Soil sampling at Tengrela South extends Tiogo gold anomaly and defines new +3km target

- Desert Metals collected **1,774 soil samples** across **six grids** on the **Tengrela South** permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire, covering untested areas including prospective ground to the north of the drill-defined +1.5km Tiogo gold corridor
- A new target, **Tiogo North**, has been defined 1.8km north of Tiogo, by a semi-coherent gold-in-soil anomaly extending **+3km north** of the northernmost aircore drilling line at Tiogo
- The main Tiogo gold corridor now extends semi-continuously for **+5.5km in strike length,** and only 1.5km has been drill tested. Tiogo North has never been drill tested
- The Tiogo North anomaly comprises a peak value of **617 ppb Au,** surrounded by a well-defined **800m × 400m halo of 10–50 ppb Au** in soil anomalism, defined as a **northward continuation of the Tiogo structural corridor**,
- This confirms the Tiogo gold system extends significantly beyond the area tested by drilling to date
- Tiogo North anomaly represents a **high-priority, drill-ready target** for the next phase of exploration at Tengrela South - Desert Metals plans aircore drilling to test Tiogo North, with follow-up infill and step-out drilling planned for Tiogo.

Desert Metals Limited (**ASX:DM1**) ("Desert Metals" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from a systematic soil sampling program across **six untested areas** at its Tengrela South gold project in northern Côte d'Ivoire.

The 2026 soil program was designed to systematically test six grid areas across the Tengrela South permit, including areas to the north and south of the drill-defined Tiogo gold corridor. Sampling defined a new target called **Tiogo North** by a coherent gold-in-soil anomaly **extending semi-continuously for 3km north** of the northernmost aircore drilling line (25TSAC001–25TSAC006) at Tiogo.

Previous aircore drilling of a soil anomaly at Tiogo has confirmed gold mineralisation semi-continuously over a ~1.5km strike length and demonstrated that the system remains open along strike to both the north and south. Soil sampling has now confirmed the total Tiogo gold corridor extends for +5.5km in strike length, with the addition of the +3km Tiogo North anomaly and only 1.5km has been drill tested.

Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:

"The Tiogo North soil sampling results provides us with confidence the Tiogo gold corridor continues for a significant +5.5km strike length. The 617ppb gold-in-soil peak, sitting within a coherent 800m by 400m anomalous footprint, is often the surface expression of a buried, structurally controlled gold system – the same signature that defined Tiogo itself before the first drill holes. To find this scale of anomalism positioned more than 1.8km north of our 2025 drilling lines is an outstanding outcome and confirms that the Tiogo corridor extends well beyond the area tested to date. We now have a clearly defined, high-priority drill target at Tiogo North that we are moving to test as quickly as possible."

2026 soil sampling overview

The 2026 soil sampling program comprised **1,774 samples** collected across **six grids** at Tengrela South. Five grids were oriented east-west and one grid was oriented WNW–ESE, reflecting the interpretation of the local structure.

Sample spacing was **50m on all grids**, with line spacing varying between 300m, 400m and 600m depending on target priority and terrain. All samples were collected at a depth of 40cm and were not sieved. They were subsequently assayed by **fire assay at Intertek, Tarkwa, Ghana**. The lower limit of detection was 5 ppb Au; values below detection are reported as 2.5 ppb (half the detection limit).

Results define new high-priority target at Tiogo North

The 2026 soil program identified a new, coherent gold-in-soil anomaly continuing for **1.8km north of the northernmost aircore line** (25TSAC001–25TSAC006). Now called **Tiogo North**, this anomaly is characterised by a **peak value of 617 ppb gold** and is surrounded by a well-defined halo of moderate-to-strong anomalism (10–50 ppb gold) that defines a continuous anomalous footprint of approximately **800m (north–south) × 400m (east–west)**.

A second cluster of strong values, including **327 ppb gold and 151 ppb gold**, occurs within the same anomalous envelope, confirming spatial coherence.

The Tiogo North anomaly shares the same NNE structural orientation as the drill-defined Tiogo gold corridor to the south, consistent with its interpretation as a northward continuation of the Tiogo gold system within the Birimian metasedimentary sequence of the Syama–Boundiali Greenstone Belt. Tiogo was recently upgraded by the follow-up aircore program reported at the beginning of May 2026 (*DM1 ASX Announcement 12 May 2026*).

Geological interpretation

The Tiogo North anomaly occurs within the Birimian metasedimentary package of the Syama–Boundiali Greenstone Belt, the same geological setting as the Tiogo gold discovery. The NNE trend of the anomaly and the presence of multiple coherent high-value samples within a well-defined anomalous halo are all consistent with an **in-situ** or **near-in-situ gold source**. The anomaly geometry and orientation suggest a structurally controlled gold source, likely quartz vein-hosted, analogous to the mineralisation style confirmed by the recent Tiogo aircore program (see Figure 1).

The scale and intensity of the Tiogo North anomaly (**617 ppb gold peak; 800m × 400m footprint**) is comparable to the Tiogo soil anomaly prior to its drill-testing, which returned first-pass intercepts including **8m at 6.47 g/t gold and 12m at 4.20 g/t gold** in the 2025 aircore program. This comparison provides a meaningful analogue for the potential of Tiogo North at the surface drilling stage.

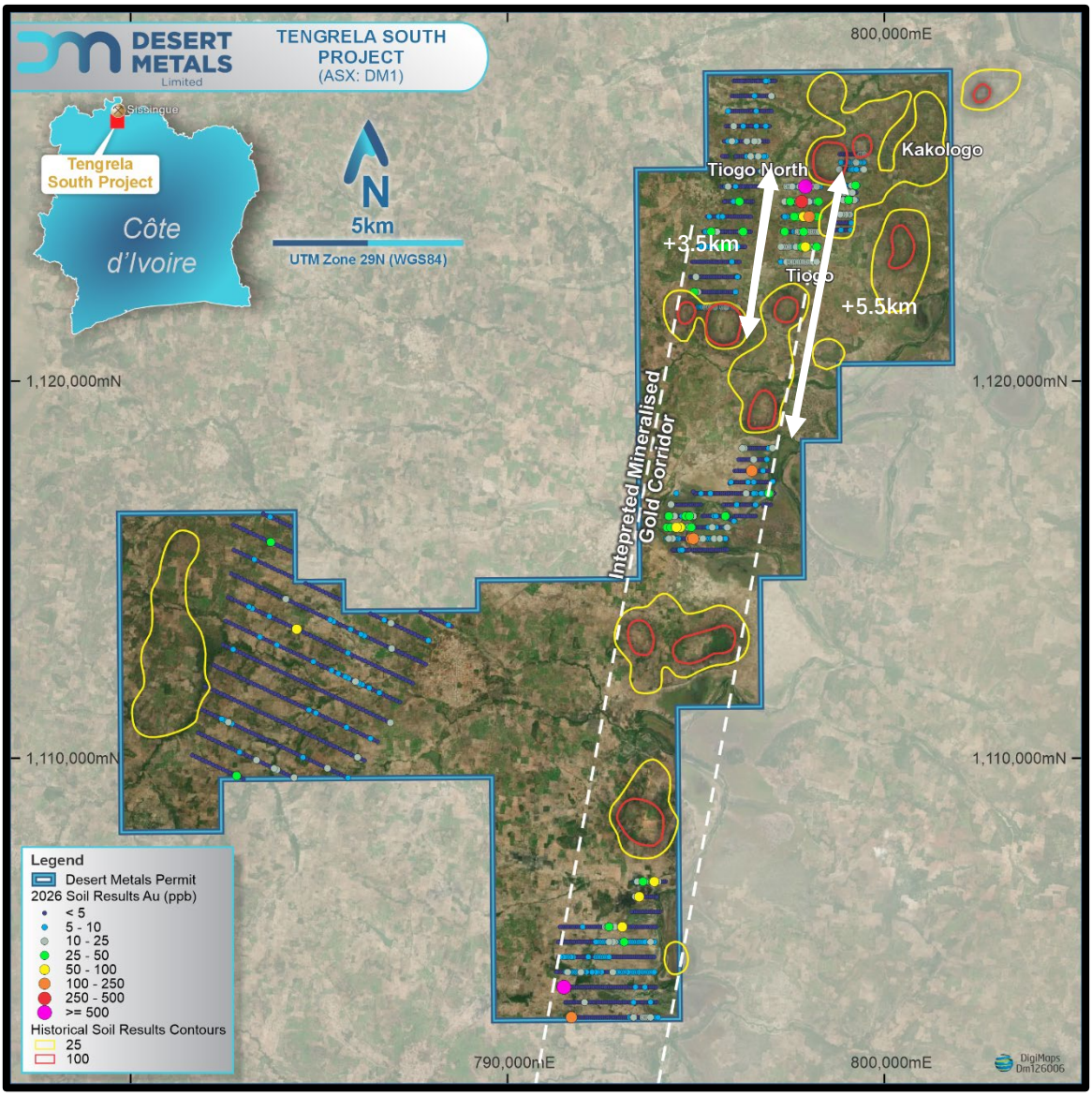

Figure 1 - Tengrela South soil sampling results

Next steps

Desert Metals' next phase of exploration at Tengrela South will focus on Tiogo North. This will initially involve aircore drilling to test the Tiogo North soil anomaly in the upper oxide zone and to evaluate the continuity of the Tiogo gold system over the entire +3km gold system extensions. Previous aircore drilling of the Tiogo anomaly intersected gold mineralisation in every line over a 1.5km strike length (see Figure 2).

Aircore infill and step-out drilling is also planned at the main Tiogo prospect to close the remaining line gaps and extend strike coverage. Planning is also underway for reverse circulation (RC) and/or diamond drilling to 150m to 250m depth to test the bedrock expression of the Tiogo gold system below the current aircore depth of ~50–60m.

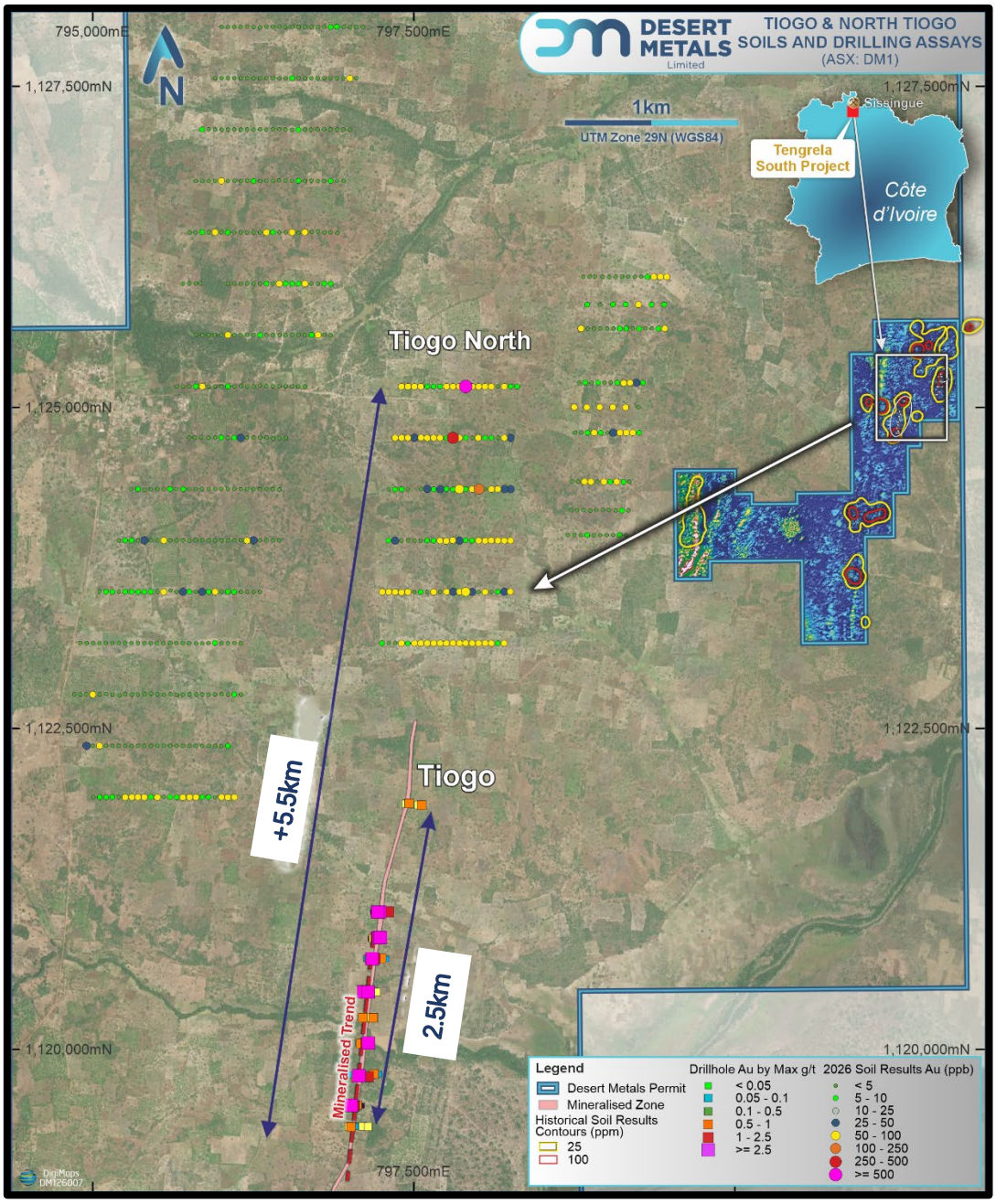

Figure 2 - Tiogo aircore and Tiogo North soil sampling results

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.

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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). 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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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.*	**DM1 Soil Sampling (March-April 2026):** 1,774 soil samples (plus 54 randomly inserted blanks, duplicates and standards) were collected at a depth of 40cm by company geologists and technicians. Sampling was conducted across 6 grids: sample spacing was 50m on east-west oriented lines on 5 grids, and 50m on WNW-ESE oriented lines for 1 grid. Line spacing was variable: 300m, 400m and 600m. The samples were not sieved and submitted as bulk samples weighing approximately 2.5kg each to Intertek Ghana, via its reception centre in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. After drying, the soil samples were pulverized with 50g of pulp split-off for fire assay with an AAS finish with a minimum detection level of 5 ppb Au.
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).*	No drilling results are reported.

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.*	No drilling results are reported.
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.*	The soil samples were logged with numerous parameters recorded such as the soil colour; soil type; the regolith environment; the presence of quartz, and the landuse.
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.*	1,774 soil samples (plus 54 randomly inserted duplicates) were collected and submitted as bulk samples with no sieving involved. Approximately 2.5kg of sample media was submitted for fire assay to Intertek Ghana, via its reception centre in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. After drying, the soil samples were pulverized with 50g of pulp split-off for fire assay with an AAS finish and a minimum detection level of 5 ppb Au.

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.*	The 1,774 soil samples submitted for assay, along with 54 randomly inserted QAQC samples consisting of Blanks, Duplicates and Standards. In addition, Intertek Ghana inserted their own QAQC samples, including re-splits, checks, blanks and standards. No QAQC issues were encountered.
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.*	Where possible, the newly acquired soil sample assay data has been cross-referenced with coarser-spaced historical soil samples, and the same regional trends are apparent in both datasets.
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.*	Soil samples were located using a hand-held GPS with better than 5m accuracy. Data points are recorded in WGS84 UTM 29N.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	East-West Oriented Lines: ▪ 3 grids with 50m x 400m spacing ▪ 1 grid with 50m x 300m spacing ▪ 1 grid with 50m x 500m spacing WNW-ESE Oriented lines: ▪ 1 grid with 50m x 600m spacing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The strike of gold mineralisation is well established at NNE to SSW at a district-scale within the Syama-Boundiali Greenstone Belt, and N-S to NNE-SSW at a prospect-scale (Logbog, Podio and Tiogo) within the Tengrela Concession. Therefore, soil lines were oriented east-west. One grid in the western part of the permit was oriented on WNW-ESE lines, perpendicular to the local magnetic fabric.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The soil samples were stored at a secure location under the direct control of the senior geologist and collected by the laboratory truck under the supervision of a DM1 geologist.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been undertaken on this data. The company's exploration manager oversaw the soil sampling program. Assay data, direct from the lab has been uploaded to the company's central database and undergone an automated QAQC review upon upload. The database is managed by external, independent consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reverse circulation drilling (RC), and diamond drilling. More than 55,000m of drilling has been completed since 2010 at seven prospects, including the Podio, Logbog, Zaguinasso, Tiogo and Kakologo prospects.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tengrela concession (PR-683) is strategically located approximately 30km south of Perseus Mining Limited's (ASX:PRU) Sissingué gold mine, which has produced over 500,000 ounces of gold since 2018; and 10km north of the significant Atex lithium discovery made by Firering Strategic Minerals plc (AIM:FRG) Firering is in a joint venture with Atlantic Lithium Limited (ASX:A11) associate Ricca Resources Limited at this project. The Tengrela Project area is located within the northern portion of the gold-prolific Syama-Boundiali Greenstone Belt that hosts numerous multi-million-ounce orogenic gold deposits including Sissingué, Syama and Tongon. This belt exhibits numerous geological similarities to the multi-million-ounce Ashanti Gold Belt in Ghana where the orogenic deposits within the Birimian metavolcanics and metasediments generally lie proximal to granite contacts.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *downhole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Tables that include all historical drillhole assay results are in the possession of DM1. DM1 gold assay were checked in relation to recent underlying soil geochemistry results and a field inspection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable for reconnaissance soil sampling.
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.*	All samples collected and assayed have been displayed in the accompanying figure, showing the range of gold assay values attained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No previous work has been undertaken in the areas sampled, except for some very widely-spaced historical soil and lag sampling in 2 of the 6 soil grids.
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.*	Infill and extensional soil sampling, particularly around the Tiogo North prospect, followed by 1st pass auger and/or aircore drilling.