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Aircore drilling extends Tiogo gold corridor to +1.5km at Tengrela South, Côte d'Ivoire. Results include 4m at 19.48g/t gold

- Follow-up infill and step-out aircore drilling at the Tiogo gold prospect on the Tengrela South permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire has confirmed and substantially upgraded the Tiogo discovery: gold mineralisation now delineated semi-continuously over a **~1.5km north-south strike length**
- Outstanding high-grade results include:
  i. **4m at 19.48g/t gold** from 42m (26TSAC038);
  ii. **12m at 3.81g/t gold** from 34m (including **2m at 21.84g/t gold**) in 26TSAC010; and
  iii. **4m at 8.70g/t gold** from 18m (including **2m at 13.22g/t gold**) in 26TSAC021.
- Desert Metals completed **40 aircore holes for 2,032m drilled** as seven infill and step-out lines across a **1.7km strike length**, systematically closing the gaps between the four wide-spaced 2025 lines and extending the system northward beyond the high-grade 2025 intercepts. **Gold mineralisation was intersected on all lines**
- Multiple current holes ended in quartz vein-hosted mineralisation at or near total depth, including 26TSAC038 (**4m at 19.48g/t from 42m**) and 26TSAC031 (**4m at 2.83g/t from 44m**), indicating that the highest-grade parts of the gold system have not yet been tested and potentially reside in **fresh unweathered bedrock** below the current drilling
- The gold system remains **open along strike to both the north and south**, and down dip into fresh bedrock which has never been drill tested
- Reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling to 150m-250m depth is planned to test the bedrock expression of the Tiogo gold system
- Desert Metals has also completed soil sampling in previously untested areas at Tiogo; results are expected in late May

Desert Metals Limited (**ASX:DM1**) ("Desert Metals" or "the Company") is pleased to report outstanding results from follow-up aircore drilling at the **Tiogo gold prospect** on the Tengrela South gold project in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Tiogo is only **30km and along strike** from Perseus Mining's (ASX: PRU) operating **Sissingué gold mine.**

Building on the high-grade results reported from the first-pass aircore drilling in May 2025 (*DM1 ASX Announcement 07 May 2025*), Desert Metals completed a follow-up aircore program at Tiogo comprising **40 holes for 2,032m**, drilled as seven east-west lines across a 1.7km strike length.

Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:

> *"These results are exceptional and represent a major advancement in our understanding of the Tiogo gold system. Our 2026 program was designed to both infill the widely spaced 2025 lines and test whether the two standout intersections from that campaign — 12m at 4.20g/t gold and 8m at 6.47g/t gold — represented isolated anomalies or a much larger, continuous system. The drilling has confirmed Tiogo is a substantial, laterally continuous gold corridor that now extends over 1.5km of defined strike length, with high-grade, quartz-vein-hosted mineralisation intercepted on every line."*
>
> *Most encouragingly, several holes in this program ended in quartz vein-hosted mineralisation at or near total depth, including the outstanding result of* ***4m at 19.48g/t gold*** *from 42m on the northernmost line. The system is open and along strike in both directions, and importantly, no hole in either the 2025 or 2026 programs has penetrated fresh bedrock to any significant depth. The highest-grade parts of this gold system remain untested and potentially reside in* ***fresh unweathered bedrock*** *below the current aircore drilling. We look forward to advancing to the next phase of deeper drilling to test the full potential of this exciting discovery."*

Tiogo Follow-Up Aircore Drilling

The aircore drilling program was designed to achieve two objectives:

i. To infill the large gaps between the four wide-spaced 2025 lines (which were 400m to 900m apart), thereby testing the continuity of mineralisation between the 2025 high-grade discoveries; and

ii. To extend along strike coverage to the south and north of the mineralised corridor.

Seven lines were drilled with individual lines comprising between three and seven holes spaced at **25m to 50m intervals** across the interpreted corridor width. All holes targeted the same east-west mineralised trend tested in the 2025 program. Hole depths ranged from **42m to 60m**, with **three holes ending in mineralisation**. See Figure 1 and Table 2 for collar locations. All holes were drilled at **-60° dip toward 090° azimuth**, oriented near-perpendicular to the interpreted north-south structural corridor, consistent with the 2025 program.

Results Discussion

The follow-up program returned **significant gold mineralisation on all lines**, confirming the continuity of the Tiogo gold corridor. See Figures 2 and 3, and significant intercepts are summarised in Table 1. **Standout results** from the 2026 program include:

i. 26TSAC038: **4m at 19.48g/t gold from 42m** — the strongest single intercept across the entire Tiogo program to date, located on the northernmost 2026 line and in quartz vein-hosted mineralisation near total depth that highlights the potential for higher-grade mineralisation at depth.

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ii. 26TSAC010: **12m at 3.81g/t gold from 34m**, including 2m at 21.84g/t gold — a wide, high-grade interval on an infill line between the 2025 high-grade lines, demonstrating excellent grade continuity between the 2025 intercepts.

iii. 26TSAC031: **4m at 2.83g/t gold from 44m** — quartz vein-hosted mineralisation near total depth that, in conjunction with 26TSAC038, establishes that high-grade mineralisation at depth is not confined to a single line but recurs across multiple lines.

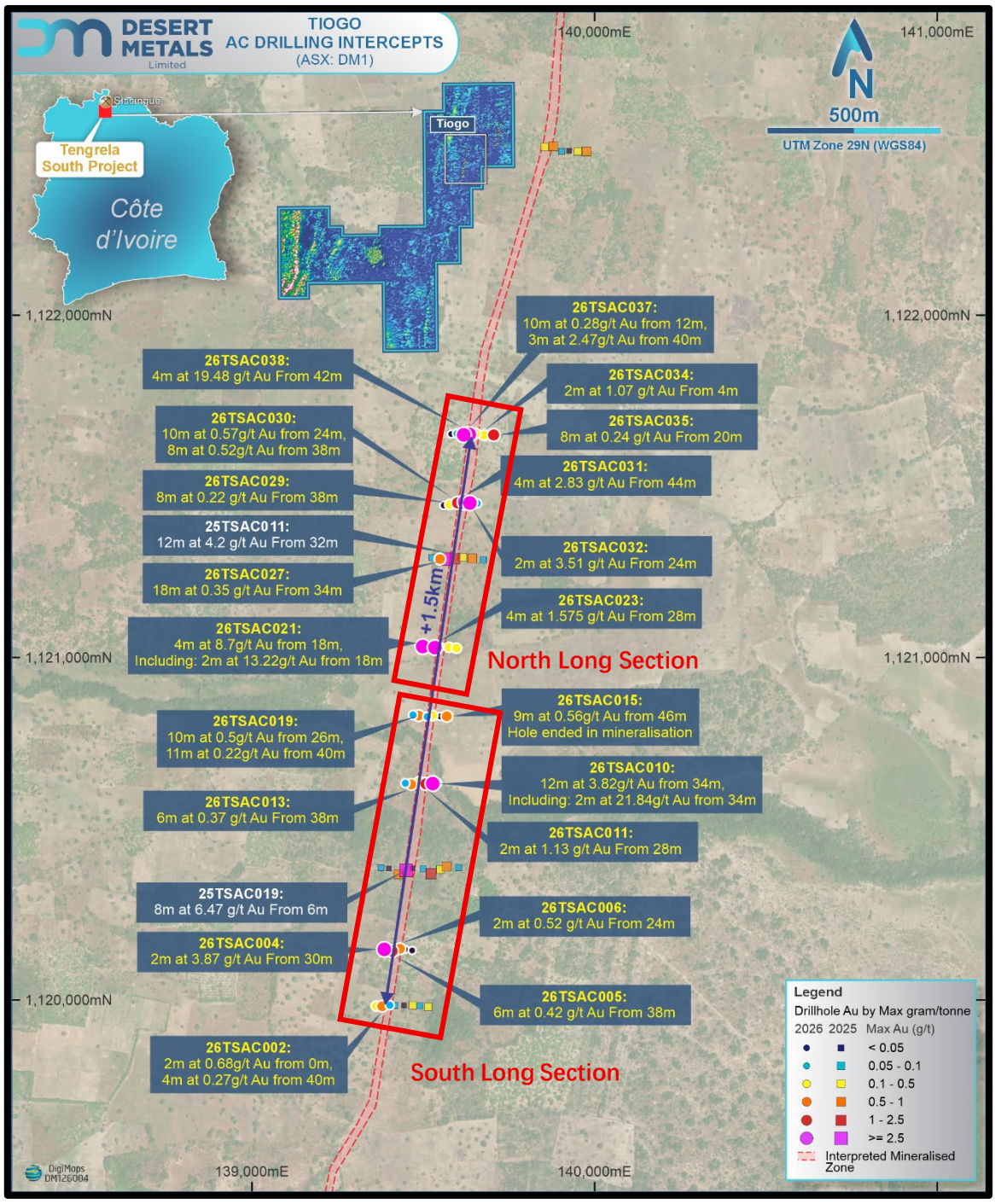

Figure 1 – Tiogo drillhole plan with 2025 and 2026 aircore drilling

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Geological Interpretation

The results confirm the interpretation of Tiogo as a structurally controlled, quartz-vein-hosted gold system within the Birimian metasedimentary sequence of the Syama–Boundiali Greenstone Belt. Logged lithology confirms that all high-grade gold intercepts (⩾1g/t) in the 2026 program are associated with quartz vein material, consistent with the 2025 interpretation.

The regolith profile across the Tiogo corridor is deep, with the saprolite zone typically persisting to 40m to 60m depth. Importantly, mineralisation in the 2026 program is concentrated in the **lower saprolite and saprolitic bedrock transition zone** at depths of 18–50m, with several intercepts terminating near bedrock at total depth. This strongly implies that the highest-grade parts of the system have not yet been tested and potentially reside in **fresh unweathered bedrock** below the current drilling.

The infill lines drilled between the 2025 discoveries have confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation at all tested positions, with all lines intersecting gold. The combined 2025–2026 dataset now defines a **~1.5km continuous mineralised strike length** at Tiogo, tested at approximately 160m to 200m line intervals, with all lines returning at least one significant intercept. This level of continuity at first-pass to early infill stage is highly encouraging and supports the potential for a future Mineral Resource. See Figures 2 and 3.

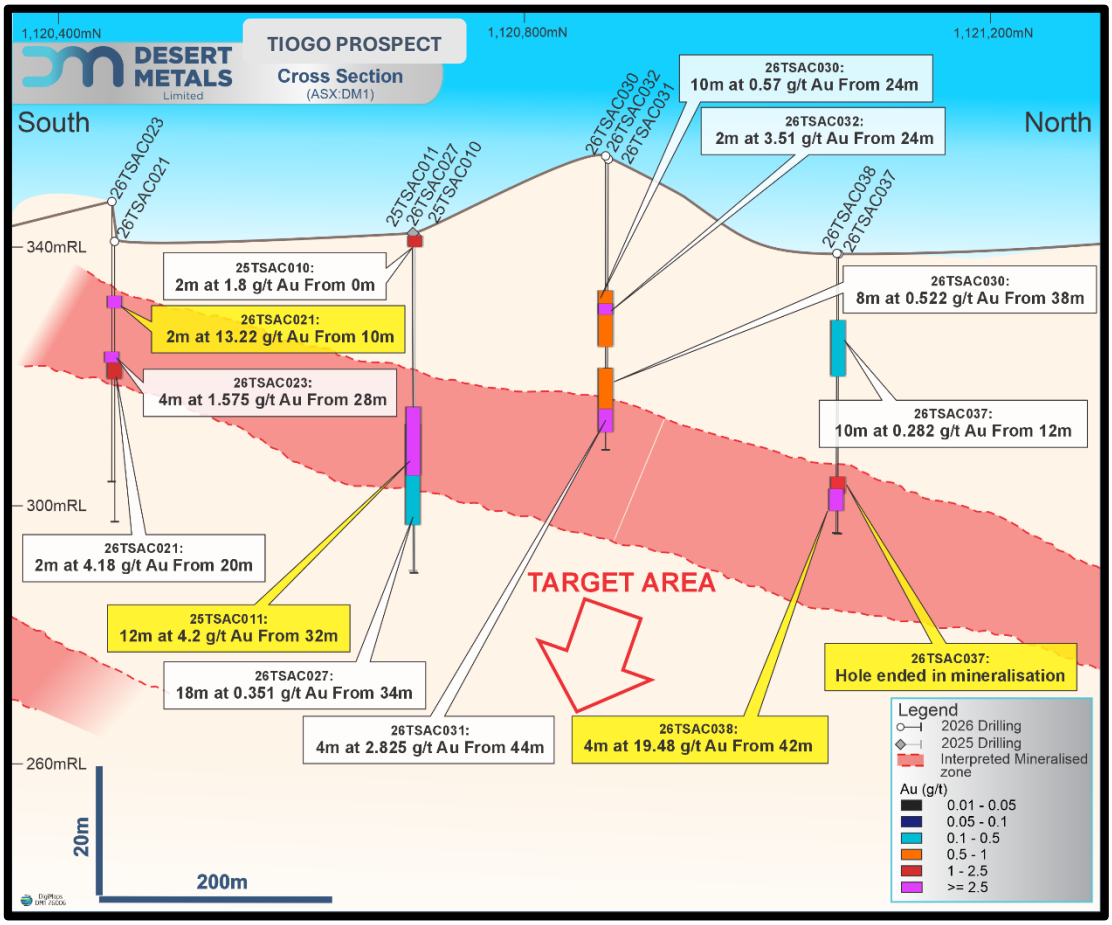

Figure 2 – Tiogo North long section with 2025 and 2026 aircore drilling

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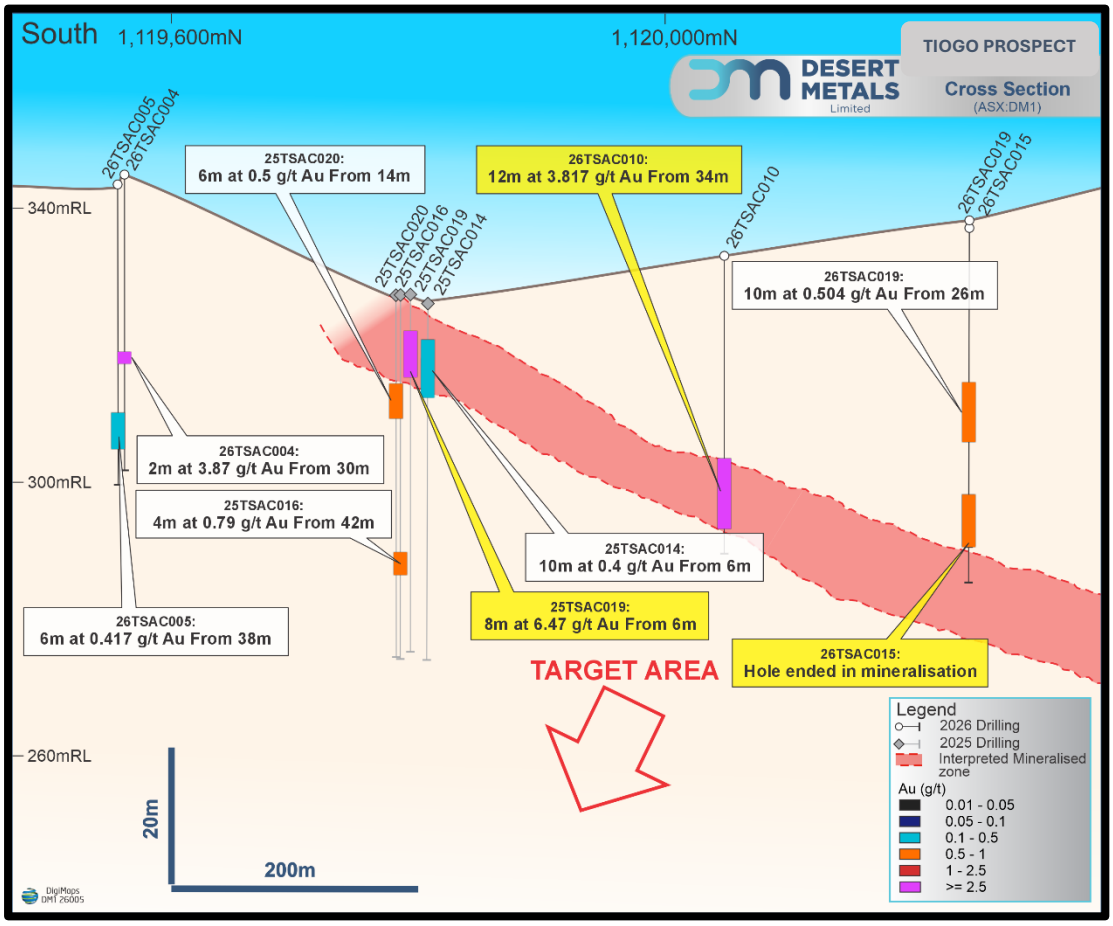

Figure 3 – Tiogo South long section with 2025 and 2026 aircore drilling

Upside and Extensions

The combined 2025–2026 Tiogo program has demonstrated the gold system remains **substantially open to the north, south, and at depth**. The 4m at 19.48g/t gold result in 26TSAC038 on the northernmost 2026 line suggests that grade may intensify to the north and at depth.

No hole in either the 2025 or 2026 programs has penetrated fresh bedrock; the deepest holes reached only the top of the saprolitic bedrock transition zone. The high-grade intercepts in the lower saprolite at end-of-hole depths across multiple lines make it clear that the primary ore system in unweathered fresh rock has not been intersected. Reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling to 150m to 250m depth is required to test the bedrock expression of the gold system.

The +1.5km Tiogo soil anomaly also extends further south, with the anomaly remaining open and untested by drilling at its southern end.

Next Steps

The next phase of exploration will involve aircore infill and step-out drilling to close the remaining 200m and 400m line gaps, test the northern strike extension beyond the 2025 high-grade line, and extend southward along the remaining anomalous soil corridor.

Reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling is also planned to test the bedrock gold system below the current aircore depth of ~50–60m, targeting the primary source of the high-grade quartz vein-hosted mineralisation identified to date.

Desert Metals has also recently completed a soil sampling program at Tengrela South, focused on previously untested areas. Results from this program are expected by the end of May 2026.

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

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About Desert Metals Limited

Desert Metals Limited is an ASX-listed (ASX:DM1) gold exploration and development company. DM1 has the right to earn a majority interest under low-cost joint venture arrangements in three gold projects covering 1,074km² of granted mineral permits and permit applications in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. DM1 has earned an 80% interest in the Tengrela South project 30km south of the operating Sissingué gold mine and an 80% interest in the Adzope gold project in the south of the country.

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Competent Persons Statement

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

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

Disclaimer

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

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Table 1 – Tiogo aircore holes significant intercepts*

Hole ID	Prospect	Interval m	Grade g/t	From m	Gram metres Gm*m
26TSAC002	Tiogo	2	0.68	0	1.36
26TSAC002	Tiogo	4	0.27	40	1.06
26TSAC004	Tiogo	2	3.87	30	7.74
26TSAC005	Tiogo	6	0.42	38	2.5
26TSAC006	Tiogo	2	0.52	24	1.04
26TSAC010	**Tiogo**	**12**	**3.81**	**34**	**45.72**
including		2	21.84	34	
26TSAC011	Tiogo	2	1.13	28	2.26
26TSAC013	Tiogo	6	0.37	38	2.2
26TSAC015*	Tiogo	9	0.56	46	5.03*
26TSAC019	Tiogo	10	0.5	26	5.04
26TSAC019*	Tiogo	11	0.22	40	2.41*
26TSAC021	**Tiogo**	**4**	**8.7**	**18**	**34.8**
including		2	13.22	18	
26TSAC023	Tiogo	4	1.58	28	6.3
26TSAC027	Tiogo	18	0.35	34	6.32
26TSAC029	Tiogo	8	0.22	38	1.76
26TSAC030	Tiogo	10	0.57	24	5.7
26TSAC030	Tiogo	8	0.52	38	4.18
26TSAC031	**Tiogo**	**4**	**2.83**	**44**	**11.32**
26TSAC032	Tiogo	2	3.51	24	7.02
26TSAC034	Tiogo	2	1.07	4	2.14
26TSAC035	Tiogo	8	0.24	20	1.88
26TSAC037	Tiogo	10	0.28	12	2.82
26TSAC037*	Tiogo	3	2.47	40	7.41*
26TSAC038	**Tiogo**	**4**	**19.48**	**42**	**77.92**

** Hole ended in mineralisation*

Results are reported with a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t gold, no top cut-off, internal waste of 2m, and a minimum gram-metre of 1.0 g x m. Intercepts are downhole lengths; true widths not yet determined. Highlighted rows denote standout intercepts.

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Table 2 – Tengrela South aircore holes collar locations

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
26TSAC001	Tiogo	797,034	1,119,399	333	-60	90	50
26TSAC002	Tiogo	797,012	1,119,396	333	-60	90	60
26TSAC003	Tiogo	796,994	1,119,396	333	-60	90	50
26TSAC004	Tiogo	797,015	1,119,562	345	-60	90	50
26TSAC005	Tiogo	797,038	1,119,557	343	-60	90	50
26TSAC006	Tiogo	797,061	1,119,565	341	-60	90	50
26TSAC007	Tiogo	797,075	1,119,563	342	-60	90	50
26TSAC008	Tiogo	797,096	1,119,560	338	-60	90	50
26TSAC009	Tiogo	797,159	1,120,050	332	-60	90	42
26TSAC010	Tiogo	797,147	1,120,049	333	-60	90	50
26TSAC011	Tiogo	797,127	1,120,047	336	-60	90	50
26TSAC012	Tiogo	797,108	1,120,054	334	-60	90	50
26TSAC013	Tiogo	797,085	1,120,045	335	-60	90	54
26TSAC014	Tiogo	797,067	1,120,048	335	-60	90	51
26TSAC015	Tiogo	797,185	1,120,246	338	-60	90	55
26TSAC016	Tiogo	797,165	1,120,245	339	-60	90	50
26TSAC017	Tiogo	797,144	1,120,247	335	-60	90	50
26TSAC018	Tiogo	797,127	1,120,244	337	-60	90	50
26TSAC019	Tiogo	797,103	1,120,246	337	-60	90	51
26TSAC020	Tiogo	797,086	1,120,248	337	-60	90	47
26TSAC021	Tiogo	797,111	1,120,448	341	-60	90	50
26TSAC022	Tiogo	797,127	1,120,444	345	-60	90	60
26TSAC023	Tiogo	797,146	1,120,446	347	-60	90	50
26TSAC024	Tiogo	797,164	1,120,448	346	-60	90	50
26TSAC025	Tiogo	797,187	1,120,447	343	-60	90	50
26TSAC026	Tiogo	797,209	1,120,445	343	-60	90	50
26TSAC027	Tiogo	797,156	1,120,704	342	-60	90	60
26TSAC028	Tiogo	797,164	1,120,861	359	-60	90	50
26TSAC029	Tiogo	797,182	1,120,864	358	-60	90	57
26TSAC030	Tiogo	797,205	1,120,869	354	-60	90	51
26TSAC031	Tiogo	797,226	1,120,872	353	-60	90	51
26TSAC032	Tiogo	797,240	1,120,870	352	-60	90	50
26TSAC033	Tiogo	797,262	1,120,869	351	-60	90	50
26TSAC034	Tiogo	797,306	1,121,070	336	-60	90	50

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
26TSAC035	Tiogo	797,278	1,121,068	337	-60	90	50
26TSAC036	Tiogo	797,254	1,121,072	339	-60	90	50
26TSAC037	Tiogo	797,235	1,121,070	339	-60	90	43
26TSAC038	Tiogo	797,219	1,121,068	339	-60	90	50
26TSAC039	Tiogo	797,199	1,121,071	340	-60	90	50
26TSAC040	Tiogo	797,183	1,121,070	340	-60	90	50

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Aircore drill samples were collected as 2m intervals, with end-of hole samples collected as 1m intervals. The samples were taken directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter which yielded two ~3kg samples per 2m interval. One of the samples was submitted to the lab for assay, and the duplicate was kept on-site for reference / back-up. QAQC samples consisting of certified blanks (1% of samples), standards (1% of samples) and field duplicates (1% of samples) were inserted into the sample
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Aircore (AC) drilling was carried out by FORAVIE S.A. using industry-standard techniques and procedures. The rig used was a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig and drilling used 3m long RC drill rods, which give a larger hole diameter than standard AC drill rods, thus reducing sample heterogeneity. An aircore bit was used for the majority of the drilling but was occasionally swapped-out with a RC hammer in order to drill through quartz veins and/or fresh rock..

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	AC drill samples were weighed, and sample recovery estimates were made. No significant sampling issues were encountered.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	A small fraction of each and every sample interval was selected, and subsequently dry sieved and then wet sieved (if/where possible). The remnant AC chips were placed on a logging board and were geologically logged by an experienced, qualified company senior geologist, noting lithology, alteration and mineralization / veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aircore drill samples were composited as 2m intervals, with end-of hole samples consisting of 1m intervals. The samples were collected as 1m intervals via the cyclone, then split using a riffle splitter which yielded two ~3kg samples per 2m drill interval. One of the samples was submitted to the lab for assay, and the duplicate was kept on-site for reference / back-up. QAQC samples consisting of certified blanks (1% of samples), standards (1% of samples) and field duplicates (1% of samples) were inserted into the sample Samples were assayed using the Photon Assay technique at Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) which uses 500g of sample material, ensuring excellent sample representativity and minimizing the nugget affect. The Photon Assay pots were loaded by Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) after receiving the samples sent by Intertek Yamaoussoukro (Cote d'Ivoire). The limited physical sample preparation required by the Photon Assay technique also minimizes the risk of contamination at the sample preparation stage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assaying was undertaken by Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) by the Photon Assay method in accordance with standard industry techniques and procedures. In addition to the company QAQC samples, the laboratory also insert their own QAQC samples. No issues with the assay data and QAQC samples were noted. The Photon Assay technique uses a 500g sample charge ensuring excellent sample representativity and minimizing the nugget effect. Furthermore, the limited physical sample preparation required by the Photon Assay technique also minimizes the risk of contamination at the sample preparation stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Both the company and laboratory QAQC samples were within acceptable tolerance, and no issues were noted with the quality of the assay data. Sampling at the machine was of a very high quality. No wet samples were encountered, and the cone splitter was cleaned with compressed air every rod change and whenever required in addition to that.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill collars were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 5m. The orientation of all drill holes was measured at surface using a compass for the bearing and a clinometer attached to the mast for the dip. The compass was adjusted for the local magnetic declination. The depth of the samples was recorded, thus the location of every sample is well constrained in X, Y and Z space.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	AC drillholes were planned as first-pass drilling to test soil anomalies. Where hole spacing was 20m, holes were typically drilled to a depth of 50m to ensure near heal-to-toe coverage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drilling was oriented (with regards to both drillhole dip and azimuth) to be as close to perpendicular as possible to the mineralization being targeted, which regionally strikes ~north-south and dips moderately to the west.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were kept on camp until they were collected for assay by the Intertek sample collection truck.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Drilling and sampling was conducted in accordance with industry-standard procedures and was observed by the company's Exploration Manager to be of an extremely high quality. Likewise, the assay data is considered to be of a very high quality given the analytical technique used.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	DM1 gold assay results were checked in relation to recent underlying soil geochemistry results and a field inspection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	All holes were drilled on east-west traverses, with holes drilled to the east (090 deg) at -60 deg. This drill direction is oriented near-perpendicular to the well-defined regional strike of the mineralised structures. The local orientation of the mineralisation is poorly constrained at the moment, given the lack of historical drilling at the Tiogo and Kakologo prospects. Thus, intercepts reported are downhole lengths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations relevant to material results are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No historical drill data available in the Tiogo and Kakologo areas to provide more context. An independent third party manages a fully integrated database.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	No previous drilling in the area. Only soil sampling data available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further works	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Now that near-surface mineralization has been intercepted over a significant strike length, the next stage will be to (a) extend drilling coverage further to the north (as supported by soil sampling), and (b) to undertake RC drilling of the mineralization down-dip.

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