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**9th March 2026 - ASX Announcement**

# 9KM-LONG ACTIVE GOLD ZONE AT KOBA WITH EXPLORATION UNDERWAY

## Highlights

- **Initial reconnaissance at Koba has identified a large and active artisanal mining zone, approximately 9km-long and up to 1km-wide.**
- **Dump sampling has returned gold grades up to 15.2g/t Au.**
- **Given the size and scale of the zone (Fig.1), the Company has completed initial soil sampling programs with results pending.**

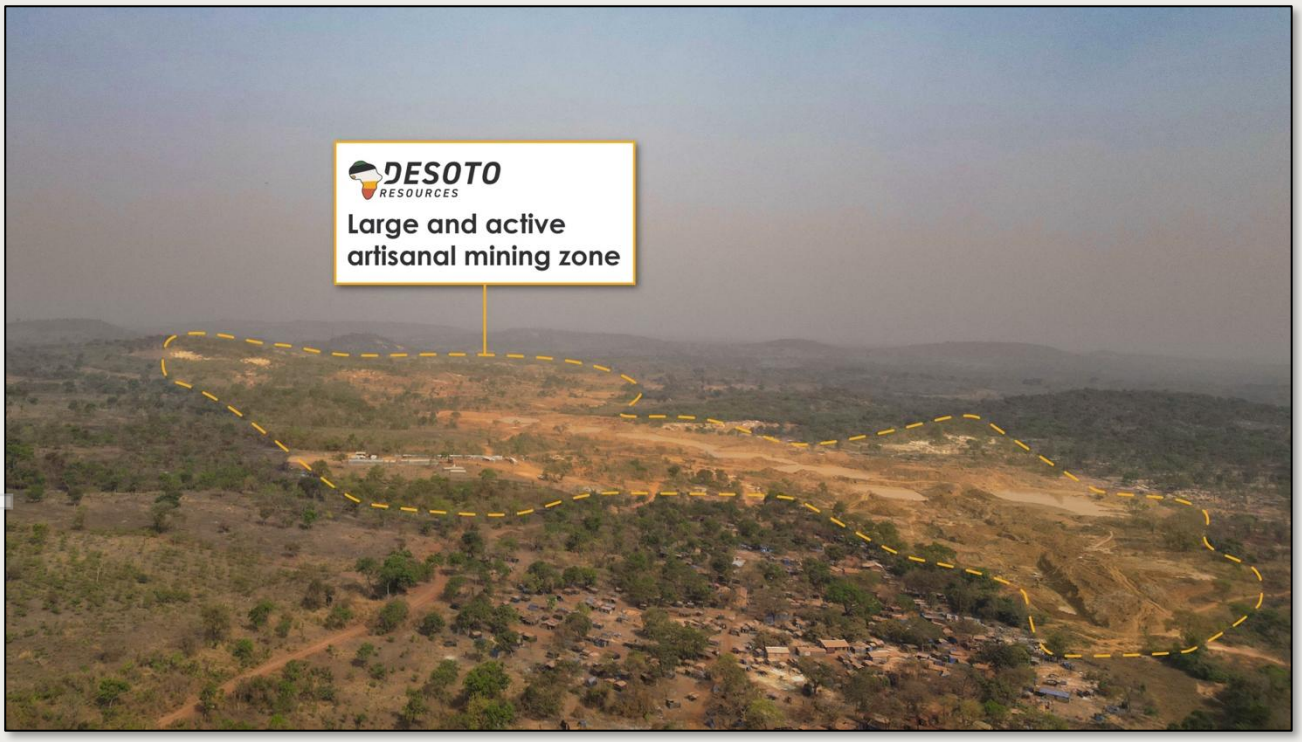


*Figure 1 – Koba Project (Looking North), with a large and active artisanal mining zone, which stretches more than 9km to the south (out of the view of this photograph).*

- **Situated between the 4Moz Tri-K Deposit (Managem) and the 7.73Moz Bankan-Kiniero deposits (PDI/RXR Merge Co), Koba was initially prioritised within a target corridor identified by Chairman**

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**Paul Roberts and Non-Executive Director Dr. Barry Murphy utilising their Mineral Systems approach.**

## Commenting on the progress at Koba, MD Chris Swallow:

***"Sitting on a large and structurally complex zone with zero modern day exploration, Koba is exactly the type of exciting exploration opportunity Desoto envisioned when it decided to return to the Siguiri last year.***

***With initial exploration confirming high-grade gold and the presence of a large and active artisanal mining zone, the Company has already completed soil geochemistry to assist with drill target vectoring. Our teams are now extending soil lines over new areas to test the southern potential of the permit.***

***DeSoto explores these basin-scale structural corridors and favourable lithological contacts using a systematic exploration approach that integrates regolith and artisanal mapping, BLEG stream sediment sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysics and follow-up drilling, with the objective of delineating large-scale gold systems comparable to those already defined elsewhere within the Siguiri Basin."***

## Koba Next Steps:

- **Further soil sampling lines (200m x 800m) added south of the active zone as new sites identified and mapped.**
- **Infill soil sampling (200m x 200m) to vector zones of gold continuity.**
- **Upon receiving soil sampling results, airborne geophysics, trenching and power auger drill programs to be completed ahead of maiden drilling programs.**
- **BLEG programs have now been completed across Dadjan, Tolé, Koba, Nerekoro Sud, Kassa Est, Mini with results pending.**

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**DeSoto Resources Limited (ASX:DES) ("DES" or the "Company")** is pleased to announce it has commenced exploration programs at its Koba Project (Fig. 2), located in the south-central Siguiri Basin (Fig. 3).

Located in north-eastern Guinea within the Siguiri Basin, Koba lies within a structurally favourable corridor in the south-central portion of the basin and is situated proximal to

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several significant gold operations and discoveries, including the 4Moz Tri-K Gold Mine operated by Managem Group, the 5.4Moz Bankan Gold Project being advanced by Predictive Discovery Limited, and the 2.2Moz Kiniero Gold Project, controlled by Robex Resources.

Forming part of the Company's south-central Projects which includes Dadjan, Tolé, Nerekore South, Kassa Est and Mini, the Company has only recently gained access to the Koba Project as part of its regional BLEG Program, the Company completed an initial site reconnaissance which has uncovered a large and active zone of small scale artisanal mining which stretches more than 9 km south from the NE boundary of the permit. (Fig.2).

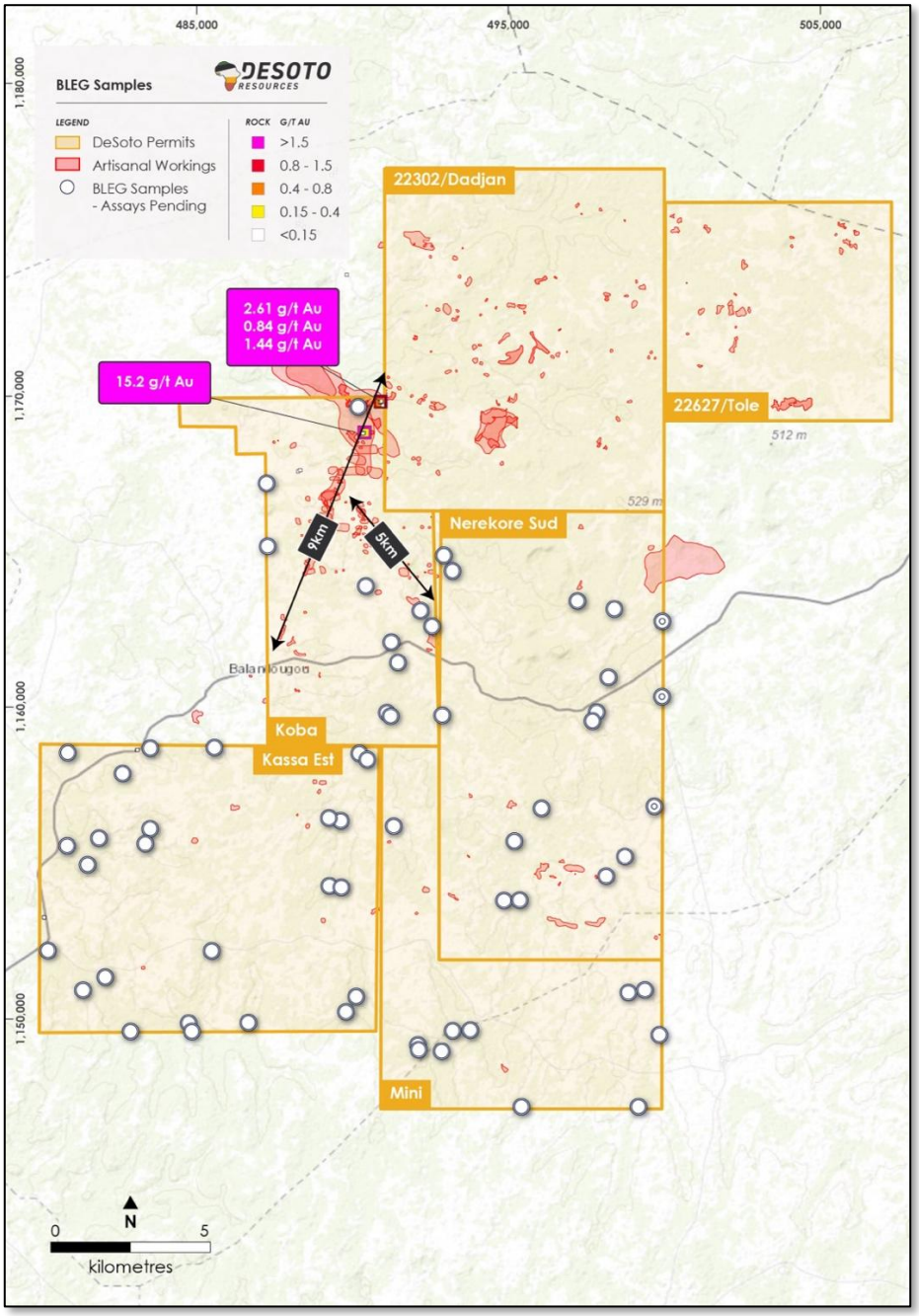


*Figure 2 – DeSoto's south-central Siguiri Projects, including Koba, Dadjan, Tole, Nerekore Sud, Kassa Est and Mini, with the regional BLEG program and dump samples overlain mapped artisanal workings, highlighting the 9km-long zone at Koba and its structural interconnection with Dadjan and Nerekore Sud.*

Mineralisation across the Siguiri Basin is typically characterised by structurally controlled orogenic gold systems hosted within Birimian metasediments and intrusive bodies, commonly associated with major shear zones and quartz-carbonate veining, and covered by extensive lateritic regolith profiles that often support widespread artisanal mining.

DeSoto's projects target these basin-scale structural corridors and favourable lithological contacts using a systematic exploration approach that integrates regolith and artisanal mapping, BLEG stream sediment sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysics and follow-up drilling, with the objective of delineating large-scale gold systems comparable to those already defined elsewhere within the Siguiri Basin.

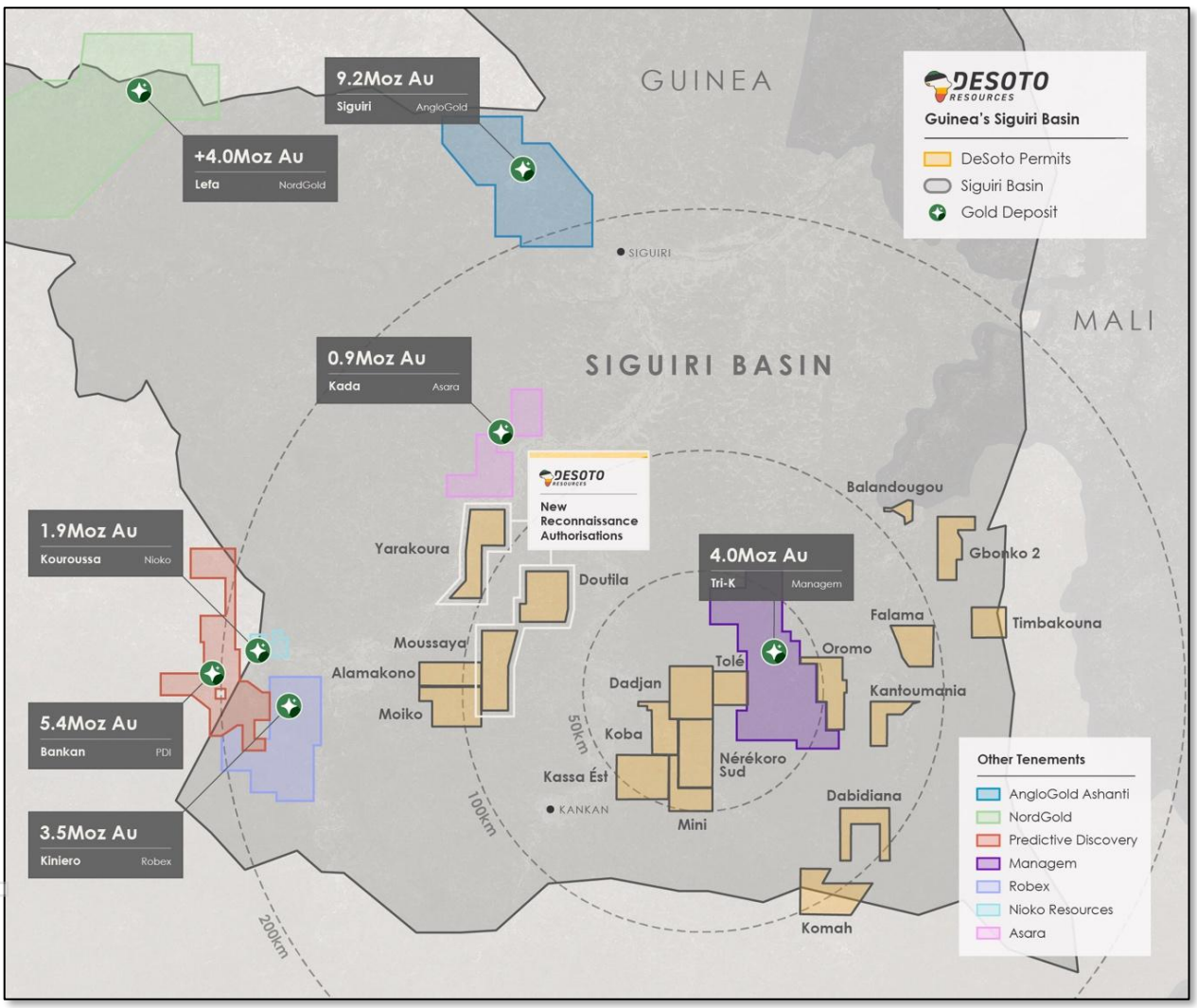


*Figure 3 - DeSoto Resources' Siguiri Basin Portfolio, with Koba part of its south-central Siguiri Project block, which sits directly abutting Managem's 4Moz Tri-K Deposit.*

**-END-**

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

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## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms Rebecca Morgan. Ms Morgan is a consultant to the company, is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Morgan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

## Table 1. Rock-chip Sample Results

| Project | Sample ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Au (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koba | KBRK01 | 490952 | 1169805 | 413 | 1.44 |
| Koba | KBRK02 | 490960 | 1169812 | 416 | 2.61 |
| Koba | KBRK03 | 490942 | 1169790 | 413 | 0.06 |
| Koba | KBRK04 | 490945 | 1169798 | 413 | 0.48 |
| Koba | KBRK05 | 490440 | 1168825 | 395 | 15.20 |
| Koba | KBRK06 | 490374 | 1168780 | 395 | 0.14 |
| Koba | KBRK07 | 490357 | 1168798 | 395 | 0.00 |
| Koba | KBRK08 | 488310 | 1167572 | 386 | 0.02 |
| Koba | KBRK09 | 488380 | 1167610 | 394 | 0.01 |
| Koba | KBRK10 | 490952 | 1169805 | 413 | 0.06 |
| Koba | KBRK11 | 490980 | 1169830 | 416 | 0.01 |
| Koba | KBRK12 | 490930 | 1169797 | 413 | 0.84 |
| Koba | KBRK13 | 490945 | 1169790 | 413 | 0.23 |
| Koba | KBRK14 | 490448 | 1168817 | 395 | 0.16 |
| Koba | KBRK15 | 490427 | 1168810 | 395 | 0.13 |
| Koba | KBRK16 | 490388 | 1168793 | 395 | 0.03 |

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## JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 1 and Section 2

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling Technique** | Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | Rock chip samples were taken from in-situ representative material and are generally 2 to 3 kg in size. |
| **Drilling** | Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | There is no new drilling results reported in this announcement. |
| **Drill Sample Recovery** | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>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. | There is no new drilling results reported in this announcement. |
| **Logging** | Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.<br>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.<br>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Rock chip and dump samples were geologically logged with rock type, veining and any sulphide mineralogy noted.<br>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. |
| **Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation** | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, | A 3 to 4 kg in-situ representative sample was taken for assay. These samples were whole crushed and a 50g sub sample taken for analysis |

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| | including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | |
| **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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. | Analysis was conducted by Proslabs in Bamako, Mali using a standard Fire-Assay 50 followed by ICP-MS method for gold with an upper detection limit of 1000 ppb.<br><br>1 in 50 samples were repeated by the laboratory and blanks and standards were used (by the lab) at a rate of 1 in 50 samples.<br><br>Lab repeats indicate a moderate level of correlation |
| **Verification of Sampling and Assaying** | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br><br>The use of twinned holes.<br><br>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br><br>Discuss any adjustment to assay data | All assay results in the database have been checked against the original laboratory assay certificates (PDF's)<br><br>There has been no adjustment to assay data. |
| **Location of Data points** | Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.<br><br>Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control | The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 29N.<br><br>A handheld Garmin GPS was used to record soil sample co-ordinates. |
| **Data Spacing and Distribution** | Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results<br><br>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.<br><br>Whether sample compositing has been applied | There is no specific spacing for rock chip samples<br><br>There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here. |
| **Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure** | Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br><br>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. | It is not known whether the orientation of the sampling has created a bias at this stage. |
| **Sample Security** | The measures taken to ensure sample security | All samples taken were hand delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory checked the samples delivered against the sample dispatch sheet and verified this was correct before commencing analysis. |
| **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results** | | |
| **Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status** | Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | The Siguiri Project comprises 16 tenements which range from reconnaissance applications, granted reconnaissance permits and granted exploration permits (see latest Quarterly Report). Reconnaissance permits allow prospecting and non-ground disturbing activity such as surface sampling. Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as auger or RC drilling.<br><br>Reconnaissance permits can be converted to exploration permits upon justification of results. All |

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| | | permits are valid and registered in the Guinea mining cadastre system.<br><br>The Angex agreement with Wassolon Mining Group is detailed in previous reports |
| **Exploration Done by Other Parties** | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | There has been very little known systematic exploration conducted within the tenement areas. The only historic exploration of note is RC drilling in the Timbakouna tenement and soil sampling in the Kantoumanina. The results of this are discussed in previous announcements.<br><br>There is no known exploration in the Koba permit.<br><br>All exploration activities undertaken by DES have been reported in previous ASX announcements. |
| **Geology** | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | The Siguiri Basin projects are situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments (shale, greywacke, cherts) and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite.<br><br>The basin has been multiply deformed with basin wide NW and NE trending faults/shears. Orogenic gold mineralisation is typically hosted within these structural corridors, generally in close proximity to the felsic intrusives which are postulated to be the heat and fluid source for gold mineralisation.<br><br>Gold mineralisation is typically quartz vein hosted with pyrite, pyrrhotite and hematite and associated sericite and chlorite alteration the main accessory minerals.<br><br>The Siguiri Basin is deeply weathered with a strong laterite surface developed with nodular to pisolitic hard cap which is a host to remobilised gold mineralisation and the target for artisanal gold miners. |
| **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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length<br>• 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. | There is no new drilling results reported in this announcement. |
| **Data Aggregation Methods** | In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br><br>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.<br><br>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | No data aggregation methods have been applied. All results received have been reported as is. |

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| **Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths** | These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results<br><br>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). | No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results and assays should not be interpreted to be representative sampling of the reported interval – true width not known. |
| **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. | Diagrams including plan maps with sample results are provided with this report. |
| **Balanced Reporting** | Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported. |
| **Other Substantive Exploration Data** | Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;<br>bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | All substantive historical exploration data has been discussed in previous reports by the company. |
| **Further Work** | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.<br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Planned further work includes further surface sampling. |

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