00	3.07	HR
BPC7216	North Zone	728927	1353525	278	-50	311	343	18.00	25.00	7.00	0.50	OX
and								51.00	56.00	5.00	1.27	OX
and								69.00	73.00	4.00	0.55	OX
and								183.00	185.00	2.00	1.33	HR
and								189.00	203.00	14.00	2.01	HR
Incl.								197.00	203.00	6.00	3.03	HR
and								287.00	298.00	11.00	1.63	HR
Incl.								291.00	297.00	6.00	2.43	HR
BPC7217	North Zone	728943	1353675	280	-50	312	294	2.00	17.00	15.00	0.33	OX
and								21.00	32.00	11.00	0.48	OX
and								36.00	38.00	2.00	0.86	OX
and								42.00	46.00	4.00	0.60	OX
and								50.00	56.00	6.00	0.68	OX
and								135.00	149.00	14.00	0.58	HR
and								186.90	203.00	16.10	1.97	HR
Incl.								186.90	197.00	10.10	2.74	HR
and								207.00	215.00	8.00	0.65	HR
and								225.50	234.00	9.00	1.01	HR

Hole	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elv.	Dip	Azi.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Type
Incl.								225.50	229.40	3.90	1.72	HR
BPC7218	North Zone	728728	1353402	277	-50	310	207	31.00	34.00	10.00	0.48	OX
BPC7219	North Zone	728687	1353304	276	-51	313	158	1.00	55.00	54.00	0.39	OX

* Mineralized intervals are reported as downhole lengths. True widths of mineralization are between 75-85% of drilled lengths.

Table 2 – Referenced Reported Historic Intervals

Hole	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elv.	Dip	Azi.	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Type
BBD1220	North Zone	728901	1353648	279	-56	312	229	150.00	170.00	21.00	5.35	OX
BBC7141	North Zone	730390	1354301	278	-45	315	100	27.00	41.00	14.00	2.22	OX
BBD0483	P8P9	727790	1351420	282	-52	311	302	167.00	202.00	35.00	2.04	HR
BBD0522	P8P9	727819	1351528	281	-51	309	351	207.00	252.00	45.00	1.95	HR
BBD1124	P17S	730425	1343375	261	-49	274	495	459.00	465.70	6.70	7.40	HR
BBD1219	North Zone	728971	1353652	279	-52	314	211	166.00	186.00	20.00	3.30	HR
BBD1285	North Zone	728942	1353545	278	-55	313	295	199.00	215.00	18.00	3.14	HR
BBD1294	P8P9	727740	1351448	280	-58	313	257	99.00	140.50	40.40	1.72	HR
BBD1312	P8P9	727905	1351520	282	-53	307	377	260.00	304.00	44.00	1.06	HR
BBD1320	North Zone	729492	1354296	289	-56	314	321	259.00	288.50	29.50	1.14	HR
BBD1324	North Zone	728995	1353667	280	-52	312	312	193.00	216.00	23.00	2.55	HR
BBD1334	P17S	730483	1343350	261	-54	273	519	488.50	498.50	10.00	1.12	HR
BBD1348	P16	729566	1344413	259	-50	273	303	214.00	228.35	14.35	0.92	HR

About Orezone Gold Corporation

Orezone Gold Corporation (TSX: ORE, ASX: ORE, OTCQX: ORZCF) is a West African gold producer engaged in mining, developing, and exploring its 90%-owned flagship Bomboré Gold Mine in Burkina Faso. Construction of the stage 1 hard rock expansion is well underway, with first gold expected in Q4-2025. Combined production from the oxide and stage 1 hard rock operations is forecasted to total between 170,000 and 185,000 ounces in 2026.[10] The Company is also advancing the stage 2 hard rock expansion, which is forecasted to increase annual production to between 220,000 and 250,000 ounces.[11]

The technical report entitled Bomboré Phase II Expansion, Definitive Feasibility Study is available on SEDAR+ and the Company's website.

Contact Information

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10. Refer to footnote 6.
11. Refer to footnote 6.

For further information please contact Orezone at +1 (778) 945 8977 or visit the Company's website at www.orezone.com.

This announcement is authorised for ASX release by Patrick Downey, President, CEO and Director.

The Toronto Stock Exchange neither approves nor disapproves the information contained in this news release.

Qualified Person and Competent Persons Statement

Alastair Gallaugher (CGeol), Exploration Manager for Orezone, is the Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this news release.

Information in this press release that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Gallaugher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Geological Society of London. Mr. Gallaugher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Gallaugher is an employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

QA/QC

The mineralized intervals are based on a lower cut-off grade of 0.28g/t in the Oxide+Upper Transition zone, and 0.45g/t Au in the Lower Transition+Hard Rock zone. The half-core drilling samples were cut using a diamond saw by Orezone employees. The samples were prepared by BIGS Global Burkina s.a.r.l. ("BIGS Global") and then split by Orezone to 1 kg using Rotary Sample Dividers ("RSDs"). A 1kg aliquot was analyzed for leachable gold at BIGS Global in Ouagadougou, by bottle-roll cyanidation using a LeachWell™ catalyst. The leach residues from all samples with a leach grade greater than or equal to 0.25g/t Au were prepared by BIGS Global and then split by Orezone to 50g using RSDs. A 50g aliquot was analyzed by fire assay at BIGS Global.

Orezone employs a rigorous Quality Control Program including a minimum of 10% standards, blanks and duplicates. The composite width and grade include the final leach residue assay results for most of the drill intercepts reported.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains certain information that constitutes "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian Securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable U.S. securities laws (together, "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "potential", "possible" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may", "will", "could", or "should" occur.

Forward-looking statements in this press release include, but are not limited to statements with respect to the exploration program and the significant exploration upside at Bomboré including that the broader system remains open at depth, along strike and outside of the currently delineated mineralized trends; the potential to materially expand the project's resource base from the current global 5 million gold ounces, to a targeted 7 to 10 million gold ounces longer term (as an aspirational statement, being a forward-looking statement for Canadian and U.S. securities laws and not a forward-looking statement for Australian purposes) and the ongoing production expansion to 220,000 to 250,000 ounces per annum; evidence that the hanging wall and footwall of the broader 14km long

reserve defined system are prospective for additional near-surface discoveries; the initial step-out results support the interpretation that P16 is a sub-parallel trend to the P17 Trend, which significantly expands the exploration model and potential within this region of the project; and significant potential remains to extend resources to the north of the existing open pit designs in the North Zone.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its Directors, and management, and which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, terrorist or other violent attacks, the failure of parties to contracts to honour commitments, unexpected changes in laws, rules or regulations or their enforcement, social or labour unrest, changes in commodity prices, failure or inadequacy of infrastructure, project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, accidents and equipment breakdowns, political risk, unanticipated changes in key management personnel, the spread of diseases, epidemics and pandemics, adverse market or business conditions, failure of exploration or drilling programs to deliver anticipated results, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of future financing, and other factors described in the Company's most recent audited annual consolidated financial statements, annual MD&A, Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024, and in Section 4 of the Company's prospectus dated July 11, 2025, copies of which are available on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and the Company's website. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on the applicable assumptions and factors management considers reasonable as of the date hereof, based on the information available to management at such time. These assumptions and factors include, but are not limited to, assumptions and factors related to the Company's ability to carry on current and future operations, including: development and exploration activities; the timing, extent, duration and economic viability of such operations, including any mineral resources or reserves identified thereby; the accuracy and reliability of estimates, projections, forecasts, studies and assessments; the Company's ability to meet or achieve estimates, projections and forecasts; the availability and cost of inputs; the price and market for outputs, including gold; foreign exchange rates; taxation levels; the timely receipt of necessary approvals or permits; the ability to meet current and future obligations; the ability to obtain timely financing on reasonable terms when required; the current and future social, economic and political conditions; and other assumptions and factors generally associated with the mining industry.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this press release are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this press release and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this press release.

Table 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. ▪ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Reverse circulation (RC) drill samples are collected every metre for the entire length of the borehole. All material from each meter was sampled via conical splitter attached to the RC rig cyclone. This produces a 2-3kg sub-sample which is collected in a prelabelled sample bag with sequential sample numbers. ▪ Historical RC sampling includes collecting the cyclone underflow sample, splitting in a rotary sample divider to generate a RC sub-sample with a mass of ±2.1 kg. ▪ HQ and NQ drill core samples are collected from half-drill core cut evenly lengthwise with a diamond saw at regular 1 m intervals. Sampling per geological contacts is permitted ± 0.2m either side of the meter mark. Samples are numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory. Samples were consistently cut on a nominal 10 degree rotation from the orientation line mark on the core (where orientation available, otherwise a consistent cut-line is established) and the non-orientation/cut-line marked side of the core is submitted for assay. ▪ Samples were submitted to BIGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou after drying, the entire sample is crushed to 6 mm and pulverised to achieve 85% passing 106 µm. The pulverised samples are returned to site and rotary split to 1 kg for use as original samples and duplicates. Samples are returned to BIGS for Au determination by 1kg LeachWELL with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish.
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.).	▪ RC drilling was undertaken using a contractor owned rig with auxiliary air. 4" or 4 1/2" face sampling hammers are used. ▪ Diamond drill core material from both surface drilling and pre-collars is collected from a combination of HQ and NQ diameter diamond drilling (collaring in HQ and change over to NQ diameter in fresh rock) obtained by wireline drilling with standard tube. ▪ Core orientations were completed using Reflex Act II or ACT III RD orientation tools with the orientation line marked up at the rig side and reviewed by geologists in the core shed.
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.	▪ Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays and recorded as recovered meters and recovered % as part of the geological logging process. RC sample recovery was qualitatively logged with weights of bulk samples recorded at the rig side. ▪ Sample recovery and integrity was maximised by drilling with sufficient air pressure to maintain dry samples with holes stopped if significant water ingress. Dry, moist or wet samples are recorded in the database. ▪ Examination of the RC and DD composite grade distributions suggests a slight positive bias between the RC and DD composite sample populations at grades <0.15 g/t, and a negative bias between these two populations at grades higher than 0.20 g/t. These biases are not considered critical, and no correction factors were applied.
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.	▪ Logging protocols were followed to a level of detail suitable for support of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate. Both RC chip samples and core samples include quantitative analysis (Niton XRF) and photographs. Core sample logging included qualitative data such as lithology, weathering intensity, competence (RQD) and discontinuities.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		▪ All reported drilling is logged in its entirety.
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.	▪ Core samples are collected from half-drill core cut lengthwise with a diamond saw. ▪ RC samples representing a 1/8 split of each meter drilled are collected from a rig-mounted cone splitter. Drilling is discontinued if dry sample is unable to be maintained. ▪ Field duplicates are collected from the RC rig splitter and inserted into the regular sample stream every 50 samples. Mineralised RC field duplicates for 2025 drilling are within 1 % of the original split. Lab-aware pulp duplicates a inserted every 25 samples for diamond core samples. ▪ For both RC and DD samples, the entire sample is crushed and pulverised with >85% passing 75microns. ▪ The 2-3 kg sample size is deemed appropriate given that the gold occurs as fine grained electrum.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Reviews of the sampling, analytical, and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocols used on the RC and core programs have been completed and acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved. ▪ No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the reported exploration results to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. Assaying for gold is by the LeachWELL bottle roll cyanide leach method. Gold content in the solution is determined using atomic absorption analysis. For all the samples having liquor grade >0.2 g/t Au, the tail is washed, dried and a 50 g charge is split and submitted for assaying using a conventional fire assay procedure on 50 g sub-sample. ▪ The QA/QC protocol since 2011 is to submit 2% Blind Field Duplicates, 3% Blind Pulp Duplicates, 5% Lab Aware Pulp Duplicates, 2% Blind Blanks and 3% Blind Standards. ▪ The laboratory inserted commercial standards and completed repeat assays. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, and a review of results from both laboratory and Company inserted commercial standards indicate acceptable levels of accuracy have been established.
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.	▪ The Competent Person has confirmed the sample preparation, security, analytical procedures and QA/QC undertaken are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation and that there are no factors that materially impact the reliability or accuracy of the dataset employed in the calculation. ▪ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating data entry software package (LogChief). Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's SQL hosted database and archived on physical back-up drives. ▪ There are no twinned holes. ▪ Below detection limit values (negatives) have been replaced by background values.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ The borehole collars are spotted in the field and pegged using a differential global positioning system (DGPS) set to achieve sub-metre accuracy. Post drilling, the completed holes are surveyed by Bomboré mine surveyors using Trimble GNSS with correction by real time kinematic (RTK) to ensure sub decimeter accuracy. ▪ Grid system is based on the UTM30N grid on the WGS84 ellipsoid. Down hole surveys were undertaken by the Company using a Reflex Ez-Trac tool and Reflex OMNI Gyro with readings measured in continuous and multishot mode

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		with readings taken between 10-30m. Holes are validated in IMDEX Hub prior to inclusion in the drillhole database. Azimuths measured using magnetic fields are converted to a geographic azimuth using the declination applicable at the time of the survey.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Data spacing is variable across the deposit, ranging from 50x50m at the periphery to 25x25m in the more densely drilled core. ▪ The oxide resources have been defined along 50 m-spaced drill sections with 25 m between the drill collars. The hard rock resources have been defined generally along 50 m-spaced drill sections with 50 m between the drill collars. ▪ Drill samples were composited to 1m for use in resource estimation. Mining at Bomboré has demonstrated reasonable continuity over a strike of 10 km at a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au. At this cut-off grade, the gold mineralisation forms corridors 500 m to 1,000 m in length and 10 m to 100 m in width. At a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, the higher-grade subdomains have a strike length of up to 500 m and a width typically between 5 m and 30 m. ▪ Support of the strong continuity of mineralisation along strike has been confirmed by mining production and mapping of pit walls and floors.
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.	▪ In all areas, the drilling direction is opposite to the dip and orthogonal to the average strike of the lithological units, major fabrics, and wireframed mineralised domains. The plunge of the boreholes at the collar is generally 50° ±5°, thereby intersecting the lithological units, major fabric and wireframed mineralised domains at an angle between 65° and 90°. ▪ No sampling bias was deemed to have occurred.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Strict security measures are applied throughout the sampling, sample preparation, and analytical stages. The RC samples and the drill core retrieved by the drillers are collected and handled at the drill site by Orezone personnel. The sample bags are transported by a dedicated driver to a secure storage area in the Bomboré Gold Project area. The sample storage area at the Bomboré Gold Project is fenced and a watchman provides full-time security. Finally, the samples are dispatched to the analytical laboratories under the direct control of Orezone staff, who monitor the preparation and shipment of the samples. This procedure ensures reasonable chain of custody by Orezone from the drill sites to the analytical laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ In 2017, Mr Yassa collected 50 samples from 15 RC boreholes and 35 cored boreholes during the site visit for independent analysis of gold content. There was a good correlation between the independently collected verification samples analysed at SGS and the Orezone data.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ The Project covers an area of 12,963 ha and consists of one Industrial Operating Permit (the Bomboré Mining Permit) of 2,887 ha, surrounded by four Mining Exploration Permits: the Bomboré II Exploration Permit of 1,265 ha, the Bomboré III Exploration Permit of 3,360 ha, the Bomboré IV Exploration Permit of 833 ha and the Bomboré V permit of 4,618 ha. ▪ The Bomboré Mining Permit is registered in the name of Orezone Bomboré S.A. (OBSA), a 90%-owned subsidiary of Orezone Inc. S.A.R.L, itself a 100%-owned subsidiary of Orezone Inc., which is 100% owned by Orezone. The Bomboré Mining Permit was granted to OBSA by way of Decree No. 2016-1266/PRES/PM/MEMC/MINEFID/MEEVCC dated 30 December 2016 and is valid for an initial tenure of 10.7 years but can be extended if the mine life is extended beyond what was initially applied for. ▪ All mining ventures in Burkina Faso are subject to a 10% free carried interest and a royalty on gold sold in favour of the Government of Burkina Faso, upon the award of an operating permit from the government.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Between 1989 and 2000, mineral exploration programs were completed by La Générale des Mines et des Carrières (GMC), Channel, Solomon, and Placer Dome. A total of 1,271 core, RC and rotary air blast (RAB) boreholes were completed. Channel completed 10 diamond boreholes for approximately 1,100 m, 261 RC boreholes for approximately 20,000 m, and 1,000 RAB boreholes for approximately 34,000 m.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ Bomboré is an orogenic gold deposit, exhibiting structural control and associated hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages. The deposit represents a large tonnage, low-grade gold mineralisation system similar to other Birimian gold deposits, such as Kiaka in Burkina Faso, Damang, Yamfo-Selwi in Ghana, and Sadiola in Mali. ▪ The geological setting is part of a northeast–southwest trending greenstone belt extending for 50 km. The permit area is underlain mainly by a metasedimentary flysch-type sequence dominated by metasandstones with subordinate carbonaceous meta-pelites and polymictic metaconglomerates. ▪ The Bomboré gold deposits occur within a major north to northeast trending structure. The gold deposits were discovered by tracing gold-in-soil anomalies to bedrock by drilling. Gold mineralisation is associated with arrays of structurally controlled quartz veins and veinlets and attendant silica, sulphide, and carbonate alteration.
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.	▪ The Bomboré mine commenced production in 2022. ▪ The Mineral Resource estimate includes a total of 6,322 RC drill holes and 1,426 diamond drill core holes. ▪ The Competent Person has determined that the detailed information on the drill holes is not material and does not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	▪ All intersections are assayed on predominantly 1 m intervals and no top-cuts are applied to exploration results. ▪ Reporting of mineralised intervals is based on a lower cut-off grade of 0.28 g/t in the Oxide+Upper Transition zone,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	▪ 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.	and 0.45 g/t Au in the Lower Transition+Hard Rock zone, with a minimal width of 1.5 m and up to a maximum of 3.0 m of dilution being included.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ The majority of the drilling was planned to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner or as close as practicable. ▪ The true width of the mineralisation is approximately 75% to 85% of the drill length in the oxide zone.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Appropriate diagrams have been included for reporting of significant intercepts.
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.	▪ All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with 'from' and 'to' depths and 'hole identification' shown.
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 material exploration data including metallurgical test results have been reported.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ In 2024 Orezone designed an initial 30,000 m first pass exploration drill program, that will test multiple targets across the greater than 14 km long mineralised system. This initial program will be used to refine target priority for subsequent exploration drilling in this multi-year campaign, as well as to advance the project's evolving structural framework. Phase 1 of this initial program will be centred on the North Zone and thereafter, drilling will progressively advance towards the southern half of the mining lease. ▪ First pass drilling along the Bomboré Shear Zone (BSZ) will be focused on testing the potential of the mineralised system to depths of up to 400 m. While drilling will be wide spaced in nature, the objective will be to increase pit depths longer-term, as well as to illustrate the broad continuity of multiple higher grade plunging zones of mineralisation that are well defined by shallower drilling and current mining operations. These higher-grade plunging sub-zones may further support an underground mining scenario later in the project's mine life, once high-grade near-surface open pits are depleted.