

Continued Growth at Blaffo Guetto as Resource Extensions Continue to Deliver

- Aggressive **100-metre step outs at Blaffo Guetto** continue to extend mineralisation along strike and at depth, confirming a **growing and continuous mineralised gold system**.

Drilling Highlights:

- 8.5 m at 6.5 g/t Au** from 375 m (BGDD25-011)
 - 11.1 m at 4.2 g/t Au** from 421 m (BGDD25-017)
 - 12.0 m at 2.8 g/t Au** from 474 m (BGDD25-016)
- All holes in this phase intersected mineralisation, with 100 metre step outs supporting an expanded resource model building on the current ~1 Moz1 base, which starts from surface, and is targeted for update in 1H 2026 and with a focus on open pit constrained ounces.
 - Preliminary BLEG test work confirms Blaffo Guetto is non refractory, with the majority of samples returning recoveries above 90 percent in fresh rock.
 - African Gold is fully funded, with approximately \$15 million cash at bank, to continue aggressive work programs aimed at progressing Didievi toward a potential standalone high grade open pit development.

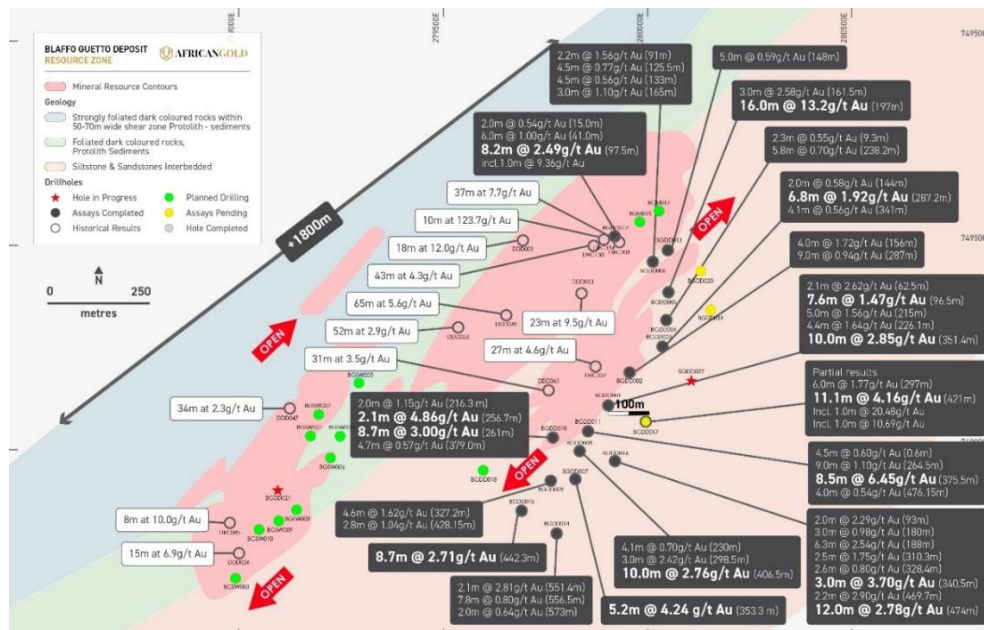
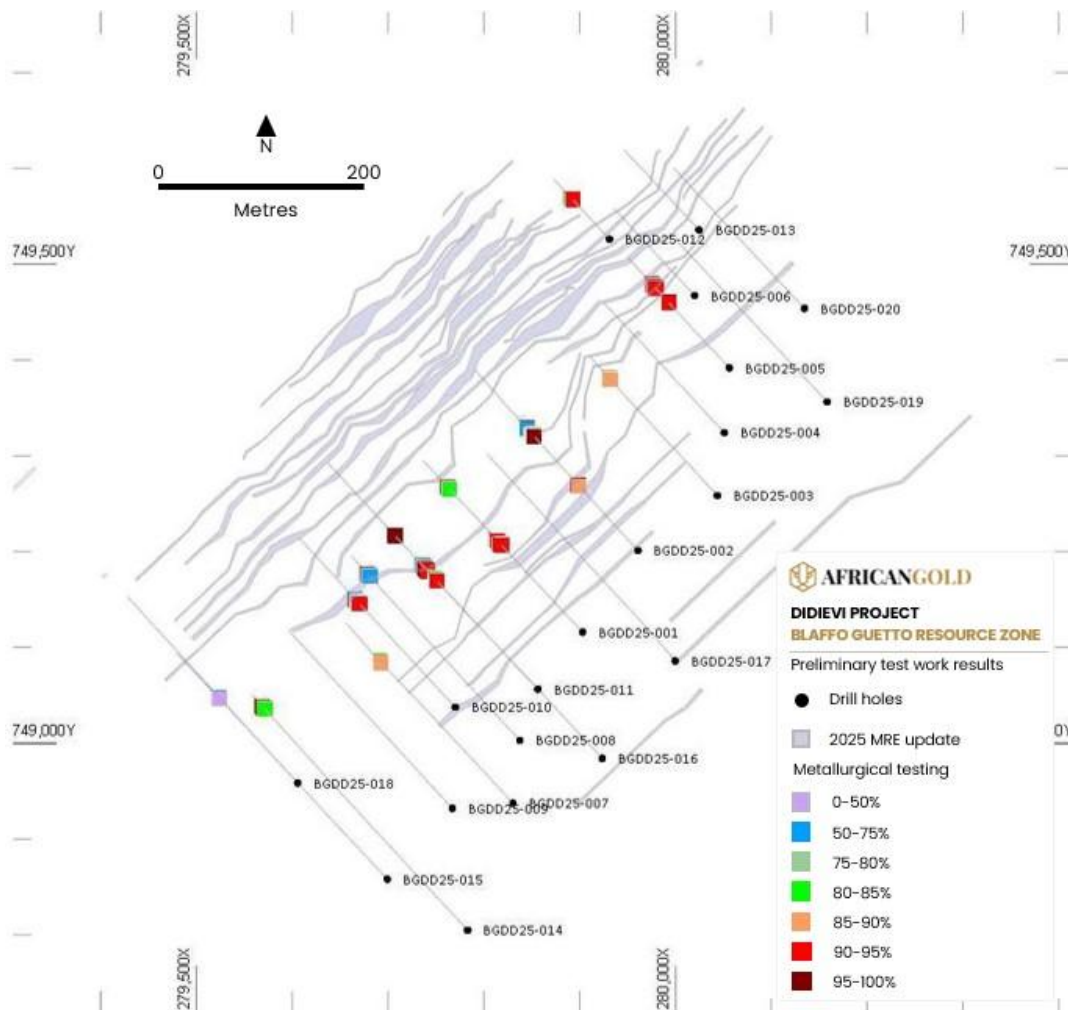


Figure 1: Plan view of Blaffo Guetto mineralisation envelope with key intercepts highlighted

¹ A1G ASX Announcement dated 23 June 2025: Blaffo Guetto's Inferred Resource Surges 119% to 989,000oz within 12.4 million tonnes at 2.5g/t Au. Inferred Resource of 989,000oz within 12.4 million tonnes at 2.5g/t Au (0.8g/t cut-off).

Metallurgy Highlights:

- 132 cyanide leach screening (BLEG) tests completed across the Blaffo Guetto resource area from fresh rock samples taken from current diamond core drill program.
- The majority of samples returned recoveries above 90%, supporting a non-refractory profile suitable for CIL. The full dataset inclusive of outliers and completely unfiltered for cut-off grades averaged ~84% recovery.
- No material lock-up issues were identified at this stage of testing confirming historical petrography testing indicating gold is not locked in any sulphide species.
- Follow-up variability and optimisation test work programs are now being planned.



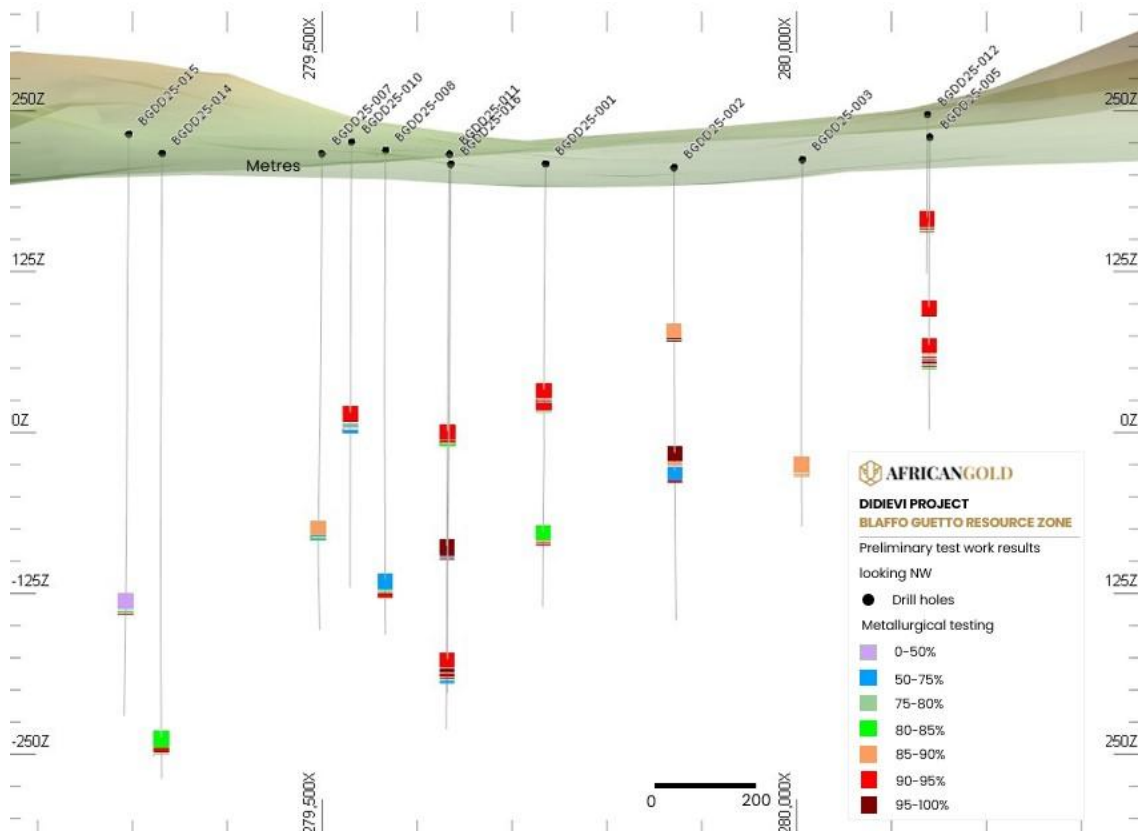


Figure 3: Long section looking Northwest, Metallurgical testing results across the Blaffo Guetto Resource

African Gold Limited (ASX: AIG) (“African Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to report further strong results from ongoing resource growth drilling at the Blaffo Guetto deposit within the Didievi Gold Project in Côte d’Ivoire. Drilling continues to extend mineralisation along strike and at depth, with most holes in this phase targeting large step outs of approximately 100 metres. These results demonstrate a robust and expanding system with strong continuity of grade. A resource update is currently underway.

Preliminary metallurgical test work has also returned highly encouraging results. A total of 132 cyanide leach screening (BLEG) tests have been completed across the Blaffo Guetto resource area, with the majority of samples returning recoveries above 90 percent. This confirms a non-refractory orebody well suited to conventional CIL processing and is consistent with historical petrography and leaching test work, which also indicated no material lock up issues at this stage of testing. Follow-up variability and optimisation programs are now being planned to further refine recoveries and support future study work.

When combined with the ongoing success in resource growth drilling, the metallurgical results represent a meaningful step forward in de-risking the Blaffo Guetto deposit. The Company is also

advancing environmental baseline programs and associated technical studies to support ongoing de-risking and to position the project for future development decisions.

African Gold Chief Executive Officer, Adam Oehlman, said: *“Blaffo Guetto continues to deliver. The latest 100 metre step outs have extended the system in multiple directions and confirmed the strong continuity we have seen since the start of the program. These results give us growing confidence that Didievi is building into a substantial, high quality gold system that will underpin a significant pit constrained resource update next year.*

“The metallurgical work is equally encouraging. High recoveries across the majority of samples, together with confirmation of a conventional CIL processing route, reinforce that Blaffo Guetto is shaping up as a technically robust, development ready deposit.

“It is an exciting time at Didievi. With the wet season now over, drilling is ramping up again, with four rigs soon to be active on site. African Gold is fully funded, with approximately \$15 million in cash and liquid assets, to continue this aggressive work program. With drilling ongoing and several major milestones approaching, Didievi is clearly entering another strong growth phase.”

The combination of expanding mineralisation, strong metallurgical performance and advancing study work continues to elevate the strategic significance of Blaffo Guetto within Côte d'Ivoire's rapidly emerging gold corridor. African Gold's parallel derisking activities are designed to position the project for multiple value pathways, including progression toward future development studies and potential project development options.

As each technical milestone is completed, the Company gains further confidence in the quality, scale and development potential of the Blaffo Guetto system, reinforcing Didievi's position as one of the most compelling new gold projects in the region.

African Gold is well funded and active across several high-potential tenements, rapidly advancing a pipeline of gold discoveries and development projects throughout Côte d'Ivoire.

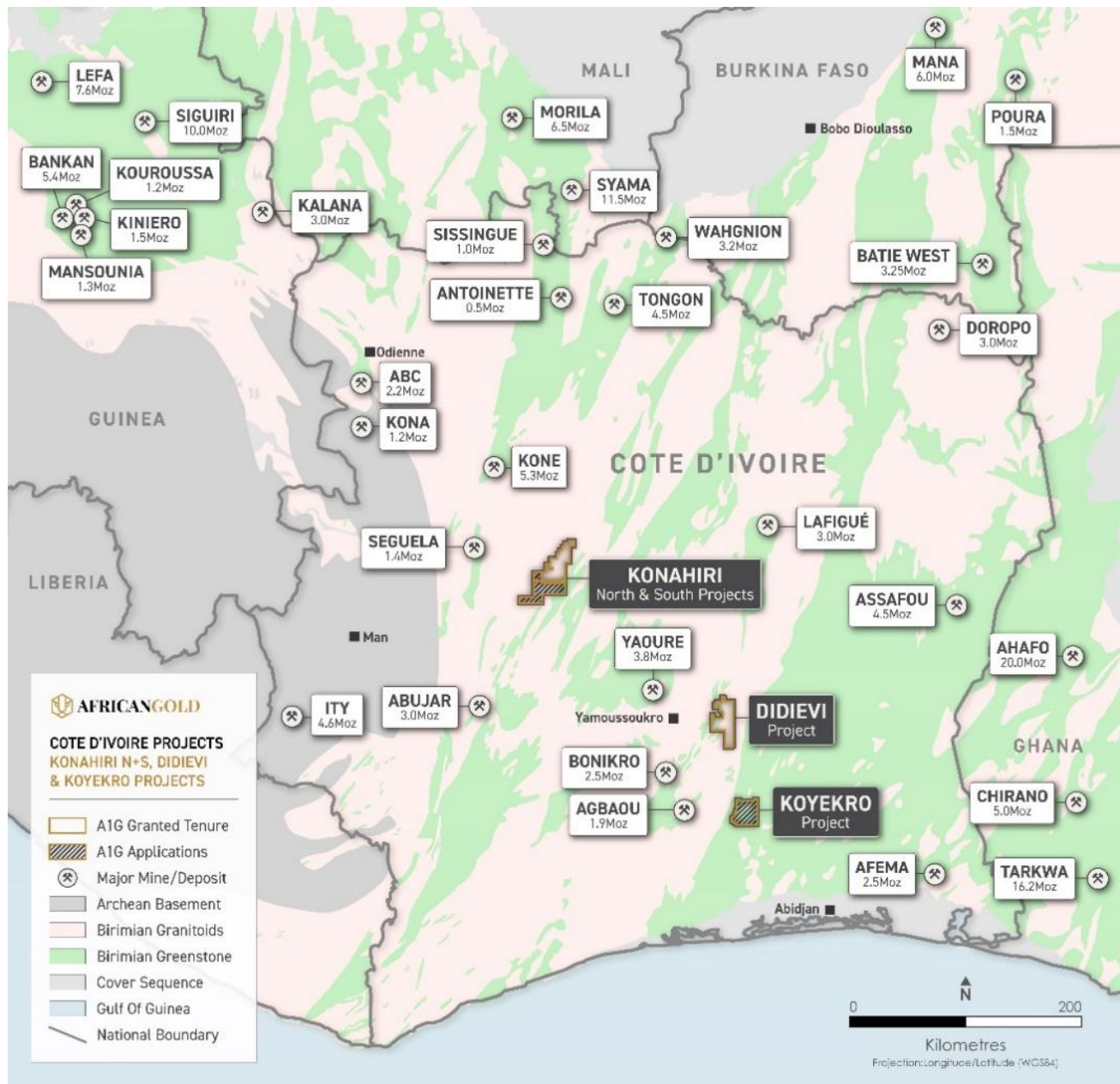


Figure 4: Côte d'Ivoire map showing greenstone belts, major gold projects, and African Gold's tenements

Didievi Gold Project – Côte d'Ivoire's Next Multi-Million-Ounce Gold Project

The Didievi Project is emerging as one of Côte d'Ivoire's most exciting gold opportunities.

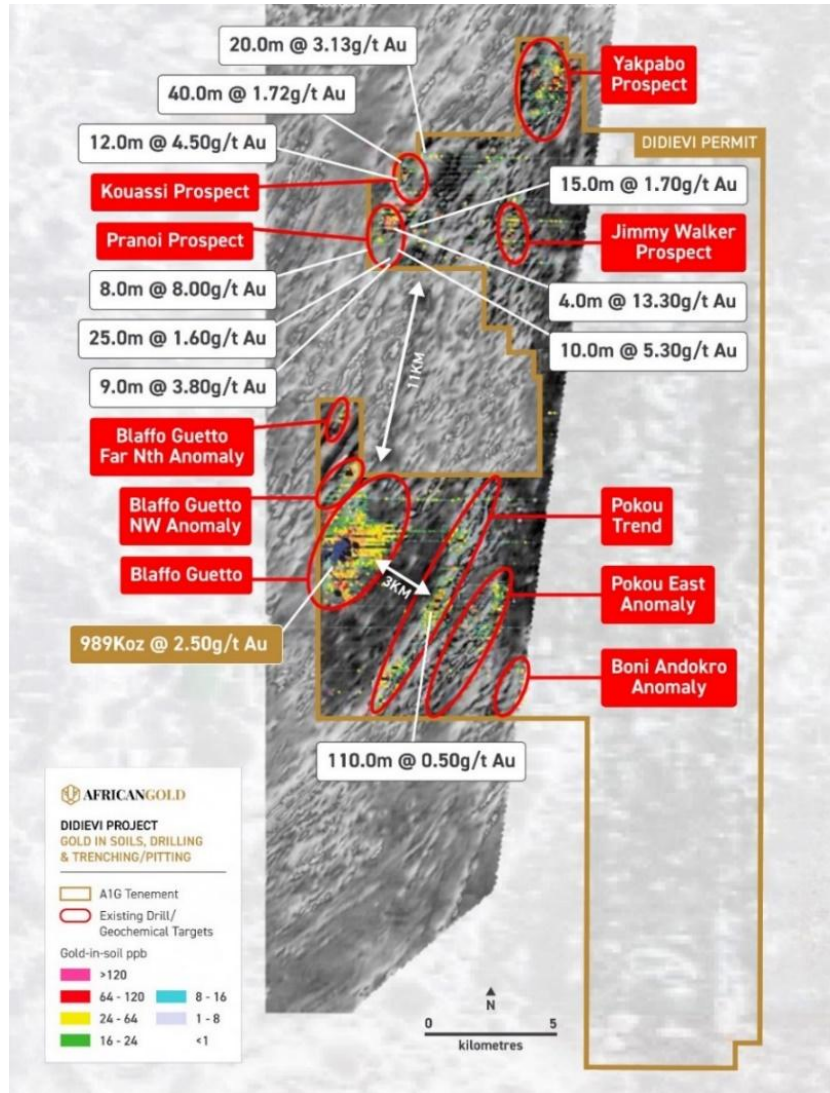


Figure 5: Plan view of Didievi tenement with prospects highlighted

Blaffo Guetto remains the cornerstone prospect with previous drilling on Blaffo producing exceptional shallow intercepts on the Blaffo Guetto prospect, including:

- **65m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 177m including (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)
- **31m at 3.5 g/t Au** from 250m including **18m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 252m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD061)
- **83m at 3.3 g/t Au** from 167m (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD001)
- **17.4m at 17.0 g/t Au** from 244m (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD029)

These results to date have culminated in a close to 1 million ounces of inferred resources at an average grade of 2.5g/t from surface; however, recent drilling at Pranoi has confirmed more than 600 metres of continuous mineralisation along a potential 1.5-kilometre strike, while early work on the 9-kilometre Poku Trend has already delivered significant intercepts despite limited drilling. These discoveries, combined with eight additional drill-ready targets, underscore the district-scale potential of Didievi to host a multi-million-ounce gold resource. Preliminary metallurgical test work at Blaffo Guetto has also confirmed a non-refractory orebody well suited to conventional CIL processing, with high recoveries and no material lock up issues identified at this stage.

In addition to scale, Didievi offers rare development flexibility. The Project sits within trucking distance of approximately 8 million tonnes of existing processing capacity, providing a clear pathway to near-term production alongside the potential to support a future standalone operation.

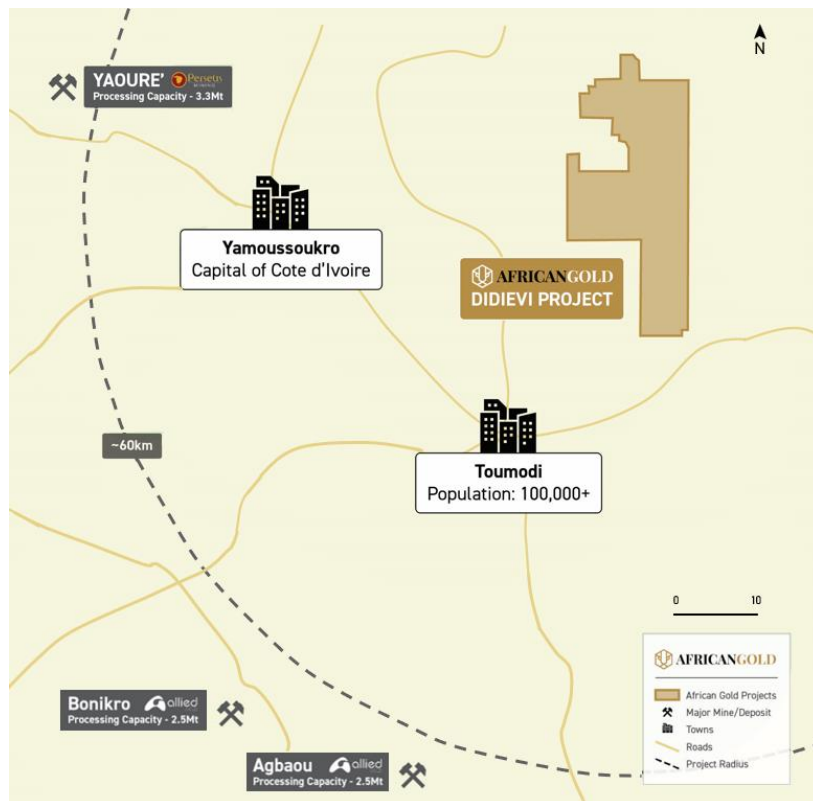


Figure 6: Strategic location of the Didievi tenement

African Gold continues methodical exploration across the broader project area, with the dual objective of growing resources and unlocking the full value of this underexplored, highly prospective gold corridor.

African Gold remains focused on systematic exploration to unlock the district-scale potential of its Côte d'Ivoire portfolio.

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

For further information, please contact:

Mr Adam Oehlman

Chief Executive Officer

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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 mineral resource estimate referred to in this announcement was reported by the Company in accordance with listing rule 5.8 on 23 June 2025. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the mineral resources estimate included in the previous announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The historical exploration results referred to in this announcement were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on 11 August 2021, 8 September 2021, 31 January 2024, 7 October 2024, 15 October 2024, 30 January 2025, 31 March 2025, 7 April 2025, 6 May 2025, 23 June 2025, 14 October 2025 and 27 October 2025. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects these results.

Appendix 1: Drill collar details and intercept information

Table 1: Drill Collar Locations Blaffo Guetto (Grid – WGS84, UTM zone 30)

Hole_ID	Max_Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi
BGDD25-011	550.9	279856.2	749056.4	216.2	-55	317
BGDD25-013	201.0	280053.1	749504.9	247.4	-55	317
BGDD25-014	589.5	279783.1	748804.8	216.8	-55	317
BGDD25-015	555.4	279699.2	748858.1	231.7	-55	317
BGDD25-016	500.4	279923.5	748984.2	208.5	-55	317
BGDD25-017	502.4	279999.6	749085.9	200.2	-55	317
Total	2899.6					
Average	483					

Table 2: New Significant Intercepts Mineralised (cut-off 0.5g/t Au)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_g/t
BGDD25-011	0.6	5.1	4.5	0.6
	264.5	273.5	9.0	1.1
	375.5	384.3	8.8	6.45
	476.2	480.2	4.0	0.54
BGDD25-013	148.0	153.0	5.0	0.59
BGDD25-014	551.4	553.5	2.1	2.81
	556.5	564.3	7.8	0.8
	573.0	575.0	2.0	0.64
BGDD25-015	442.3	451.0	8.7	2.71
BGDD25-016	93.0	95.0	2.0	2.29
	180.0	183.0	3.0	0.98
	188.0	194.3	6.3	2.54
	310.3	312.8	2.5	1.75
	328.4	331.0	2.6	0.8
	340.5	343.5	3.0	3.7
	469.7	471.9	2.2	2.9
	474.0	486.0	12.0	2.78
	297.0	303.0	6.0	1.77
BGDD25-017	421.0	432.1	11.1	4.16

Appendix 2: Cyanide Leach Test Results

Hole_ID	SampleID	Sampling Interval		Au ppm (Photon)	Cyanide Leach Test (Au ppm)			BLEG recovery
		From	To		BLEG	FA on tail	Total	
BGDD25-001	5000249	215.0	216.0	0.90	0.73	0.06	0.80	92%
BGDD25-001	5000251	216.0	217.0	1.86	1.42	0.23	1.65	86%
BGDD25-001	5000252	217.0	218.0	1.84	1.48	0.14	1.63	91%
BGDD25-001	5000253	218.0	219.0	2.84	1.99	0.12	2.11	94%
BGDD25-001	5000254	219.0	220.0	0.36	0.15	0.01	0.16	92%
BGDD25-001	5000262	226.1	227.0	5.30	3.27	0.32	3.59	91%
BGDD25-001	5000263	227.0	227.7	1.11	0.96	0.08	1.04	92%
BGDD25-001	5000264	227.7	228.7	0.49	0.54	0.06	0.60	90%
BGDD25-001	5000265	228.7	229.6	0.39	0.34	0.02	0.36	95%
BGDD25-001	5000266	229.6	230.5	0.94	0.78	0.21	0.99	79%
BGDD25-001	5000413	351.0	352.0	1.39	1.20	0.25	1.45	83%
BGDD25-001	5000414	352.0	353.1	6.60	3.86	0.47	4.33	89%
BGDD25-001	5000415	353.1	354.2	8.98	6.59	1.08	7.67	86%
BGDD25-001	5000416	354.2	355.3	1.34	1.17	0.12	1.29	91%
BGDD25-001	5000417	355.3	356.4	0.81	0.70	0.06	0.76	92%
BGDD25-001	5000418	356.4	357.4	0.94	0.78	0.07	0.85	92%
BGDD25-001	5000419	357.4	358.3	2.49	2.05	0.16	2.21	93%
BGDD25-002	5000657	156.0	157.0	4.30	2.87	0.38	3.25	88%
BGDD25-002	5000658	157.0	158.0	0.65	0.61	0.02	0.63	97%
BGDD25-002	5000659	158.0	159.0	1.30	1.05	0.09	1.14	92%
BGDD25-002	5000661	159.0	160.0	0.65	0.35	0.02	0.37	96%
BGDD25-002	5000791	274.0	275.0	1.10	0.92	0.04	0.96	96%
BGDD25-002	5000792	275.0	276.1	0.78	0.47	0.06	0.53	89%
BGDD25-002	5000795	278.3	279.4	0.74	0.58	0.10	0.68	86%
BGDD25-002	5000796	279.4	280.5	0.56	0.30	0.01	0.32	96%
BGDD25-002	5000807	291.5	293.0	1.28	1.22	0.62	1.84	66%
BGDD25-002	5000808	293.0	294.0	4.51	2.78	0.30	3.08	90%
BGDD25-002	5000809	294.0	295.0	0.59	0.33	0.03	0.36	93%
BGDD25-003	5001247	287.2	288.1	0.90	0.79	0.11	0.90	87%
BGDD25-003	5001248	288.1	289.1	3.41	2.93	0.39	3.32	88%
BGDD25-003	5001249	289.1	290.1	2.01	1.72	0.34	2.06	83%
BGDD25-003	5001251	290.1	291.0	3.44	2.96	0.49	3.45	86%
BGDD25-003	5001252	291.0	292.0	1.56	1.21	0.34	1.55	78%

BGDD25-003	5001253	292.0	293.0	0.96	0.84	0.11	0.95	88%
BGDD25-003	5001254	293.0	294.0	1.21	1.09	0.14	1.23	88%
BGDD25-005	5001799	161.5	162.5	0.59	0.32	0.03	0.35	91%
BGDD25-005	5001801	162.5	163.5	5.50	3.30	0.00	3.30	100%
BGDD25-005	5001802	163.5	164.5	1.65	1.38	0.22	1.59	86%
BGDD25-005	5001839	197.0	198.0	1.76	1.37	0.10	1.47	94%
BGDD25-005	5001840	198.0	199.0	30.75	24.46	0.59	25.04	98%
BGDD25-005	5001841	199.0	200.0	0.86	0.84	0.22	1.05	79%
BGDD25-005	5001842	200.0	201.0	0.32	0.29	0.02	0.31	94%
BGDD25-005	5001843	201.0	202.0	2.04	1.87	0.14	2.00	93%
BGDD25-005	5001844	202.0	203.0	2.89	1.87	0.08	1.95	96%
BGDD25-005	5001845	203.0	204.0	2.37	1.99	0.21	2.20	91%
BGDD25-005	5001846	204.0	205.0	3.08	2.69	0.17	2.86	94%
BGDD25-005	5001847	205.0	206.0	19.85	14.48	0.65	15.13	96%
BGDD25-005	5001848	206.0	207.0	0.37	0.27	0.09	0.37	75%
BGDD25-005	5001849	207.0	208.0	1.50	1.17	0.13	1.30	90%
BGDD25-005	5001851	208.0	209.0	0.69	0.32	0.04	0.35	90%
BGDD25-005	5001852	209.0	210.0	1.29	1.16	0.15	1.30	89%
BGDD25-005	5001853	210.0	211.0	5.96	3.80	0.33	4.13	92%
BGDD25-005	5001854	211.0	212.0	136.02	100.00	4.15	104.15	96%
BGDD25-005	5001855	212.0	213.0	1.53	1.27	0.25	1.52	84%
BGDD25-007	5002230	351.1	352.2	0.32	0.23	0.09	0.33	72%
BGDD25-007	5002231	352.2	353.3	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	47%
BGDD25-007	5002232	353.3	354.4	3.06	2.54	0.36	2.91	87%
BGDD25-007	5002233	354.4	355.5	9.23	6.34	2.68	9.02	70%
BGDD25-007	5002234	355.5	357.0	5.06	3.98	0.94	4.92	81%
BGDD25-007	5002236	357.0	358.5	0.63	0.42	0.15	0.57	74%
BGDD25-008	5002868	406.5	407.5	2.35	1.13	0.94	2.07	54%
BGDD25-008	5002869	407.5	408.5	8.12	4.98	2.56	7.55	66%
BGDD25-008	5002870	408.5	409.5	7.81	4.88	2.98	7.86	62%
BGDD25-008	5002871	409.5	410.5	2.10	1.66	0.33	1.99	83%
BGDD25-008	5002872	410.5	411.5	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.14	87%
BGDD25-008	5002873	411.5	412.5	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.10	97%
BGDD25-008	5002874	412.5	413.5	3.45	2.88	0.27	3.15	91%
BGDD25-008	5002876	413.5	414.5	0.25	0.23	0.05	0.28	83%
BGDD25-008	5002877	414.5	415.5	1.73	1.46	0.09	1.56	94%
BGDD25-008	5002878	415.5	416.5	1.54	1.10	0.37	1.47	75%
BGDD25-010	5003146	256.7	257.7	8.02	7.02	0.68	7.70	91%
BGDD25-010	5003147	257.7	258.8	1.98	1.97	0.08	2.04	96%

BGDD25-010	5003148	258.8	259.9	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	78%
BGDD25-010	5003149	259.9	261.0	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.14	65%
BGDD25-010	5003151	261.0	262.1	1.32	1.01	0.27	1.29	79%
BGDD25-010	5003152	262.1	263.2	0.81	0.53	0.27	0.80	66%
BGDD25-010	5003153	263.2	264.2	0.28	0.30	0.07	0.37	82%
BGDD25-010	5003154	264.2	265.5	4.68	3.38	0.43	3.80	89%
BGDD25-010	5003155	265.5	266.7	11.79	9.68	0.74	10.42	93%
BGDD25-010	5003156	266.7	267.7	0.48	0.40	0.01	0.41	99%
BGDD25-010	5003157	267.7	268.7	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.05	44%
BGDD25-010	5003158	268.7	269.7	2.65	1.94	0.71	2.65	73%
BGDD25-011	5004041	264.5	266.0	2.04	1.80	0.16	1.96	92%
BGDD25-011	5004042	266.0	267.5	2.33	2.47	0.18	2.65	93%
BGDD25-011	5004043	267.5	269.0	0.67	0.59	0.05	0.64	92%
BGDD25-011	5004044	269.0	270.5	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.30	33%
BGDD25-011	5004045	270.5	272.0	1.02	0.81	0.15	0.97	84%
BGDD25-011	5004130	375.0	376.0	3.03	2.62	0.12	2.75	96%
BGDD25-011	5004131	376.0	376.9	6.80	6.20	0.44	6.64	93%
BGDD25-011	5004132	376.9	377.8	8.80	8.20	0.34	8.54	96%
BGDD25-011	5004133	377.8	378.7	3.98	2.59	0.92	3.52	74%
BGDD25-011	5004134	378.7	379.7	0.42	0.40	0.06	0.46	86%
BGDD25-011	5004136	379.7	380.7	32.90	33.11	1.09	34.20	97%
BGDD25-012	5003757	97.5	98.5	1.35	1.07	0.07	1.14	94%
BGDD25-012	5003758	98.5	99.4	2.24	2.95	0.19	3.14	94%
BGDD25-012	5003759	99.4	100.2	1.29	0.95	0.11	1.07	89%
BGDD25-012	5003761	100.2	101.3	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.12	54%
BGDD25-012	5003762	101.3	102.4	2.52	3.07	0.28	3.34	92%
BGDD25-012	5003763	102.4	103.5	2.19	1.45	0.37	1.81	80%
BGDD25-012	5003764	103.5	104.6	9.36	6.87	0.39	7.26	95%
BGDD25-014	5004968	551.4	552.5	2.32	1.68	0.37	2.05	82%
BGDD25-014	5004969	552.5	553.5	3.35	2.05	0.49	2.53	81%
BGDD25-014	5004970	553.5	554.5	0.17	0.11	0.04	0.16	72%
BGDD25-014	5004971	554.5	555.6	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.15	62%
BGDD25-014	5004972	555.6	556.5	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.12	39%
BGDD25-014	5004973	556.5	557.7	1.07	0.94	0.09	1.02	92%
BGDD25-014	5004974	557.7	558.7	0.88	0.78	0.02	0.80	97%
BGDD25-014	5004976	558.7	559.8	0.60	0.24	0.00	0.24	99%
BGDD25-014	5004977	559.8	560.8	1.12	0.82	0.22	1.05	79%
BGDD25-014	5004978	560.8	561.8	1.08	0.52	0.05	0.58	91%
BGDD25-015	5005413	444.3	445.3	0.99	0.22	0.67	0.90	25%

BGDD25-015	5005414	445.3	446.3	1.86	0.98	0.51	1.49	66%
BGDD25-015	5005415	446.3	447.3	2.55	1.40	0.97	2.36	59%
BGDD25-015	5005416	447.3	448.4	3.35	1.13	0.65	1.78	64%
BGDD25-015	5005417	448.4	449.8	0.51	0.39	0.08	0.47	83%
BGDD25-015	5005418	449.8	451.0	10.71	12.55	1.28	13.83	91%
BGDD25-016	5005939	468.6	469.7	1.12	1.14	0.08	1.22	93%
BGDD25-016	5005940	469.7	470.8	4.67	4.11	0.14	4.24	97%
BGDD25-016	5005941	470.8	471.9	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.04	94%
BGDD25-016	5005942	471.9	473.0	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.08	97%
BGDD25-016	5005943	473.0	474.0	0.94	0.95	0.04	0.99	96%
BGDD25-016	5005944	474.0	475.0	0.88	0.76	0.01	0.78	98%
BGDD25-016	5005945	475.0	476.0	0.41	0.38	0.00	0.38	99%
BGDD25-016	5005946	476.0	477.0	1.03	0.91	0.08	0.99	92%
BGDD25-016	5005947	477.0	478.0	6.75	6.94	0.35	7.29	95%
BGDD25-016	5005948	478.0	479.0	6.65	6.01	0.62	6.63	91%
BGDD25-016	5005949	479.0	480.0	12.26	12.22	1.30	13.53	90%
BGDD25-016	5005951	480.0	481.0	4.32	2.57	1.75	4.32	59%
BGDD25-016	5005952	481.0	482.0	3.63	1.15	1.07	2.21	52%
BGDD25-016	5005953	482.0	483.0	1.03	0.71	0.36	1.07	66%
BGDD25-016	5005954	483.0	484.0	0.30	0.20	0.03	0.23	86%
BGDD25-016	5005955	484.0	485.0	0.55	0.28	0.19	0.46	60%

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Appendix 3: JORC Tables

JORC (2012) TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Criteria	Explanation	Details of the Reported Project																																																															
(1.1.) 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 results reported in this ASX release include new drilling data and cyanide leach test results generated from samples collected from diamond drill core from holes drilled between July and September 2025 (ASX release dated 14 October 2025). Drilling data included in this report (a) Assay results recently received for diamond drill core samples from holes BGDD25-011 and BGDD25-013 to BGDD25-018. Drillholes BGDD25-017 and BGDD25-018 are newly drilled, while the remaining holes were previously reported in the ASX release dated 14 October 2025, with assays pending at that time. The assay results for those holes are now presented in this report (b) Metallurgical test results for mineralised samples using cyanide leach bottle roll tests (LeachWELL process). Drilling and sampling techniques. - All reported drillholes were completed at African Gold’s Blaffo Guetto deposit, located within the Didievi Project. - The drillholes were completed in September and October 2025 with the objective of extending the mineralised domains and infilling gaps within the Blaffo Guetto Mineral Resource estimated in 2025 (MRE2025, ASX release dated 23 June 2025). - Total length of the completed drillholes is 2,963.2m, average length 423.3m (Table 1.1-1): <i>Table 1.1-1: Drillholes reported in the current ASX release (drillhole BGDD25-018 only partially assayed).</i> <table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Max_Depth (m)</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-011</td><td>550.9</td><td>279856.2</td><td>749056.4</td><td>216.2</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-013</td><td>201.0</td><td>280053.1</td><td>749504.9</td><td>247.4</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-014</td><td>589.5</td><td>279783.1</td><td>748804.8</td><td>216.8</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-015</td><td>555.4</td><td>279699.2</td><td>748858.1</td><td>231.7</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-016</td><td>500.4</td><td>279923.5</td><td>748984.2</td><td>208.5</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-017</td><td>502.4</td><td>279999.6</td><td>749085.9</td><td>200.2</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2899.6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Average</td><td>483</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Hole_ID	Max_Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	BGDD25-011	550.9	279856.2	749056.4	216.2	-55	317	BGDD25-013	201.0	280053.1	749504.9	247.4	-55	317	BGDD25-014	589.5	279783.1	748804.8	216.8	-55	317	BGDD25-015	555.4	279699.2	748858.1	231.7	-55	317	BGDD25-016	500.4	279923.5	748984.2	208.5	-55	317	BGDD25-017	502.4	279999.6	749085.9	200.2	-55	317	Total	2899.6						Average	483					
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Average	483																																																																

	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Drilling and Sampling • The diamond drill core was oriented, marked, logged and split in half using a diamond core saw prior to sampling. Sample intervals range from 0.5 to 1.5 metres, with an average interval of approximately 1.1 metres. • Drilling and sampling procedures were as follows: diamond core was recovered using a wireline technique and initially marked at 1 metre intervals. Shorter intervals of 0.5 to 1 metre were used where sampling needed to honour geological contacts, and longer intervals of up to 1.5 metres were used in more homogeneous geological zones. • The marked core was cut in half with a diamond saw and one half was collected as the sample. • Samples were securely delivered to MSA Laboratories in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, where they were prepared and analysed for gold using a photon assay technique. • Drilling and sampling procedures are consistent with industry standard practice and the quality of the samples is considered appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. Cyanide Leach Testing (bottle-roll process): • Samples for cyanide leach (bottle roll) testing were obtained from the coarse reject material generated during preparation of the original diamond core samples submitted for gold assay. The original samples comprised half NTW core, collected in nominal 1 metre intervals and prepared at MSALABS Yamoussoukro. • At the laboratory, samples were dried and crushed to approximately 70 percent passing 2 mm (Method PRP-920). A ~1 kg split of the crushed material was then pulverised to 85 percent passing 75 microns to produce subsamples for both fire assay (50 g, AAS finish; Method FAS-121) and cyanide leach testing. • A total of 132 samples were collected from 12 drillholes (Table 1.1–2). Of these, 107 samples were taken from mineralised intervals (Au greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t), with the remaining 25 samples collected from low grade or waste intervals to provide a representative dataset across varying lithologies, mineralisation styles and grade ranges across the Blaffo Guetto system. • Cyanide leach (BLEG) analyses were performed on 1 kg charges (Method Au-CN04), with leach solutions assayed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and residues analysed by 50 g fire assay for reconciliation. • QAQC performance was acceptable, with blanks returning below detection and CRM values within expected ranges, supporting the reliability of the analytical results.
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Table 1.1-2: Distribution of the cyanide leach test samples by the drillholes.

Hole_ID	Max Depth	EAST	NORTH	RL	Number of leach test samples	
					mineralised samples	all samples (including low-grade and waste material)
BGDD25-001	423.0	279903.1	749116.0	208.8	14	17
BGDD25-002	434.3	279960.8	749201.1	205.8	11	11
BGDD25-003	346.8	280043.6	749258.5	211.9	7	7
BGDD25-005	276.5	280056.2	749391.7	229.4	17	19
BGDD25-007	449.7	279830.3	748937.5	216.5	4	6
BGDD25-008	457.5	279837.6	749003.0	219.1	7	10
BGDD25-010	421.7	279770.2	749037.5	225.8	7	12
BGDD25-011	550.9	279856.3	749056.4	216.2	9	11
BGDD25-012	150.5	279931.1	749526.0	247.0	6	7
BGDD25-014	589.5	279783.1	748804.8	216.8	7	10
BGDD25-015	555.4	279699.2	748858.1	231.7	6	6
BGDD25-016	500.4	279923.5	748984.2	208.5	12	16
TOTAL					107	132

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

New drilling data included in the report

The determination of mineralisation is based on a combination of geological observations (core logging and geological interpretation) together with gold assay results from surface diamond drilling.

Drilling and sampling were completed using industry standard techniques and in accordance with African Gold's internal procedures. This included:

- Diamond core drilling using NTW diameter core, with approximately 3–4 kg samples collected over intervals of approximately 1 metre. Sampling intervals were adjusted where required to honour geological contacts.
- Each interval was cut in half using a diamond saw and the collected half core was submitted for sample preparation and gold assay.
- Mineralised intercepts have been calculated using the Economic Composite tool within Leapfrog Geo (Advanced Options). The parameters applied include:
 - Cut off grade: 0.5 g/t Au
 - Minimum composite length: 2 metres
 - Maximum consecutive internal waste: 2 metres

Internal dilution may vary locally where geological continuity supports the interpretation and where overall composite grades remain consistent with the applied parameters.

Cyanide leach testing (bottle-roll process):

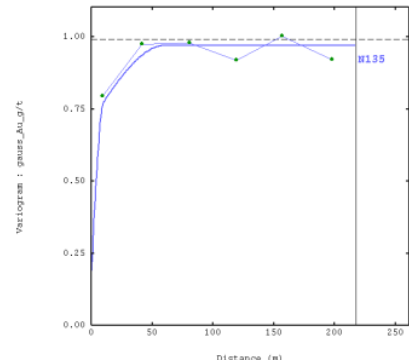
A selection of samples for cyanide leach testing was made to provide a representative distribution across a range of lithological units, mineralisation styles and gold grade ranges. The coarse reject material retained at the laboratory

	<i>required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	following initial gold assays was re split using a rotary splitter to obtain approximately 1,000 grams. This material was then pulverised to approximately 85 percent passing 75 microns and used for a conventional 24 hour bottle roll leach test, completed at a certified commercial laboratory using industry standard procedures.
Drilling techniques (1.2.)	<i>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).</i>	- The reported drilling results were obtained from diamond core drilling completed by Easy Drill, using portable NOCK 800 (versions 3 and 4) drill rigs (Figure 1.2-1).  Fig. 1.2-1: Drill rig NOCK 800 used by African Gold Ltd in 2025 - Most diamond core drilling was completed using HQ size drill bits from surface and through the weathered profile (laterite, saprolite and transition), then reduced to NTW diameter on entering fresh rock. - Diamond drilling was oriented using a REFLEX downhole core orientation unit (REFLEX ACT III RD NTW core orientation kit, REFLEX reference AURUM15052024_2, serial numbers Act32139, Act36243 and Act3c1113)

Drill sample recovery (1.3.)	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- Drill core losses were recorded using a linear method, by comparing the recovered core length with the nominal drilled interval length. - No significant sample losses were noted, with more than 90 percent of intervals recording core loss of less than 30 centimeters.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core recovery was supervised by field geologists, and drillers were instructed to adjust drilling parameters where necessary to maintain optimal recovery.
	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 noted, and sample recovery and quality are considered adequate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation purposes.
Logging (1.4.)	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail	- All drill core was geologically logged by experienced and appropriately qualified geologists. - The level of geological and geotechnical logging is considered adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation and suitable for use in mining and metallurgical studies.

	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.	- Geological logging used a standardised logging system and was primarily qualitative and descriptive in nature. - Geotechnical logging was semi quantitative, recording core loss per drill run, drilling diameter, RQD (10 cm), weathering index (W1 to W6), resistance index (R0 to R6), joint count and joint characteristics. - Structural measurements (dip and azimuth) were quantitative and collected using a dedicated core orientation measurement device.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- The total length of the reported drillholes is 4,685.65m. - All drillholes, including mineralised intervals and their host rocks, are being logged in full. Logging for the drillholes included in this release is either complete or well advanced at the time of reporting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (1.5.)	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken	Drill core was cut in half along the longitudinal axis using a diamond core saw. The core was first marked up by the geologist to define sample intervals, then sawn so that one half core was collected as the primary sample for assay and the remaining half was retained in the core trays for reference, relogging and potential future test work.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. This ASX release reports results from diamond core drilling only, and no other drilling or sampling methods were used.

<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	New drilling data included in the report • Sample preparation for diamond core samples was carried out at MSALABS in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. • Half core samples, typically 3–4 kg, were dried and crushed to approximately 70–80 percent passing about 2 mm. A representative split of approximately 300–500 grams was then taken for gold analysis by photon assay. • For multi element analysis, a portion of the crushed material was pulverised to approximately 85 percent passing 75 microns and submitted for ICP OES analysis. • The sample preparation procedures used by MSALABS are consistent with industry standard practice for orogenic gold deposits and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the intended use of the data in Mineral Resource estimation. <table><tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr><tr><th>METHOD CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></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 1 mm at 80% passing Cyanide leach testing (bottle roll process) • Samples used for cyanide leach testing were obtained from coarse reject material generated during the original sample preparation for gold assay. • Coarse rejects were re split using a rotary splitter to obtain approximately 1,000 grams of material. This subsample was then pulverised to approximately 85 percent passing 75 microns. • From this pulverised material, a 50 gram aliquot was collected for fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish (Method FAS 121), and a 1,000 gram charge was used for a conventional 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach test (Method Au CN04). Leach solutions were analysed by AAS and leach residues were assayed by 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish for reconciliation. • The sample sizes, preparation specifications and analytical methods applied to both the primary assay and leach test samples are consistent with common industry practice and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the objectives of the metallurgical test work.	SAMPLE PREPARATION		METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION	ADM-300	Single charge for each batch of samples submitted	CPA-Jar	Unit charge per CPA Jar	CRU-999	Crush to client specification	PLG-100	Log Sample - No preparation required	PPU-530	Pulverize 1000g to 85% -75 µm	SPL-425	Split 1000g material (Rotary Split)
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	SPL-425	Split 1000g material (Rotary Split)															

	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	• The laboratory routinely conducts sieve tests to confirm that particle size meets the certified parameters specified in the sample preparation protocol. This is part of the laboratory's standard operating practice. • A sieving check is performed on each batch to ensure the target grind size is consistently achieved.
	<i>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.</i>	• Duplicates of the coarse reject material (minus 1 mm fraction after the first crush) were systematically collected and analysed. • The duplicate assay results show good repeatability relative to the original samples, supporting the reliability of the primary assay data.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	New drilling data included in the report • Drill core samples typically weighed 3–4 kg, which is considered appropriate for the grain size and style of gold mineralisation at Blaffo Guetto. • Review of petrographic data and duplicate sampling undertaken for MRE2025 (ASX release dated 23 June 2025) indicated that the samples are representative of the Blaffo Guetto deposit. The estimated precision error was less than 20 percent, consistent with a relatively low nugget effect (approximately 19 percent) observed in the gold variograms (Fig. 1.5-1).  The figure is a line graph titled 'Variogram : grams_Au/g/t' on the y-axis and 'Distance (m)' on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 0.00 to 1.00 in increments of 0.25. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 250 in increments of 50. A blue line with green data points starts at (0,0), rises steeply to about 0.95 at 25m, then fluctuates slightly around 1.00 up to 200m. A vertical dashed line is drawn at a distance of 213.5m, with the label 'W135' next to it.

		<i>Fig. 1.5-1: Variogram of the Gaussian transformed Au g/t values, lode 177 (MRE2025 data, ASX 2025, June 23)</i> - Additional petrographic work completed in June 2025 further confirmed that the sample size and sampling techniques are appropriate for the mineralisation style and support their use in Mineral Resource estimation. Cyanide leach testing (bottle-roll process): - Cyanide leach tests (BLEG) were carried out on 1,000 gram samples pulverised to approximately 85 percent passing 75 microns. - The leach test sample size and preparation specifications are consistent with common industry practice for preliminary metallurgical test work on orogenic gold deposits and are considered appropriate for assessing gold recovery characteristics.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (1.6.)	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	- Gold was assayed using a Chrysos PhotonAssay instrument. This is a relatively new but now widely adopted technique in the mining industry and is increasingly used as a standard method for gold analysis. - The method uses an aliquot of approximately 300 to 500 grams, which provides a larger sample mass and improved representivity compared to conventional fire assay techniques that typically use 50 gram aliquots. - PhotonAssay is effectively a total gold measurement technique on the prepared sample and is suitable for deposits where representative bulk sampling is important. Assessment of the appropriateness of the analytical methods - The analytical methods used, including gold assays by PhotonAssay and gold recovery tests using the cyanide bottle roll leach (LeachWELL type) process, are considered appropriate for the style of orogenic gold mineralisation at Blaffo Guetto and for the current stage of metallurgical and project assessment.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading	Not applicable. No such tools or measurement systems were used.

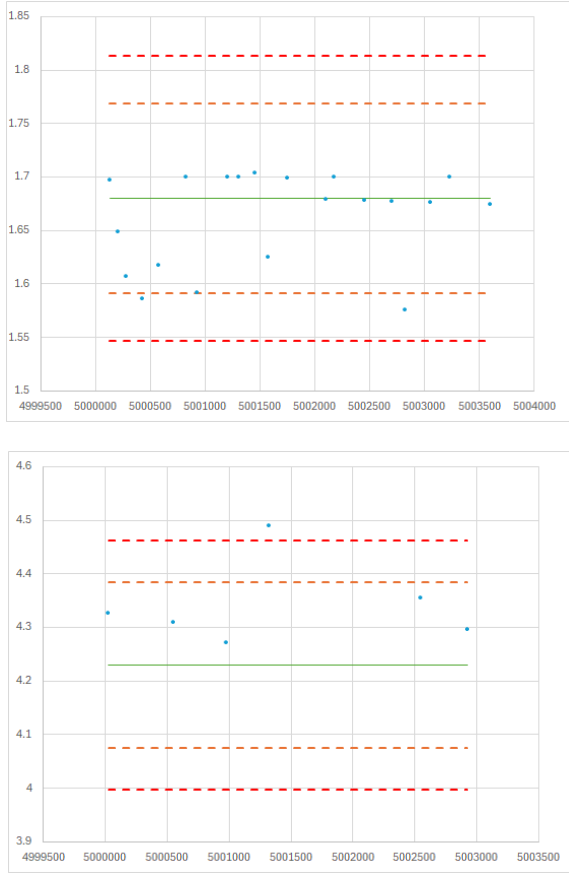
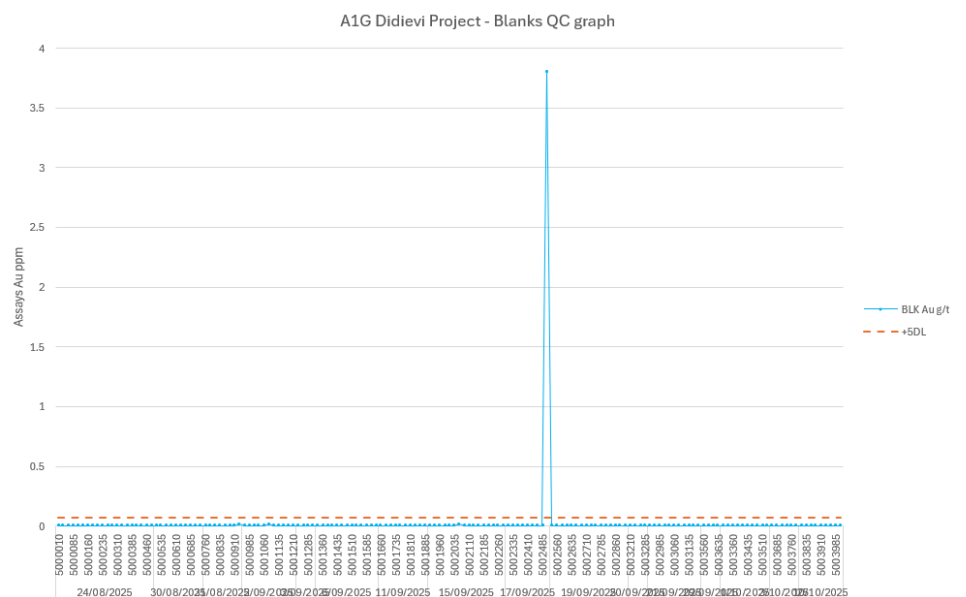
	times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QAQC procedures for this phase of drilling included the insertion of approximately 4 percent certified reference standards (OREAS) and 4 percent blanks into the sample stream. • Results for certified standards and blanks did not indicate any issues that would materially affect the quality or reliability of the assay data (Fig.1.6-1). • Field duplicate samples have not been submitted at this stage of the program. The collection and analysis of appropriate duplicate samples is planned for subsequent phases of drilling.  OREAS235b OREAS255c

Fig.1.6-1: QAQC diagrams. Blaffo - Guetto deposit. CRM samples analysis results.

- Blanks are inserted systematically into the sample stream at a rate of one blank for every 25 drill core samples, representing approximately 4 percent of the total samples and matching the insertion rate for certified reference materials.
- A fine sand material is used as the blank and is placed in identical sample bags to the drill core samples to ensure it is handled and processed in the same way by the laboratory.
- Blank assay results did not indicate significant contamination, with the exception of one batch that returned an elevated blank value. This batch is being reviewed by the project team and any material issues identified will be reported in subsequent disclosures.



- QAQC data did not identify any issues that would materially affect the quality of the assay results. The accuracy and precision of the data are considered sufficient for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- An overall precision error of less than 20 percent is consistent with industry best practice for gold deposits of this style.

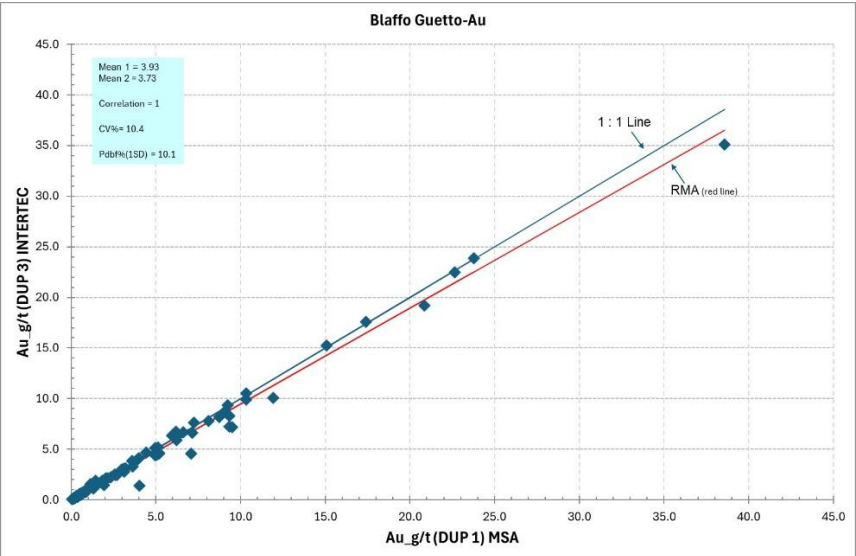
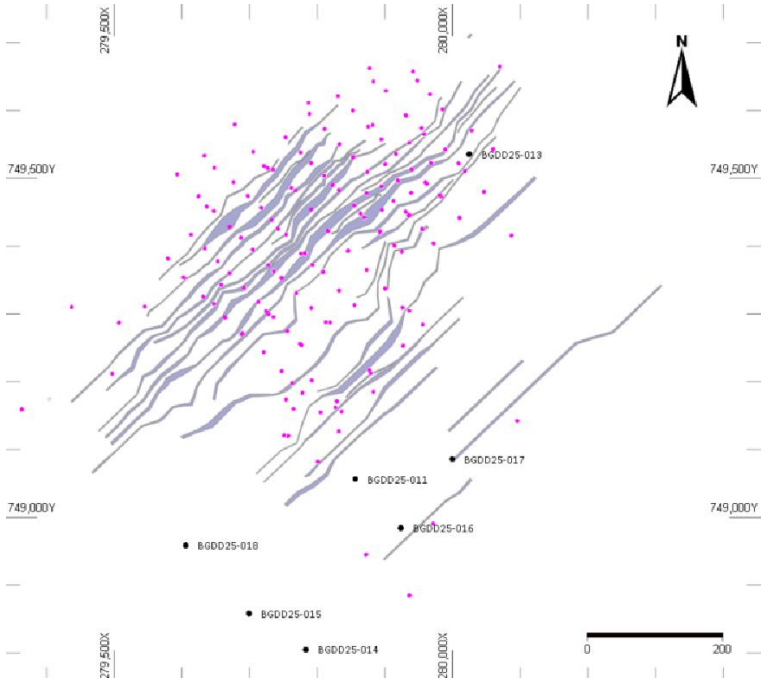
Verification of sampling and assaying (1.7.)	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• QAQC procedures during previous drilling campaigns included the systematic analysis of duplicate samples (minus 1 mm material) for all significant intersections and associated lower grade halo intervals. • Significant intersections were also verified at an external laboratory. Duplicate samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, Australia, and the comparison between primary and check assays showed excellent agreement, with a correlation coefficient of 1.0 and an estimated precision error (coefficient of variation) of 10.4 percent (Figure 1.7-1). • A similar approach is planned for the current phase of drilling, with duplicate samples to be collected and analysed for selected intervals from the new drilling data. 
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes were drilled for this phase of the program.

Fig 1.7-1. External duplicates analysis undertaken in 2024. Scatter-diagram of the duplicates analyzed in the Intertek Genalysis laboratory, Perth, Australia plotted vs. original samples analyzed at the MSA laboratory (Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire). The diagram contains 97 pairs of samples. CV% presents a samples precision estimated using methodology explained in Abzalov (2008, 2016).

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Earlier drillholes (for example those drilled between 2006 and 2010) were logged on paper logging sheets and subsequently entered into the Company's database. • For the current phase of drilling, geological and geotechnical logging was first recorded on paper and then entered into Excel. Following preliminary review by the project team, the logging data were provided to a database administrator for final validation and upload into the master database. • Assay results were received from the laboratory in Yamoussoukro by email, checked by the database administrator and then imported into the Company's database. • African Gold Limited uses a relational database built in Microsoft Access for storage and management of drilling and assay data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable. No adjustments or modifications were made to the assay data.
Location of data points (1.8.)	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 collar locations were initially recorded using a handheld GPS and were subsequently resurveyed after drilling to improve positional accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All data location is in UTM WGS84 Zone30N grid system.

	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• A detailed digital terrain model (DTM) of the deposit area has been generated using a LiDAR drone survey. • The collar coordinates for the drillholes reported in this ASX release were recorded using a handheld GPS. • Final collar positions will be adjusted by draping the measurements onto the LiDAR DTM to verify and refine the Z-coordinate elevations.
<i>Data spacing and distribution (1.9.)</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	New drilling data included in the report • Drillhole collars are nominally distributed on an approximate 50 x 50 metre grid, with some holes stepping out to around 100 metres along strike and at depth to test extensions of the mineralised system. These areas are planned to be back drilled to approximately 50 metre spacing in subsequent phases (Figure 1.9-1). • The new drilling reported in this ASX release broadly follows the existing drill grid established during previous exploration campaigns, with local extensions and limited infill where required (Figure 1.9-1). • Drillhole depths for the holes reported here range from 150.5 metres to 550.9 metres, with an average depth of approximately 483 metres.  Fig 1.9-1: Map of the drillholes at the Blaffo Guetto deposit. Black triangles denote collars of the new drillholes reported in the current ASX release. The pink dots denote the collars of the previously reported drillholes, including MRE2025 data (ASX 2025, June 23), and the post-MRE2025 drilling (ASX 2025, October 14). Distribution of the cyanide leach samples

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- BLEG leach test is made using 132 samples collected from 12 drillholes. The samples encompass approximately entire strike length of the domain and adequately spread across the strike allowing to test mineralisation from the different structural settings (Fig. 1.9-2).
- Vertical spread of the samples spanning in a range from 70m to 470m below surface (Fig. 1.9.3) allowing to test mineralisation from the differently weathered parts of the deposit.
- The chosen samples vary in gold grade from 0.04 to 136 g/t Au allowing to analyze relationships between gold grade and the gold recovery (Fig. 1.9-4).

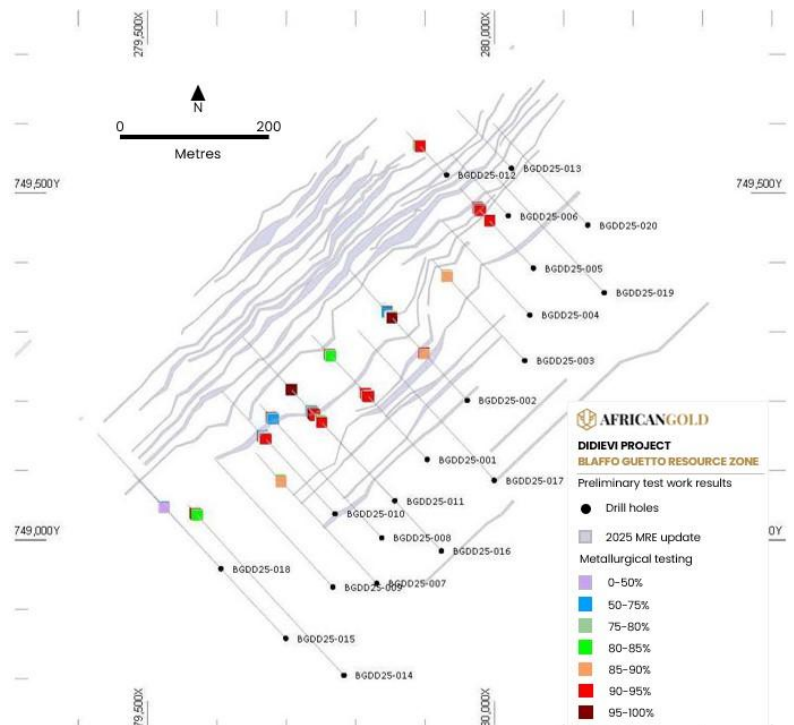


Fig 1.9-2: Location of the leach test samples projected on the surface plan. Drillhole traces are shown for reference

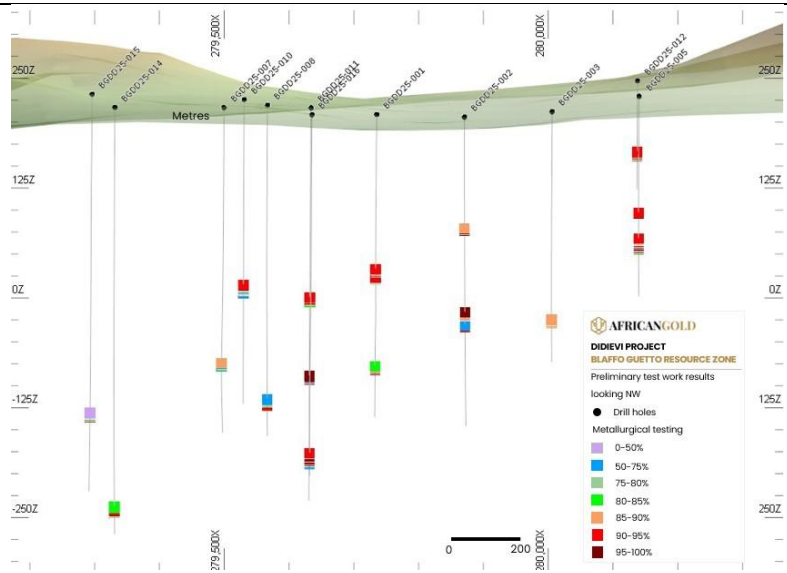


Fig 1.9-3: Leach test samples projected on the longsection of the NE domain.
Drillhole traces are shown for reference

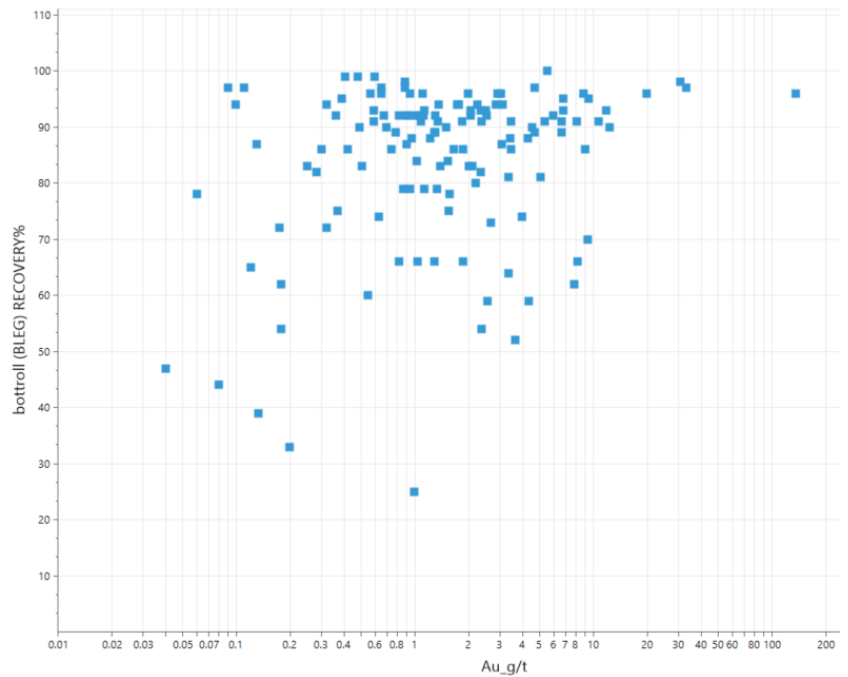


Fig 1.9-4: Recovery% vs gold grade (Au g/t) of the tested samples

		Distribution of the cyanide leach samples • Cyanide leach (BLEG) testing was completed on 132 samples collected from 12 drillholes. The samples cover essentially the full strike length of the mineralised domain and are distributed along strike to test mineralisation in different structural settings (Figure 1.9-2). • Vertically, sample depths range from approximately 70 metres to 470 metres below surface (Figure 1.9-3), allowing assessment of metallurgical response across differently weathered zones of the deposit. • The selected samples span a gold grade range from 0.04 g/t Au to 136 g/t Au (Figure 1.9-4), providing a basis to evaluate the relationship between gold grade and gold recovery.
	<i>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.</i>	• The drill spacing and depth of drilling are consistent with those used for the 2025 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE2025, ASX release dated 23 June 2025) and are considered sufficient to establish an appropriate degree of geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource classification applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Drill core was sampled at regular intervals, typically 0.5 to 1.0 metres, with intervals of up to 1.5 metres used only in geologically monotonous zones. The average sample length was approximately 1.1 metres. • No physical compositing of samples was undertaken.

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure (1.10.)	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of drillhole intersections (azimuth and dip) is appropriate for three dimensional geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation and is not considered to introduce any sampling bias.
	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.	The orientation of the drillhole intersections is appropriate for three dimensional geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation and is not considered to introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security (1.11.)	The measures taken to ensure sample security	- Company personnel supervised and safeguarded samples during drilling and sampling activities. - Collected samples were securely stored on site before being transported by authorised personnel to the MSALABS facility, where they were received and stored under secure laboratory conditions.

Audits or reviews (1.12.)	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The MSALABS facility in Yamoussoukro was visited in 2025 by Company personnel, including A. Oehlman (CEO), D. Sie (Project Geologist), M. Abzalov (Consultant) and C. Raulet (Group Senior Geologist). - Laboratory procedures were reviewed by Dr M. Abzalov and were found to be consistent with mining industry best practice. - No formal external laboratory audits have been completed.
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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

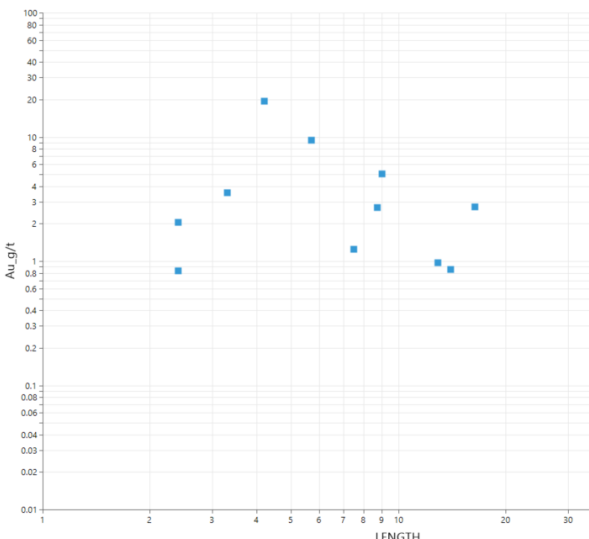
Criteria of JORC Code 2012	Explanation given in the JORC Code 2012	Details of the Reported Project						
Mineral tenement and land tenure status (2.1)	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	- African Gold SARL has entered into several agreements with different parties in relation to the Didievi Project, as detailed in ASX releases dated 4 July 2019, 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021. - Details of the relevant permits are presented in Table 2.1-1. - Table 2.1-1: Permits obtained and applied by African Gold Ltd for Gold exploration and mining in Cote d'Ivoire						
		Permit	Tenement number	Beneficial Interest	Date Granted	Area (km²)	Duration	Status
		Didievi	PR0845	80%	18 Nov 2019	391	4+3+3 years	Granted
		Konahiri Nord	PR0890	80%	12 Jan 2022	391	4+3+3 years	Granted
		Konahiri Sud	PR0891	80%	Application TBA	255	4+3+3 years	Application
		Koyekro	0571DMICM	80%	Application TBA	290	4+3+3 years	Application
		Azaguire	0147/DF/PR/2018	100%	Application TBA	397	4+3+3 years	Application
		Gomon	0155/DF/PR/2018	100%	Application TBA	212	4+3+3 years	Application
		Walia	2018/4272	10%	7 Dec 2019	90	3+2+2 years	Granted
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to	There are no known issues affecting the security of tenure or any material impediments to exploration or operational activities within the permit area.						

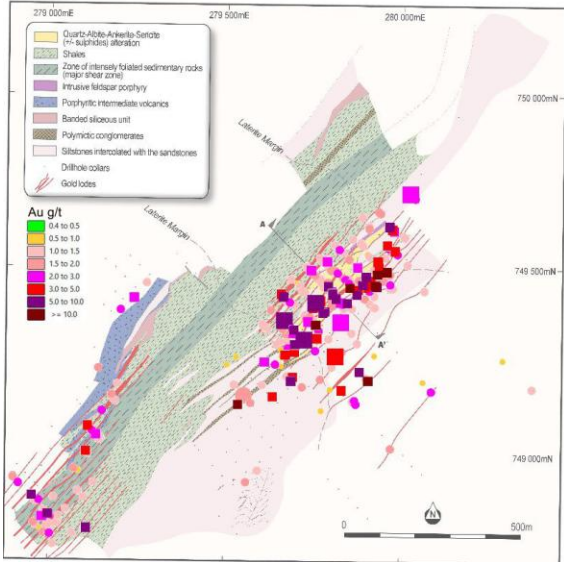
	<i>operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties (2.2)</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Details of previous exploration have been reported to the ASX in releases dated 4 July 2019, 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021, and are briefly summarised below. Didievi Permit – Cote d'Ivoire: - Regional work by Glencore, Equigold, Lihir and Newcrest between 2006 and 2012 included geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys and interpretation of remote sensing data, completed over several exploration campaigns. - Glencore and Equigold focused mainly on the western part of the current permit, undertaking high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, broad spaced soil sampling (approximately 800 m x 50 m and 200 m line spacing) with infill sampling over nine discrete areas, limited trenching, rock chip sampling, and RAB, RC and diamond drilling. During this work Equigold discovered the Blaffo Guetto (BG) and Pranoi prospects. - From 2008, exploration was concentrated largely on Blaffo Guetto, where a total of 312 RC holes and 23 diamond holes were drilled for approximately 26,850 metres and 4,275 metres respectively. - At Pranoi, a total of 73 RAB holes, 7 RC holes and 1 diamond hole were drilled for 2,368 metres, 940 metres and 350 metres respectively, with a best reported intercept of 13.0 metres at 2.65 g/t Au. - At the Jonny Walker prospect, 7 RC holes were drilled, and at geochemical anomalies DAS005 and DSA003, 10 and 15 RAB holes were drilled respectively.
<i>Geology (2.3)</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- In Côte 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)

		 DDD029, 160.8 m; 0.08 g/t  DDD029, 146.2 m; 0.32 g/t  DDD029, 250.4 m; 6.9 g/t Fig. 2.3-1: Host rocks of the gold mineralisation, Blaffo Guetto prospect. (a) barren; (b) low-grade; (c) high-grade																																																															
Drill hole Information (2.4)	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:	Current ASX release presents 7 recently completed diamond core drillholes Table 2.4-1: Location of the drill hole collars (UTM, WGS84, zone30 North) and the depth of drilling. <table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Max_Depth (m)</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-011</td><td>550.9</td><td>279856.2</td><td>749056.4</td><td>216.2</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-013</td><td>201.0</td><td>280053.1</td><td>749504.9</td><td>247.4</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-014</td><td>589.5</td><td>279783.1</td><td>748804.8</td><td>216.8</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-015</td><td>555.4</td><td>279699.2</td><td>748858.1</td><td>231.7</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-016</td><td>500.4</td><td>279923.5</td><td>748984.2</td><td>208.5</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-017</td><td>502.4</td><td>279999.6</td><td>749085.9</td><td>200.2</td><td>-55</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2899.6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Average</td><td>483</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Hole_ID	Max_Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	BGDD25-011	550.9	279856.2	749056.4	216.2	-55	317	BGDD25-013	201.0	280053.1	749504.9	247.4	-55	317	BGDD25-014	589.5	279783.1	748804.8	216.8	-55	317	BGDD25-015	555.4	279699.2	748858.1	231.7	-55	317	BGDD25-016	500.4	279923.5	748984.2	208.5	-55	317	BGDD25-017	502.4	279999.6	749085.9	200.2	-55	317	Total	2899.6						Average	483					
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	Easting and Northing of the drill hole collar.	This is presented in the table 2.4-1.																																																															
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.	This is presented in the table 2.4-1.																																																															

dip and azimuth of the hole.	The reported drillholes were drilled toward north-east, 317° azimuth, dipping at - 55° (Table 2.4-1).																																																																																							
down hole length and interception depth	New drilling data included in the report - Gold mineralisation was intersected from near surface to substantial depths. Intercepts range from shallow zones, for example 3.5 metres at 0.48 g/t Au from 9.3 metres in hole BGDD25-004, to mineralisation at approximately 390 metres downhole (Table 2.4-2). - All reported intersection lengths are downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known with sufficient confidence and will be better defined as additional drilling and three dimensional geological modelling are completed. - A full list of significant intersections, including downhole depths, lengths and grades, is provided in the body of this ASX report and summarised in Table 2.4-2. Table 2.4-2: The New Significant Interceptions of the gold mineralisation. <table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>Au_g/t</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">BGDD25-011</td><td>0.6</td><td>5.1</td><td>4.5</td><td>0.6</td></tr><tr><td>264.5</td><td>273.5</td><td>9.0</td><td>1.1</td></tr><tr><td>375.5</td><td>384.3</td><td>8.8</td><td>6.45</td></tr><tr><td>476.2</td><td>480.2</td><td>4.0</td><td>0.54</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-013</td><td>148.0</td><td>153.0</td><td>5.0</td><td>0.59</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">BGDD25-014</td><td>551.4</td><td>553.5</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.81</td></tr><tr><td>556.5</td><td>564.3</td><td>7.8</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td>573.0</td><td>575.0</td><td>2.0</td><td>0.64</td></tr><tr><td>BGDD25-015</td><td>442.3</td><td>451.0</td><td>8.7</td><td>2.71</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="8">BGDD25-016</td><td>93.0</td><td>95.0</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.29</td></tr><tr><td>180.0</td><td>183.0</td><td>3.0</td><td>0.98</td></tr><tr><td>188.0</td><td>194.3</td><td>6.3</td><td>2.54</td></tr><tr><td>310.3</td><td>312.8</td><td>2.5</td><td>1.75</td></tr><tr><td>328.4</td><td>331.0</td><td>2.6</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td>340.5</td><td>343.5</td><td>3.0</td><td>3.7</td></tr><tr><td>469.7</td><td>471.9</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.9</td></tr><tr><td>474.0</td><td>486.0</td><td>12.0</td><td>2.78</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">BGDD25-017</td><td>297.0</td><td>303.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>1.77</td></tr><tr><td>421.0</td><td>432.1</td><td>11.1</td><td>4.16</td></tr></table> Cyanide leach testing (bottle roll process) - Cyanide leach test data are reported as individual sample results rather than	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_g/t	BGDD25-011	0.6	5.1	4.5	0.6	264.5	273.5	9.0	1.1	375.5	384.3	8.8	6.45	476.2	480.2	4.0	0.54	BGDD25-013	148.0	153.0	5.0	0.59	BGDD25-014	551.4	553.5	2.1	2.81	556.5	564.3	7.8	0.8	573.0	575.0	2.0	0.64	BGDD25-015	442.3	451.0	8.7	2.71	BGDD25-016	93.0	95.0	2.0	2.29	180.0	183.0	3.0	0.98	188.0	194.3	6.3	2.54	310.3	312.8	2.5	1.75	328.4	331.0	2.6	0.8	340.5	343.5	3.0	3.7	469.7	471.9	2.2	2.9	474.0	486.0	12.0	2.78	BGDD25-017	297.0	303.0	6.0	1.77	421.0	432.1	11.1	4.16
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		downhole mineralised intercepts. The sample list is presented in Appendix 3 of this ASX report, with the spatial distribution of samples shown on the plan and long section of the deposit (Figures 1.9-2 and 1.9-3 respectively).
	<i>hole length.</i>	Length is in the range of 150.5 – 550.9m, average 483m (Table 2.4-1).
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. All relevant information is included in the current report.
<i>Data aggregation methods (2.5)</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	- Mineralised intercepts are defined on cross sections where downhole grade exceeds 0.5 g/t Au over a thickness greater than 2 metres, and where these intervals can be correlated between sections as part of a continuous mineralised zone within the broader system. - Mineralised intersections are reported using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off grade. - Intersections may include internal dilution. Continuous internal dilution is generally limited to a maximum of 2 metres, with longer zones of dilution only permitted locally where geological continuity is demonstrably maintained and the overall composite grade is not materially impacted. - The minimum reported intercept width is 2 metres. - The minimum reported intercept grade is 0.5 g/t Au. - No top cuts have been applied to high grade values when calculating the grades of reported mineralised intersections.

<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths (2.6)</i>	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. The samples were from 0.5 to 1.5m long, with most of the samples fall into the range 0.8-1.2m. - Analysis of the data did not reveal relationships of the high-grade assays with the certain length classes of the samples (Fig. 2.5-1).  Fig. 2.5-1: The grade (Au g/t) vs. length (m) of the mineralised intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. Only gold grade is reported, metal equivalents were not estimated.
	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	- The relationship between reported downhole intercept lengths and true mineralisation widths is not yet well constrained. - Interpretation of this relationship is complicated by the inclusion of internal waste within reported intersections and by the natural variability in grade and thickness, and will be refined as additional drilling and three dimensional modelling are completed.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole	The geometry of the mineralisation was interpreted during the construction of the wireframes for the 2025 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE2025, ASX 23 June 2025). The main gold lodes at Blaffo Guetto generally strike toward the north east (Figure 2.6-1), with an average strike azimuth of approximately 043°, and dip steeply to

	angle is known, its nature should be reported.	sub vertically. - Detailed logging undertaken during the current and previous drilling campaigns indicates that the mineralised system comprises multiple mineralised orientations. While the dominant lodes strike north east, local variations include easterly, north north east and north west striking structures, reflecting an anastomosing shear system developed around relatively competent porphyry intrusions. These variations are consistent with observations of parasitic folding and changes in foliation orientation in drill core. - As a result of these multiple structural orientations, drillholes intersect the mineralised zones at variable angles, typically between 50° and 90° to the lode orientation (MRE2025). Consequently, downhole intercept lengths may locally exceed the true thickness of the mineralised bodies. - High grade mineralisation is generally concentrated within the central portions of the mineralised zones and is commonly enveloped by broader halos of lower grade mineralisation (Figure 2.6-1), a pattern consistent with structurally focused fluid pathways and associated alteration. 
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to	The intercepts reported in this release are downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known with sufficient confidence.

	<i>this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams (2.7)</i>	<i>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.</i>	The appropriate maps, sections and diagrams are present in the current report and included in the JORC Table 1.
<i>Balanced reporting (2.8)</i>	<i>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.</i>	Balanced reporting This announcement presents new diamond drilling results and cyanide leach test work in a balanced manner, with all material information on the drilling, sampling, assay and metallurgical programs disclosed in the text, tables and figures. New drilling results - The report includes information from seven recently completed diamond drillholes at the Blaffo Guetto deposit, representing part of the current resource growth program drilled after the ASX announcement dated 14 October 2025. These holes comprise a combination of large step outs and holes targeting extensions of the known mineralised system. - Gold mineralisation is reported as downhole intersections in the body of the report and in Table 2.4-2 of this JORC Table 1 (Appendix 3). The table shows downhole depth of each intersection, length weighted average gold grade and the coordinates of the midpoint of each interval. - Drillhole locations are shown in the body of the report and are also listed in Table 1.1-1 and illustrated on Figure 1.9-1 of this JORC Table 1 (Appendix 3). All relevant

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positional and assay information is included in the accompanying tables and diagrams.

Cyanide leach testing (bottle roll process)

- The announcement also reports results from cyanide leach testing of diamond drill core samples using a conventional bottle roll BLEG method.
- A detailed table containing all relevant information for the 132 leach test samples is provided in Appendix 2 of the report.
- Summary information presenting leach test results by gold grade classes and recovery intervals is provided in Table 2.8-1 and Table 2.8-2 in this section of JORC Table 1.

Table 2.8-1: Leach testing results grouped by the gold grade classes.

	grade classes - Au (g/t)	No Samples	min	max	MEAN	median
low grade / waste	<0.5	25	33	99	77	83
gold mineralisation	0.5 - 1.0	25	25	99	86	91
	1.0 - 2.5	40	54	96	86	90
	2.5 - 5.0	20	52	97	83	88
	5.0 - 7.5	8	81	100	92	92
	7.5 - 10.0	7	62	96	81	86
	> 10.0	7	90	98	94	96

Table 2.8-2: Leach testing results grouped by the recovery classes (cut off 0.5 g/t Au applied).

recovery classes (rec. %)	No Samples	% of total	min	max	MEAN	median
<70	13	12	25	66	59	62
70-80	10	9	70	79	76	77
80-90	26	24	80	89	86	86
> 90	58	54	90	100	94	93
Total	107					

Concluding Statement

The information in this announcement is considered to represent balanced reporting and appropriately presents the new exploration and metallurgical results obtained since the previous ASX release dated 14 October 2025.

<i>Other substantive exploration data (2.9)</i>	<i>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.</i>	• All relevant data have been reported with MRE2025 Resource estimate (ASX 2025, June 23) and the data related to the resumed exploration reported in October 2025 (ASX 2025, October 14). • No new data, except the presented here drillholes, and the leach test results were obtained since the last report (ASX 2025, October 14).
<i>Further work (2.10)</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	African Gold Limited plans to undertake further exploration activities at the Blaffo Guetto prospect with the objective of expanding the existing Mineral Resource base. Exploration programs scheduled for 2025 are expected to include: • Diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test extensions of known mineralisation and to identify additional mineralised zones (Figures 2.10-1 and 2.10-2). • Ongoing metallurgical test work to better understand the factors controlling gold recovery and to support future advanced project study work. • Continued environmental baseline monitoring and data collection to inform permitting requirements and support future environmental and social impact assessment work.

Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

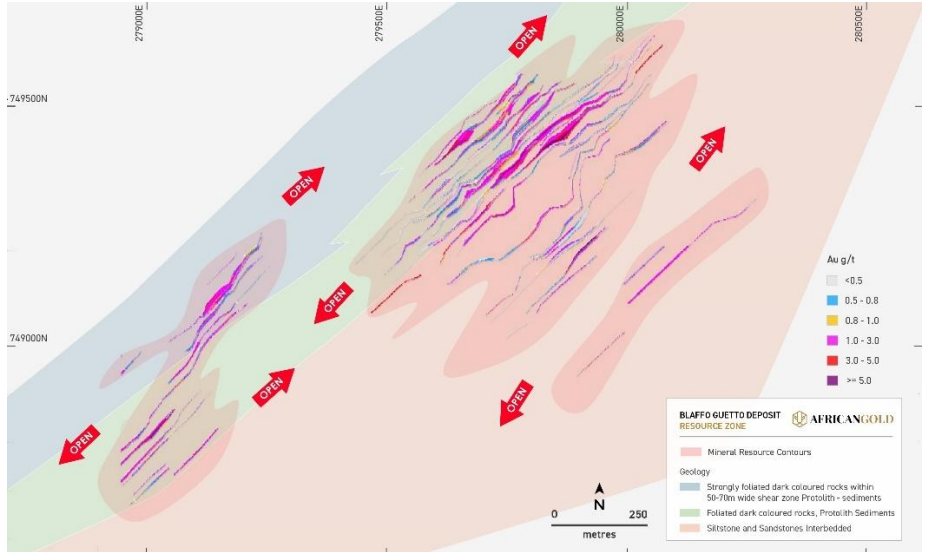


Fig. 2.10-1: Generalised map of the Blaffo Guetto deposit showing the interpreted high grade mineralised trends representing the brown-field exploration targets of the post MRE2025 program

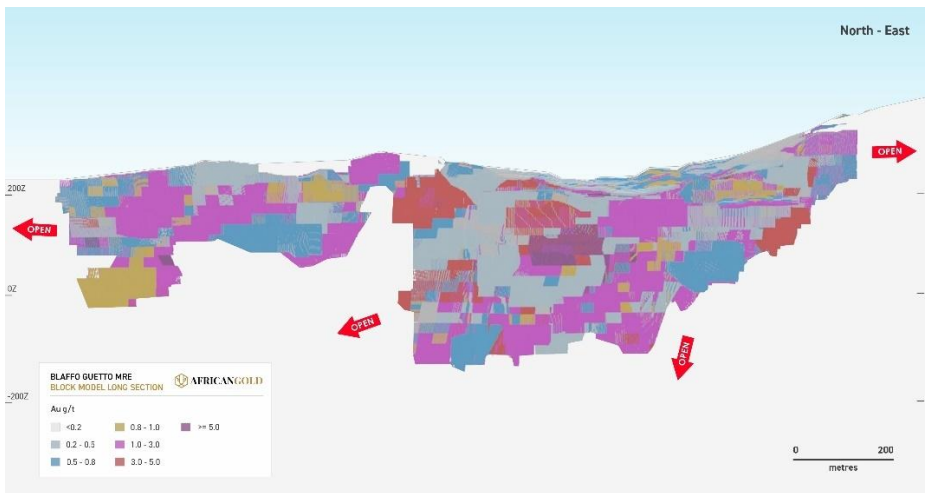


Fig. 2.10-2: Long section of the Blaffo Guetto deposit showing grade of the MRE2025 block-model and the interpreted trends of the high-grade gold mineralisation (shoots).